MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 18 Carboxylic Acids Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The protein component of enzyme Is called	A. apoenzyme B. proenzyme C. holoenyme D. co-enzyme
2	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
3	Enzymes have been classified on the basis of	A. protein structure B. prosthetic groups C. type of reaction they catalyse D. bonding in them
4	Lactoglobulin is found in	A. nucleus B. nerve cells C. Plants only D. muscles and in plants
5	Helical structure of proteins is stabilized by	A. Peptide bond B. Dipeptide bond C. Van der Wall's forces D. Hydrogen bonding
6	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
7	Proteins have linkage between amino acids	A. imide B. amide C. ester D. ether
8	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
9	Increased concentration of enzyme alkaline phosphatase is a sign of	A. hemophilia B. heart disease C. thrombosis D. rickets
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	Succinic thiokinase is an enzyme of the type	A. mutase B. peroxidase C. ligase D. lyase
12	Proteins loose their ability to work	A. by slight heating B. by change in structure C. by slight cooling D. when inside the body
13	Based on the physico-chemical properties, proteins may be classified into the following types	A. Simple proteins B. Compound proteins C. Derived proteins D. All of the above
14	Enzymes are	A. simple proteins B. derived proteins C. compound proteins D. conjugated proteins
		A. proteins only

15	Enzymes consist of	B. proteins and non-protein parts C. fats only D. futs and non-fatty components
16	Which of the following is the element not present in all proteins?	A. Carbon B. Hydrogen C. Nitrogen D. Sulphur
17	The most abundant protein in the human body is	A. Collagen B. Keratin C. Myosin D. Albumin
18	An example of bydrolase is	A. Amylase B. Lipase C. Fumarase D. A,C
19	In proteins, the alpha-helix and Beta-pleated sheet are examples of	A. ^{Primary Structure} B. Secondary Structure C. Tertiary Structure D. Quaternary Structure
20	L-asparginase is helpful in treatment of	A. skin disease B. blood cancer C. heart failure D. obstructive jaundice
21	The proteins which give an amino acid and non-protein group on hydrolysis are known as	A. Derived protein B. Albumins C. Conjugated simple protein D. Conjugated protein
22	An example of simple protein is	A. lipoprotein B. Cholesterol C. lecithin D. globulin
23	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
24	Phosphoprotein comes under the type of proteins	A. Simple protein B. Derived protein C. Conjugated D. Both A & B
25	Dehydrogenase is an example of	A. ligase B. oxidoreductase C. lyase D. hydrolase
26	The enzyme which is found in saliva, accelerates the conversion of starch into sugar is	A. Pepsin B. Thrombin C. Ptyalin D. Fumarase
27	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
28	The enzymes that catalyse the addition or removal of ammonia are:	A. Lyases B. Ligases C. Transferases D. Kinses
29	The enzymes that bring about exchange of functional groups like phosphate are called	A. Ligases B. Lyases C. Isomerases D. Transferases
30	The type of isomerism shown by alkyl halides is	A. geometric B. functional C. positional D. metamerism
31	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
32	The most complex strueture a single polypetide can assume is	A. 1° structure B. 2°structure C. 3° structure D. 4° structure

33	An example of regulatory protein is	A. nucleoprotein B. hemoglobin C. lactoglobulin D. thyroxine
34	The structure of protein helps protein to	A. be in proper shape B. attach substrate C. perform is function D. All of these
35	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
36	Collagen is a fibrous protein present most abundantly in	A. heart B. nucleus C. connective tissues D. Arteries
37	Abumins and globulins are defined as	A. Derived protein B. Conjugated protein C. Fibrous protein D. Simple Protein
38	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
39	Glucose is converted into ethanol by the enzyme present in the yeast	A. Urease B. Zymase C. Invertase D. Sucrase
40	Prosthetic groups are	A. helical structures in protein B. sulphur containing parts of protein C. non-protein parts in compound proteins D. sites for hydrogen bonding
41	An element that is not an essential par of proteins is	A. O B. N C. H D. S
42	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
43	Which of the following is not a category of proteins based upon their function?	A. genetic B. Regulatory C. nucleo D. structural
44	Dehydrogenase is an erample of	A. Transferase B. Hydrolase C. Lyase D. Oxido-reductase
45	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
46	Fe+2 is the co-factor for	A. Chrome oxidase B. Glucose-6-phosphatase C. Carbonic anhydrase D. Hydrolase
47	All are examples of different classes of enzymes except	A. Hydrolases B. Isomerases C. Oxido-reductases D. Mutases