MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 18 Carboxylic Acids Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	An example of simple protein is	A. lipoprotein B. Cholesterol C. lecithin D. globulin
2	The enzyme which is found in saliva, accelerates the conversion of starch into sugar is	A. Pepsin B. Thrombin C. Ptyalin D. Fumarase
3	Dehydrogenase is an erample of	A. Transferase B. Hydrolase C. Lyase D. Oxido-reductase
4	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
5	An example of bydrolase is	A. Amylase B. Lipase C. Fumarase D. A,C
6	An example of regulatory protein is	A. nucleoprotein B. hemoglobin C. lactoglobulin D. thyroxine
7	The enzymes that catalyse the addition or removal of ammonia are:	A. Lyases B. Ligases C. Transferases D. Kinses
8	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
9	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
10	Lactoglobulin is found in	A. nucleus B. nerve cells C. Plants only D. muscles and in plants
11	The type of isomerism shown by alkyl halides is	A. geometric B. functional C. positional D. metamerism
12	Collagen is a fibrous protein present most abundantly in	A. heart B. nucleus C. connective tissues D. Arteries
13	Phosphoprotein comes under the type of proteins	A. Simple protein B. Derived protein C. Conjugated D. Both A & B
14	The most abundant protein in the human body is	A. Collagen B. Keratin C. Myosin D. Albumin

15	Which of the following is the element not present in all proteins?	A. Carbon B. Hydrogen C. Nitrogen D. Sulphur
16	Enzymes are	A. simple proteins B. derived proteins C. compound proteins D. conjugated proteins
17	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
18	All are examples of different classes of enzymes except	A. Hydrolases B. Isomerases C. Oxido-reductases D. Mutases
19	The structure of protein helps protein to	A. be in proper shape B. attach substrate C. perform is function D. All of these
20	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