Enzymes

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Enzyme pepsin in the stomach has an optimum pH of about	A. 3 B. 2 C. 4 D. 5
2	Lock and key hypothesis of enzyme action supports that	A. Active sites are rigid B. Active sites are flexible C. Active site efficiency increases D. Active site can change its shape
3	What can happen if an enzyme is exposed to temperature that is highr than its optimal temperature.	A. Enzyme activity rate will increase B. Enzyme's shape will change potentially reducing its activity C. Enzyme will speed up the reaction and remain stable D. Enzyme will become a substrate itself
4	How does competitive inhibitor affect enzyme action	A. attaches with the substrate B. Changes enzyme shape C. Attaches and blocks the active site D. Blocks the cofactors
5	Which of the followig are not changed during the biochemical reactions.	A. Substrate B. Enzymes C. Products D. ES complex
6	How does increasing temperatue affect enzyme activity.	A. Increase actiity to a point B. Always decreases activity C. Makes enzymes non functional D. No effect on enzyme
7	ionization of amino acids at the activ esite is affected by.	A. Change in pH B. Change in temperature C. Change in substrate conceration D. Change is tempeaure and substrate concentration
8	An enzyme works best at a pH of 7.4. It is places in an acidic solution with a pH of 4.0.How will this affect the enzyme.	A. The substrate will become inactive in an acidic environment B. the enzyme wil gain additional active sites C. The enzyme will catalyse reactions faster due to increased H ions D. The activ esite will be modified reducing substrate binding
9	Pepsin enzyme works in.	A. Large intestine B. Small intstine C. Stomach D. Heart
10	Enzyme are specific in their action becasue.	A. Their active sites fit specific substaratres B. They are alwyas proteins C. They are consumed in reactions D. They work only at high temperatures
11	Set of biochemical reactions that occur in living organisms in order to maintain life is called.	A. Catabolism B. anabolism C. Metabolism D. Mutualism
12	Whcih does consume energy	A. Catabolism B. Metabolism C. Anabolism D. Both a and b
13	The biochemical reactions in which larger molecules are synthesized are called.	A. Anabolism B. Catabolism C. Metabolism D. Digestive reactions

14	Enzymes convert the substrate into different molecules called.	A. Product B. Reactants C. Inhibitors D. Biomolecules
15	Which best defines an enzyme.	A. A chemical that breaks down food B. A hormone that regulates metabolism C. A protein that speeds up reactions D. A molecule that stores energy
16	What is true about the optimun pH values of the followign enzyes of digestive system.	A. Both work at high pH B. Both work at low pH C. Pepsin works at low pH while trypsin works at high pH D. Pepsin works at high pH while trypsin works at low pH
17	In the presence of enzymes, reactions proceed at a.	A. Slower rate B. Faster rate C. Very slow rate D. Medium rate
18	What is true about cofactors.	A. Help facilitate enzymes activity B. Are composed of proteins C. Break hydrogen bond in proteins D. Increase activation energy
19	The catalytic region on enzyme recognizes and binds the substrate and carries the reaction. This region is called as.	A. Cofactor B. Active sites C. Activator D. Inhibitor
20	Whcih does yield energy.	A. Anabolism B. Catabolism C. Metabolism D. None of these