MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 18 Carboxylic Acids Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	In proteins, the alpha-helix and Beta-pleated sheet are examples of	A. ^{Primary Structure} B. Secondary Structure C. Tertiary Structure D. Quaternary Structure
3	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
4	Abumins and globulins are defined as	A. Derived protein B. Conjugated protein C. Fibrous protein D. Simple Protein
5	Which of the following is the element not present in all proteins?	A. Carbon B. Hydrogen C. Nitrogen D. Sulphur
6	L-asparginase is helpful in treatment of	A. skin disease B. blood cancer C. heart failure D. obstructive jaundice
7	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
8	The type of isomerism shown by alkyl halides is	A. geometric B. functional C. positional D. metamerism
9	Dehydrogenase is an example of	A. ligase B. oxidoreductase C. lyase D. hydrolase
10	The enzymes that bring about exchange of functional groups like phosphate are called	A. Ligases B. Lyases C. Isomerases D. Transferases
11	An element that is not an essential par of proteins is	A. O B. N C. H D. S
12	The most abundant protein in the human body is	A. Collagen B. Keratin C. Myosin D. Albumin
13	The enzyme which is found in saliva, accelerates the conversion of starch into sugar is	A. Pepsin B. Thrombin C. Ptyalin D. Fumarase
14	All are examples of different classes of enzymes except	A. Hydrolases B. Isomerases C. Oxido-reductases D. Mutases
15	Enzymes are	A. simple proteins B. derived proteins C. compound proteins

		D. conjugated proteins
16	Dehydrogenase is an erample of	A. Transferase B. Hydrolase C. Lyase D. Oxido-reductase
17	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
18	The enzymes that catalyse the addition or removal of ammonia are:	A. Lyases B. Ligases C. Transferases D. Kinses
19	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
20	Helical structure of proteins is stabilized by	A. Peptide bond B. Dipeptide bond C. Van der Wall's forces D. Hydrogen bonding