

MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 18 Carboxylic Acids Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Proteins loose their ability to work	A. by slight heating B. by change in structure C. by slight cooling D. when inside the body
2	The most abundant protein in the human body is	A. Collagen B. Keratin C. Myosin D. Albumin
3	Helical structure of proteins is stabilized by	A. Peptide bond B. Dipeptide bond C. Van der Wall's forces D. Hydrogen bonding
4	An example of bydolase is	A. Amylase B. Lipase C. Fumarase D. A,C
5	Denaturation of proteins is often characterised by	A. Loss of biological activity B. Always being irreversible C. Being ereater the lower the temperature D. Changes in primary structure
6	Glucose is converted into ethanol by the enzyme present in the yeast	A. Urease B. Zymase C. Invertase D. Sucrase
7	Succinic thiokinase is an enzyme of the type	A. mutase B. peroxidase C. ligase D. lyase
8	Abumins and globulins are defined as	A. Derived protein B. Conjugated protein C. Fibrous protein D. Simple Protein
9	Fe+2 is the co-factor for	A. Chrome oxidase B. Glucose-6-phosphatase C. Carbonic anhydrase D. Hydrolase
10	Enzymes consist of	A. proteins only B. proteins and non-protein parts C. fats only D. futs and non-fatty components
11	The type of isomerism shown by alkyl halides is	A. geometric B. functional C. positional D. metamerism
12	Alpha helix and beta pleated sheath are secondary structures of protein which are maintained by	A. dipole forces B. non-polar interactions C. ionic bonds D. Hydrogen bonds
13	Which of the following is the element not present in all proteins?	A. Carbon B. Hydrogen C. Nitrogen D. Sulphur
14	The structure of protein helps protein to	A. be in proper shape B. attach substrate C. perform is function D. All of these
15	Which of the following is not a category of proteins based upon their function?	A. genetic B. Regulatory C. nucleo

		D. structural
16	Increased concentration of enzyme alkaline phosphatase is a sign of	A. hemophilia B. heart disease C. thrombosis D. rickets
17	Lactoglobulin is found in	A. nucleus B. nerve cells C. Plants only D. muscles and in plants
18	The specific substance (metabolite) that fits on the enzyme surface and is converted to products is called	A. Co-factor B. Isoenzyme C. Prosthetic group D. Substrate
19	Which of the following bond is responsible for joining the amino acids in proteins?	A. Metallic Bond B. Disulfide bond C. Peptide Bond D. Peptide Bond
20	Third order of protein structure refers to	A. Bending of protein chain B. Three-dimensional structure of protein C. Number and sequence of amino acids D. Site of disulfide bonds