MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 18 Carboxylic Acids Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Helical structure of proteins is stabilized by	A. Peptide bond B. Dipeptide bond C. Van der Wall's forces D. Hydrogen bonding
2	Glucose is converted into ethanol by the enzyme present in the yeast	A. Urease B. Zymase C. Invertase D. Sucrase
3	The enzyme which is found in saliva, accelerates the conversion of starch into sugar is	A. Pepsin B. Thrombin C. Ptyalin D. Fumarase
4	Dehydrogenase is an example of	A. ligase B. oxidoreductase C. lyase D. hydrolase
5	Which of the following bond is responsible for joining the amino acids in proteins?	A. Metallic Bond B. Di sulfide bond C. Peptide Bond D. Peptide Bond
6	The specifie 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
7	For a particular halogen, the reactivity of alkyl halides	A. remains same with C-increase B. decreases with C-increase C. increases with C-increase D. decreases with C-decrease
8	The protein component of enzyme Is called	A. apoenzyme B. proenzyme C. holoenyme D. co-enzyme
9	The most complex strueture a single polypetide can assume is	A. 1° structure B. 2°structure C. 3° structure D. 4° structure
10	UV rays inactivate enzymes because they	A. change sequence of amino acids of enzymes B. They add prosthetic group to them C. They increase their specificity D. affect structure of enzymes
11	In proteins, the alpha-helix and Beta-pleated sheet are examples of	A. ^{Primary Structure} B. Secondary Structure C. Tertiary Structure D. Quaternary Structure
12	An example of bydrolase is	A. Amylase B. Lipase C. Fumarase D. A,C
13	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 disulphide bonds
14	Denaturation of proteins is often characterised by	A. Loss of biological activity B. Aiways being irreversible C. Being ereater the lower the temperature D. Changes in primary structure

15	Fe+2 is the co-factor for	A. Chrome oxidase B. Glucose-6-phosphatase C. Carbonic anhydrase D. Hydrolase
16	Proteins loose their ability to work	A. by slight heating B. by change in structure C. by slight cooling D. when inside the body
17	The structure of protein helps protein to	A. be in proper shape B. attach substrate C. perform is function D. All of these
18	Primar structure of proteins refers to	A. Coling and folding in form of specilie structure B. 3d structure C. Number of amino acids in a chain D. Alpha and Beta sheets
19	L-asparginase is helpful in treatment of	A. skin disease B. blood cancer C. heart failure D. obstructive jaundice
20	Dehydrogenase is an erample of	A. Transferase B. Hydrolase C. Lyase D. Oxido-reductase