Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 5 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The enzymes that catalyse the rections in whihc two molecules are joined togeter by synthesis of new bonds, using enery from ATP, are placed in group	A. Hydrolase B. Ligase D. Transferase
2	The loss of gloular shape of enzyme is called.	A. Saturation B. Renaturation C. Denaturation D. Flexion
3	The most important coenzyme in a cell is the hydrogen acceptor.	A. NAD B. ATP C. FADH2 D. Co -enzyme Q
4	Which enxyme class is responsible for catalysing the addition of water to a substrate molecule.	A. Isomerase B. Lyase C. Hydrolase D. Ligase
5	The temperature at which an enzyme works at its maximum rate is called.	A. Specific temperature B. Maximum temperature C. Optimum temperature D. Initial temperature
6	The protine part of enzyme is called.	A. Apoenzyme B. Co enxyme C. Prothetic group D. Hologenzyme
7	The enxymes of glycolysis are present in	A. Nucleoplasm B. Cytoplasm C. Stroma D. Mitochondrial matrix
8	A slight increase or decreasein pH of an enzyme causes.	A. Incresse in enzyme activity B. Decrese in enzyme activity C. No effect on enzyme activity D. All of above
9	Catalytic site is adtivatid when	A. enzyme inhibitor complex is formed B. ES complex is formed C. Subsgtrate attaches at allosteric site D. Spontaneously
10	Emil Fischer proposed that,	A. Activesite is rigid B. Active site is flexible C. Active site undergomodification D. All of above
11	The enzymes catalyse non -lhydrolytic addition or removal of groups from substrates are.	A. Lyases B. Hyrolases C. Transferases D. Isomerases
12	Enxyme B requires Zn+2 to catalyse the conversion of substrate X. The zinc is best identified as a .	A. Product B. Substrate C. Activator D. Coenzyme
13	How does a non competitive inhibitor decrease the rae ofn enzyme catalysed reaction.	A. By chaing the free energy change of the reaction B. By acting as a coenzyme for the reaction C. By changing the shape of the enxyme D. By binding the active site of the enxyme
14	the mechanism of enzyme inhibition, usedto understand the factors that influence enzyme activity is called.	A. Enzyme kinetics B. Enzyme dynamics C. Enzyme pathwology D. Enzyme energetics

15	Which enzyme is responsible for the breakdown of DNA.	A. DNA polymerase B. DNA synthase C. DNA Ligase D. DNA ase
16	Rae of enzyme catalyzed reactions are .....times greater than uncatalyzed rection rate.	A. 10³ to 10⁸ B. 10² to 10³ C. 10⁶ to 10¹¹ D. 10⁸ to 10¹⁰
17	The enzyme whcih catalyses the conversion of glucose to fructose is.	A. Pentose isomerase B. Hexokinase C. Hexoisomerase D. Hexoreductase
18	Reversibel inhibitors make.....bonds with enzymes.	A. Covalent B. Ionic C. Hydrogen D. Metallic
19	If an enzyme solutionis saturated with substrate, the most effective way to obtain an even faster yield of products would be.	A. Add more of the enxymes B. Add more substrate C. Add an allosteric inhibitor D. Add a non competitive inhibitor
20	Penicilllin permanetly disables the enzymes responsible for building bacterial cell walls becasue it acts as.	A. Irreversible inhibitor B. Competitive inhibitor C. Non competitive inhibitor D. reversible inhibitor