

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 5 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	the energy which works to destabilize existing chemical bonds is called.	A. Deactivation energy B. Activation energy C. Ionization energy D. Potential energy
2	When the co factor is a non protein organic molecule and is loosely attached with enzyme it is called.	A. Allosteric enzyme B. Co enzyme C. Prosthetic group D. Zymogen
3	The enzymes which remove or add H ⁺ ions or electrons from substrate are called.	A. Isomerases B. Oxidoreductases C. Lyases D. Transferases
4	The most important coenzyme in a cell is the hydrogen acceptor.	A. NAD B. ATP C. FADH ₂ D. Co -enzyme Q
5	In feedback inhibition, the final product inhibits.	A. The 1st enzyme in the pathway B. The last enzyme in the metabolic pathway C. No enzyme is inhibited in pathway D. All enzymes are inhibited in pathway
6	Lock and key model was proposed by Emil Fischer in.	A. 1890 B. 1882 C. 1958 D. 1894
7	Which of the following is structurally similar with succinic acid	A. Malonic acid B. Acetic acid C. Malonic acid D. Malic acid
8	Penicillin permanently disables the enzymes responsible for building bacterial cell walls because it acts as.	A. Irreversible inhibitor B. Competitive inhibitor C. Non competitive inhibitor D. reversible inhibitor
9	At unlimited substrate concentration at a specific time, rate of reaction directly depends on.	A. Enzyme concentration B. substrate concentration C. Temperature D. pH
10	Enzyme B requires Zn ²⁺ to catalyze the conversion of substrate X. The zinc is best identified as a .	A. Product B. Substrate C. Activator D. Coenzyme
11	Which of the following is correct about enzymes.	A. Enzymes increase the activation energy B. The presence of enzymes does not affect the natural properties of end products C. Enzymes are synthesized by endocrine cells D. Enzymes are fibrous proteins
12	Enzymes speed up chemical reactions by lowering.	A. Ionization energy B. Activation energy C. Hydration energy D. Bond energy
13	The enzymes catalyze non -hydrolytic addition or removal of groups from substrates are.	A. Lyases B. Hydrolases C. Transferases D. Isomerases
14	Which of the following can affect enzyme activity	A. pH B. Temperature C. Enzyme concentration D. Substrate concentration

D. All of above

15 The temperature at which an enzyme works at its maximum rate is called.

- A. Specific temperature
- B. Maximum temperature
- C. Optimum temperature
- D. Initial temperature

16 The enzymes of Calvin cycle and Krebs's cycle.

- A. Present in karyoplasm
- B. Dispersed in cytoplasm
- C. Bound to membranes of their organelles
- D. Presnet in periplasmic space

17 In complez metaboic pathways, end products formed inhibit the.

- A. First enzyme
- B. First substrate
- C. First product
- D. Last enzyme

18 Co enzymes participate in enzyme catalyzed reactions, ofter by transporting .

- A. Electrons
- B. Hydrogen atoms
- C. Phosphate groups
- D. Both a and b

19 The loss of gloular shape of enzyme is called.

- A. Saturation
- B. Renaturation
- C. Denaturation
- D. Flexion

20 A slight increase or decreasein pH of an enzyme causes.

- A. Incesse in enzyme activity
- B. Decrese in enzyme activity
- C. No effect on enzyme activity
- D. All of above