

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 3 Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | The activation energy of the reaction is lowered by | A. Co enzyme B. Enzyme C. Product D. Substrate |
| 2 | The optimum pH of enzyme pepsin is | A. 2 B. 6.8 C. 7 D. 9 |
| 3 | A little change in pH may lead to. | A. Effects enzyme only in high concentration B. Retarder even block enzyme activity C. Ionization of substrate D. Ionization of active sites of enzyme |
| 4 | Koshland in 1959 proposed the modified form of | A. Fluid mosaic model B. Induce fit model C. Unit membrane model D. Reflective index model |
| 5 | Optimum pH for sucrase is | A. 2.00 B. 4.50 C. 5.50 D. 7.60 |
| 6 | The catalytic activity of an enzyme is restricted to its small protein called | A. Active site B. Passive site C. Intermediate D. Above all |
| 7 | The raw material for co-enzymes are | A. Lipids B. Proteins C. Vitamins D. None of these |
| 8 | If more substrate to an already occurring enzymatic reaction is added more enzyme activity is seen because | A. There is probably more substrate present than there is enzyme B. There is probably more enzyme available than there is substrate C. There is probably more product present than either substrate or enzyme D. The enzyme substrate complex is probably failing to form during the reaction |
| 9 | Competitive inhibitors | A. Destroy the structure of enzyme B. Resemble structurally with substrate C. Do occupy active site D. Both b and c are correct |
| 10 | The optimum pH of enter kinase is | A. 1.50 B. 3.50 C. 5.50 D. 7.50 |
| 11 | The rate of reaction of enzyme directly depends upon | A. Amount of enzyme present at a specific time at unlimited substrate concentration B. Nature of substrate C. Maximum pH level D. Low temperature |
| 12 | The inhibitor which may destroy the Globular structure of enzyme is. | A. Competitive B. Non competitive C. Reversible D. Irreversible |
| 13 | If we add more substrate to already occurring enzymatic reaction and it has no effect on the rate of reaction, then what will be the situation of the following | A. Saturation B. Denaturation C. Composition D. Inhibition |

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| 14 | According to Lock and key model , the activate is. | A. Soft structure B. Flexible structure C. Rigid structure D. Attractive structure |
| 15 | The specificity of an enzyme is due to its | A. Cofactor B. Protein nature C. Active site D. Globular shape |
| 16 | The optimum temperature of human body enzyme is. | A. 27 ^o C B. 37 ^o C C. 47 ^o C D. 57 ^o C |
| 17 | The detachable cofactors of an enzyme is known as. | A. Prosthetic group B. Apo enzyme C. <div>Activator</div> D. Co enzyme |
| 18 | The enzyme with optimum pH = 7.60 is | A. Arginase B. Enterokinase C. Catalase D. Sucrase |
| 19 | The optimum pH of pancreatic Lipase is | A. 7.00 B. 9.00 C. 6.40 D. 5.20 |
| 20 | The optimum pH of catalase is | A. 6.60 B. 7.60 C. 8.60 D. 9.60 |
| 21 | Co-enzyme is a | A. Covalently bonded non-protein part of an enzyme B. Loosely bonded non-protein part of an enzyme C. Co-factor consists of metal ions D. None of these |
| 22 | Enzymes involved in respiration, are found in. | A. Chloroplasts B. Ribosome C. Mitochondria D. Nucleus |
| 23 | An enzyme reacts only with its specific. | A. Surface B. Product C. Substrate D. Inhibitor |
| 24 | An activated enzyme consisting of a polypodies chain and a co factor is called. | A. Apo enzyme B. Co enzymes C. Holo enzymes D. Both a and b |
| 25 | the vitamins are essential raw material for the synthesis of. | A. Activators B. Co factors C. Co enzymes D. Prosthetic group |
| 26 | The reversible inhibitors usually constitute | A. Strong linkage with enzyme B. Weak linkage with enzyme C. No Linage with enzyme D. medium linkage |
| 27 | The active site of an enzyme | A. Never changes B. Forms no chemical bond with substrate C. Determines by its structure the specificity of an enzyme D. Looks like a lump projection from the surface of an enzyme |
| 28 | The detachable co factor of an enzyme is known as | A. Co enzyme B. Ap enzyme C. Activator D. Prosthetic group |
| 29 | Lock and key model was proposed by | A. Koshland B. Emil Fisher C. Watson D. Flemming |
| 30 | An activated enzyme made of polypeptide chain and a co-factor is | A. Substrate B. Co-enzyme C. Apoenzyme |

