

MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 18 Carboxylic Acids Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following is not a category of proteins based upon their function?	A. genetic B. Regulatory C. nucleo D. structural
2	The type of isomerism shown by alkyl halides is	A. geometric B. functional C. positional D. metamerism
3	Amino acids react together to form the primary structure of proteins which is accompanied by	A. addition of water B. addition of ammonia C. removal of ammonia D. removal of water
4	The most complex structure a single polypeptide can assume is	A. 1° structure B. 2° structure C. 3° structure D. 4° structure
5	Simplest Structure of a protein that has only covalent bonding between amino acids is	A. 2° structure B. 3° structure C. 1° structure D. 4° structure
6	Increased concentration of enzyme alkaline phosphatase is a sign of	A. hemophilia B. heart disease C. thrombosis D. rickets
7	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
8	Succinic thiokinase is an enzyme of the type	A. mutase B. peroxidase C. ligase D. lyase
9	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
10	Collagen is a fibrous protein present most abundantly in	A. heart B. nucleus C. connective tissues D. Arteries
11	Dehydrogenase is an example of	A. Transferase B. Hydrolase C. Lyase D. Oxido-reductase
12	Lactoglobulin is found in	A. nucleus B. nerve cells C. Plants only D. muscles and in plants
13	All are examples of different classes of enzymes except	A. Hydrolases B. Isomerases C. Oxido-reductases D. Mutases
14	Enzymes are	A. simple proteins B. derived proteins C. compound proteins D. conjugated proteins
15	Fe ²⁺ is the co-factor for	A. Chromate oxidase B. Glucose-6-phosphatase C. Carbonic anhydrase D. Hydrolase

16	The enzymes that bring about exchange of functional groups like phosphate are called	A. Ligases B. Lyases C. Isomerases D. Transferases
17	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
18	An example of regulatory protein is	A. nucleoprotein B. hemoglobin C. lactoglobulin D. thyroxine
19	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
20	Which of the following is not a property of enzymes?	A. extraordinary speciffcity B. reversibility of reactions C. high efficiency D. minimum activity at optimum T