

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 5 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Succinic acid and CoA react to form succinyl CoA which is catalysed by succinyl CoA.	<p>A. Synthetase B. Decarboxylase C. Hydroxylase D. Reductase</p>
2	Which of the following can affect enzyme activity	<p>A. pH B. Temperature C. Enzyme concentration D. All of above</p>
3	Enzymes speed up chemical reactions by lowering.	<p>A. Ionization energy B. Activation energy C. Hydration energy D. Bond energy</p>
4	When food is oxidized in cell, enzymes draw electrons from food molecules and transfer them to.	<p>A. Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide B. Nicotinamide Ganine dinucleotide C. Nicotinamide cytosine dinucleotide D. Nicotinamide Thymine Dinucleotide</p>
5	Small cleft or depression is the surface of globular enzyme is.	<p>A. Active site B. Synaptic cleft C. T tubule D. No such cleft exists</p>
6	If enzyme concentration goes on increasing, and rate of reaction stays constant and does not increase further means that.	<p>A. Substrate concentration was increased B. Substrate concentration was the same C. Less amount of enzymes is active D. Enzymes have no effect</p>
7	The enzymes of Calvin cycle and Krebs's cycle.	<p>A. Present in karyoplasm B. Dispersed in cytoplasm C. Bound to membranes of their organelles D. Present in periplasmic space</p>
8	The speed of a chemical reaction depends on the amount of.	<p>A. ATP B. H-ions C. Substrate D. Activation energy</p>
9	Mark the disaccharide	<p>A. Cellobiose B. Chitin C. Mannose D. Cellulose</p>
10	The cofactors which are attached with enzyme by covalent bonds are called.	<p>A. allosteric enzyme B. Apoenzyme C. Prosthetic group D. Proenzyme</p>
11	Pick the enzyme which is not related to others.	<p>A. Epimerase B. Oxidase C. Dehydrogenase D. Reductase</p>
12	Which of the following is correct about enzymes.	<p>A. Enzymes increase the activation energy B. The presence of enzymes does not affect the natural properties of end products C. Enzymes are synthesized by endocrine cells D. Enzymes are fibrous proteins</p>
13	The enzymes catalyze non-hydrolytic addition or removal of groups from substrates are.	<p>A. Lyases B. Hydrolases C. Transferases D. Isomerases</p>
14	the mechanism of enzyme inhibition, used to understand the factors that influence enzyme	<p>A. Enzyme kinetics B. Enzyme dynamics</p>

	activity is called.	C. Enzyme pathology D. Enzyme energetics
15	If an enzyme solution is saturated with substrate, the most effective way to obtain an even faster yield of products would be.	A. Add more of the enzymes B. Add more substrate C. Add an allosteric inhibitor D. Add a non competitive inhibitor
16	The optimum temperature for human enzymes is.	A. 37.0 oC B. 37.8 oC C. 36.1 oC D. 36.5 oC
17	The pH at which an enzyme works at maximum rate is called.	A. Maximum pH B. Optimum pH C. Average pH D. Top pH
18	Which of the following represent induced fit model	A. When substrate combines with the binding site, it induces change in enzyme structure B. Active site is not a rigid structure C. It is modified form of lock and key model D. All of above
19	Co enzymes participate in enzyme catalyzed reactions, often by transporting .	A. Electrons B. Hydrogen atoms C. Phosphate groups D. Both a and b
20	the enzyme papain is present in	A. Yellow papaya B. Green papaya C. Red papaya D. blue papaya