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| | | C. Apoenzyme D. Holoenzyme |
| 31 | If protein part of co factor is covalently bond to enzyme, it is called is. | A. Co- Enzyme B. Prosthetic group C. Activator D. apoezyme |
| 32 | Optimum pH values for enzyme arginase is | A. 7.60 B. 9.70 C. 8.60 D. 9.52 |
| 33 | An activated enzyme with a co enzyme is called. | A. Apoenzymes B. Activators C. Holo enzymes D. Co enzymes |
| 34 | Covalently bonded non protein part is called. | A. Co factor B. Activator C. Prosthetic group D. Co enzyme |
| 35 | The optimum pH of salivary amylase is. | A. 2.80 B. 4.80 C. 6.80 D. 8.80 |
| 36 | Metals is ions are related to. | A. Co enzymes B. Vitamins C. Co factors D. Substrate |
| 37 | If non protein part is loosely attached to proteins it is known as. | A. Cofactor B. Co enzyme C. Active site D. Holo ezyme |
| 38 | The competitive inhibitor of succinic acid is. | A. Fumaric acid B. Malonic acid C. Acetic acid D. Citric acid |
| 39 | Prosthetic group is | A. Covalently bonded non-protein part of an enzyme B. Loosely bonded non-proteins part of an enzyme C. Co-factor consists of metal ions D. None of these |
| 40 | An enzyme is said to be denatured when | A. It has no co-factor B. It is in a condition of low temperature C. Its structure is destroyed D. None of these |
| 41 | Optimum pH value for enzyme pepsin is. | A. 4.50 B. 9.00 C. 2.00 D. 5.50 |
| 42 | Poisons, like cyanide are examples of. | A. Enzymes B. Co enzymes C. Inhibitors D. Co factors |
| 43 | Enzyme lower down the energy of. | A. Kinetic B. Potential C. Activation D. Ionic |
| 44 | Emil Fisher proposed a lock and key model in | A. 1990 B. 1880 C. 1890 D. 1800 |
| 45 | An enzyme with its co enzyme or prosthetic removed is designated as | A. Activator B. Co enzyme C. Apo enzyme D. Holoenzyme |
| 46 | Irreversible inhibitors form which bonds active site. | A. Hydrogen bonds B. Covalent bonds C. Ionic bonds D. Hydrophobic bond |
| 47 | The enzyme with optimum pH 5.50 is | A. Arginase B. Sucrase C. pepsin D. Enter kinase |

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| 48 | Enzyme that are integral part of ribosomes are involved in the synthesis of | A. Lipids B. Carbohydrates C. Proteins D. None of these |
| 49 | Induced fit model was proposed by. | A. Emil Fischer B. Pasteur C. Jenner D. Koshland |
| 50 | The rate of an enzyme catalyzed reaction | A. Is constant under condition B. Decreases as substrate concentration increases C. Cannot be measured D. Can be reduced by inhibitors |
| 51 | Which one of the following statements about enzymes is not true | A. They consist of proteins or without a non-proteins part B. They change the rate of catalyzed reaction C. They are sensitive to heat D. They are non-specific in their action |
| 52 | Three dimensional globular protein is. | A. Starch B. Glucose C. Enzyme D. Antibiotic |
| 53 | Optimum pH for action of pancreatic lipase is | A. 3.00 B. 5.00 C. 7.00 D. 9.00 |
| 54 | Co enzymes are closely related to. | A. Amino acids B. Vitamins C. Enzymes D. Non protein particles |