MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 18 Carboxylic Acids Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	The protein component of enzyme Is called	A. apoenzyme B. proenzyme C. holoenyme D. co-enzyme
3	The structure of protein helps protein to	A. be in proper shape B. attach substrate C. perform is function D. All of these
4	The most complex strueture a single polypetide can assume is	A. 1° structure B. 2°structure C. 3° structure D. 4° structure
5	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
6	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
7	Which of the following is the element not present in all proteins?	A. Carbon B. Hydrogen C. Nitrogen D. Sulphur
8	An element that is not an essential par of proteins is	A. O B. N C. H D. S
9	Dehydrogenase is an erample of	A. Transferase B. Hydrolase C. Lyase D. Oxido-reductase
10	Fe+2 is the co-factor for	A. Chrome oxidase B. Glucose-6-phosphatase C. Carbonic anhydrase D. Hydrolase
11	Which of the following is not a category of proteins based upon their function?	A. genetic B. Regulatory C. nucleo D. structural
12	Dehydrogenase is an example of	A. ligase B. oxidoreductase C. lyase D. hydrolase
13	L-asparginase is helpful in treatment of	A. skin disease B. blood cancer C. heart failure D. obstructive jaundice
14	Enzymes have been classified on the basis of	A. protein structure B. prosthetic groups C. type of reaction they catalyse D. bonding in them
15	An example of regulatory protein is	A. nucleoprotein B. hemoglobin C. lactoglobulin

		D. thyroxine
16	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
17	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
18	Phosphoprotein comes under the type of proteins	A. Simple protein B. Derived protein C. Conjugated D. Both A & B
19	Enzymes consist of	A. proteins only B. proteins and non-protein parts C. fats only D. futs and non-fatty components
20	The enzymes that bring about exchange of functional groups like phosphate are called	A. Ligases B. Lyases C. Isomerases D. Transferases