MDCAT Biology Chapter 7 MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following is not affected by enzymes	A. Nature and properties of end products B. Nature and properties of reactants C. Speed of biochemical reaction D. Efficiency of biochemical reaction
2	Optimum pH for digestive enzymes of stomach is	A. Highly acidic B. Highly alkaline C. slightly acidic D. slightly alkaline
3	Flavin adenine dinucleotide is a	A. Prosthetic group B. Activator C. Coenzyme D. Inhibitor
4	Inorganic ions can play a role of ¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬_____ in enzyme catalysis	A. Coenzyme B. Inhibitor C. Apo enzyme D. Cofactor
5	Which of the following is an example of ribozyme	A. Aminopeptidase B. Pancreatic lipase C. Peptidyl transferase D. Cytochrome oxidase
6	Slight change in pH can cause	A. Denaturation B. Crystallization C. Ionization D. All
7	Enzymes present in human body generally have	A. Same optimum temperature and optimum pH B. Same optimum temperature but different optimum pH C. Same optimum pH but different optimum temperature D. Different optimum temperature and optimum pH
8	The competitive inhibitor competes with the	A. Enzyme B. Cofactor C. Substrate D. Coenzyme
9	Formation of ES complex activates the_____ site of an enzyme	A. Active B. Binding C. Catalytic D. Allosteric
10	Many enzymes are simply dissolved in the	A. Nucleoplasm B. Stroma of chloroplast C. Cytoplasm D. Matrix of mitochondria
11	Urine is preferably used as a vehicle for biotechnology product than:	A. Blood B. Milk C. Plasma D. Tissue fluid
12	Succinic acid dehydrogenase +succinic acid and high concentration of malonic acid?	A. Maleic acid B. Fumaric acid C. No reaction D. Oxalic acid
13	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide is an example of	A. Cofactor B. Coenzyme C. Prosthetic group D. Nucleotide
14	Both ____ and ____ are detachable cofactors	A. Apoenzyme, holoenzyme B. Activator, coenzyme C. Coenzyme, prosthetic group

		D. Prosthetic group, activator
15	Function of succinic dehydrogenase is aided by	A. Metal ion B. Vitamin C. NAD D. FAD
16	By adding _____in neutral pH, we get the optimum pH of pancreatic lipase	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
17	If substrate concentration is unlimited, rate of enzyme action becomes	A. Inversely proportional to enzyme concentration B. Directly proportional to enzyme concentration C. Directly proportional to substrate Concentration D. Inversely proportional to substrate Concentration
18	_____form the raw material for coenzyme	A. Nucleic acid B. Lipids C. Vitamins D. Proteins
19	Allosteric enzymes have ___ major sites	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
20	Enzyme works to its maximum capacity	A. At high temperature B. At low temperature C. At moderate temperature D. At optimum temperature