Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 5 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of thefollowing can be affected by temperatur ein an enzyme	A. Hydrogen bond B. Hydrophobic interaction C. Hydrophilic interaction D. Both a and b
2	Reversibel inhibitors make.....bonds with enzymes.	A. Covalent B. Ionic C. Hydrogen D. Metallic
3	The pH at whcih an enzyme works at maximum rate is called.	A. Maximum pH B. Optimum pH C. Average pH D. Top pH
4	Enxyme B requires Zn+2 to catalyse the conversion of substrate X. The zinc is best identified as a .	A. Product B. Substrate C. Activator D. Coenzyme
5	Which inhibitors are used as antibiotics to kill bacteria.	A. Competitive B. Irreersible C. Non competitive D. non reversible
6	The most important coenzyme in a cell is the hydrogen acceptor.	A. NAD B. ATP C. FADH2 D. Co -enzyme Q
7	Pick up the irreversible inhibitor	A. Cyanide B. Aspirin C. Succinate dehydrogenase D. Malonate
8	Which enzyme breakdown small polypeptides into dipeptides.	A. Trypsin B. Aminopeptidese C. Erypsin D. Pepsin
9	Activation energy is lowered by	A. Bringing reactants together in correct orientation B. Stressing particular chemical bonds of reactants C. Stabilizing bonds of substrate D. Both a and b
10	A none competitive inhibitor binds to.	A. The active site B. The site other than active site C. The substrate D. Catalytic site
11	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
12	The enzymes that catalyse the rections in whihc two molecules are joined togeter by synthesis of new bonds, using enery from ATP, are placed in group	A. Hydrolase B. Ligase D. Transferase
13	At unlimited substrate concentration at a specific time, rate of reaction directly depends on.	A. Enzyme concentration B. substrate concentration C. Temperature D. pH
14	Small cleft or depression is the sourface of globular enzyme is.	A. Active site B. Synaptic cleft C. T tubule D. No such cleft exists
15	Which of the following can affect enzyme activity	A. pH B. Temperature C. Enzyme concentration

		D. All of above
16	The enzymes which remvoe or ad H+ ions or electrons from substrateare called.	A. Isomerases B. Oxidoreductases C. Lyases D. Transfeases
17	A slight increase or decreasein pH of an enzyme causes.	A. Incresse in enzyme activity B. Decrese in enzyme activity C. No effect on enzyme activity D. All of above
18	Which enxyme class is responsible for catalysing the addition of water to a substrate molecule.	A. Isomerase B. Lyase C. Hydrolase D. Ligase
19	the mechanism of enzyme inhibition, usedto understand the factors that influence enzyme activity is called.	A. Enzyme kinetics B. Enzyme dynamics C. Enzyme pathwology D. Enzyme energetics
20	Succinic acid and CoA react to form succinyl CoA whcih is catalysed y succinyl CoA.	A. Synthetase B. Decarboxylase C. Hydroxylase D. Reductase