Enzymes

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If you add more substrate to already occurrig enzymatic reaction and it has no effet on the rate of reaction. What is the form given to this situation.	A. Denaturation B. Saturation C. Desaturation D. Inhibition
2	What can happen if an enzyme is exposed to temperature that is highr than its optimal temperature.	A. Enzyme activity rate will increase B. Enzyme's shape will change potentially reducing its activity C. Enzyme will speed up the reaction and remain stable D. Enzyme will become a substrate itself
3	Enzyme are specific in their action becasue.	A. Their active sites fit specific substaratres B. They are alwyas proteins C. They are consumed in reactions D. They work only at high temperatures
4	Pepsin enzyme works in.	A. Large intestine B. Small intstine C. Stomach D. Heart
5	Whcih does consume energy	A. Catabolism B. Metabolism C. Anabolism D. Both a and b
6	An enzyme works best at a pH of 7.4. It is places in an acidic solution with a pH of 4.0.How will this affect the enzyme.	A. The substrate will become inactive in an acidic environment B. the enzyme wil gain additional active sites C. The enzyme will catalyse reactions faster due to increased H ions D. The activ esite will be modified reducing substrate binding
7	The biochemical reactions in which larger molecules are synthesized are called.	A. Anabolism B. Catabolism C. Metabolism D. Digestive reactions
8	What is TRUE . according to the induced fit model of enzyme action.	A. Enzyme's active site change shape to bind the substrate. B. Substrate must fit the enzyme perfectly before binding C. No shape changes occur durring binding D. Enzyme is inactivated during the process.
9	Changes in pH can alter the active site by affecting the	A. Shape of substrate B. Ionization of amino acids C. Ionization of cofactor D. Ionizaation of co enzyme
10	What is true about cofactors.	A. Help facilitate enzymes activity B. Are composed of proteins C. Break hydrogen bond in proteins D. Increase activation energy
11	Primarily, all enzymes are.	A. Proteins B. Nucleic acids C. Carbohydrates D. Lipids
12	How does increasing temperatue affect enzyme activity.	A. Increase actiity to a point B. Always decreases activity C. Makes enzymes non functional D. No effect on enzyme
13	Set of biochemical reactions that occur in living organisms in order to maintain life is called.	A. Catabolism B. anabolism

		C. Metabolism D. Mutualism
14	The catalytic region on enzyme recognizes and binds the substrate and carries the reaction. This region is called as.	A. Cofactor B. Active sites C. Activator D. Inhibitor
15	ionization of amino acids at the activ esite is affected by.	A. Change in pH B. Change in temperature C. Change in substrate conceration D. Change is tempeaure and substrate concentration
16	Which of the followig are not changed during the biochemical reactions.	A. Substrate B. Enzymes C. Products D. ES complex
17	Lock and key hypothesis of enzyme action supports that	A. Active sites are rigid B. Active sites are flexible C. Active site efficiency increases D. Active site can change its shape
18	The biochemical reactions in which larger molecules are broken down are called	A. Metabolism B. Catabolism C. anabolism D. Mutualism
19	The active site of an enzyme	A. Never changes B. Forms no chemical bond with substrate C. Determines by its structur ethe specificity of the enzyme D. Looks like a lump projecting from the surface of an enzyme.
20	Which is true about enzyme.	A. All enzymes are not protein B. All enzymes are proteins C. All proteins are enzyme D. All enzymes are vitamins