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ACADEMY

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About us

ቀሰም Academy ከHigh school እስከ campus ለሚማሩ ተማሪዎች፣ ቲቶሪያዎች፣ ጠቃሚ የንባብ ስልቶችን፣ soft copy የሆኑ ኢጋዥ የንባብ ማቴሪያዎችን፣ ትምህርታዊ መረጃዎችን እና አነቃቂ መልዕክቶችም በማዘጋጀት ለተማሪዎች ንቃት የሚተጋ ቻናል ነው።።

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questions

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BIOLOGY GRADE-11 UNIT-3 BY QESEM ACADEMY.

1. Which one of the following statements is best to describes the mechanism of
   A. changing the PH of the reaction medium
   B. forming an intermediate compound on their surface
   C. increasing the kinetic energy of reactants
   D. increasing the energy of activation

2. Cystic fibrosis is an inherited disease in which the body makes very thick, sticky mucus and results in breathing problems Which enzyme is used to treat
   A. Glucose oxidase
   B. Streptokinase
   C. Lactase
   D. Pulmozyme

3. Which of the following enzyme properties is explained by the lock-and-key model for enzyme action?
   A. high turnover rate
   B. susceptibility to denaturation
   C. absolute specificity
   D. susceptibility to deactivation

4. Amino acids are the building blocks of all proteins As more amino acids are added the protein chain tends to fold upon itself in a characteristic way. This characteristic of a
   A. primary structure
   B. secondary structure
   C. tertiary structure
   D. quaternary structure

5. One of the following is incorrect about enzymes?
   A. They are proteins
   B. They all operate at the same optimum PH
   C. They lower the activation energy
   D. They need coenzymes to work efficiently

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6. Which one of the following enzymes is named according to where they act:
   A. Dehydrogenase
   B. Intestinal protease
   C. Polymerase
   D. Papayin

7. An enzyme that catalyzed the transfer of hydrogen and oxygen atoms or electrons from one
   A. Isomerase
   B. Transferase
   C. Lyases
   D. Oxidoreductases

8. Which one of the following enzyme used to treat cystic fibrosis
   A. Streptokinase
   B. Pulmozyme
   C. Abacavir sulphate
   D. Glucose oxidase

9. In the systematic naming of enzymes EC 2.5.11.1 enzyme, the third figure indicates:
   A. Sub class
   B. Genus
   C. Sub-sub class
   D. Serial number

10. The numbers of molecules of reactants form enzyme-substrate complexes with a molecule of
   A. Collision of reactants
   B. Model of enzymes
   C. Intermediate molecules
   D. Turn-over rate

11. Which of the following cofactors involved in the oxidation of an alcohol?
   A. Zn++
   B. Cu++
   C. NAD+
   D. FAD+

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12. As temperature increases up to the optimum, the rate of an enzyme-controlled reaction
A. The particles are given more kinetic energy
B. There are more collisions between enzyme and substrate
C. There are more enzyme–substrate complexes formed
D. All of the above

13. Which one of the following human digestive enzymes works most effectively in
A. Salivary amylase
B. Trypsin
C. Pepsin
D. pancreatic lipase

14. Which enzyme has been named based on the reaction that it catalyses?
A. Sucrase
B. Pepsin
C. Dehydrogenase
D. Papayin

15. Which one of the following statement is best to describe the effect of PH
A. As PH increases, the kinetic energy of substrate molecules will increases
B. High PH changes the charge of amino acid in the allosteric site of enzymes
C. Significant PH change results in denaturation of enzyme molecules
D. Enzymes work best beyond the optimum PH range

16. Denaturation of proteins involves disruption of the
A. primary structure
B. secondary structure
C. tertiary structure
D. covalent bonding

17. Which of the following statements concerning a competitive enzyme inhibitor is correct?
A. it competes with substrate for occupancy of the enzyme's active site
B. binds at the active site simultaneously with the substrate

C. breaks the enzyme down to its constituent amino acids
D. its effect can be overcome by increasing the temperature

18. The final product of a series of enzyme-catalyzed reactions causes the enzyme that catalyzes the first reaction of the series to be inhibited This is an example of:
A. Positive regulator control
B. Substrate control
C. end-product inhibition
D. Competitive control

19. An enzyme active site is the location in an enzyme where substrate molecules
A. Is generated
B. undergoing change
C. Become catalysts
D. no correct response

20. Which of the following statements about a competitive inhibitor is correct?
A. It must resemble the substrate in general shape
B. Its effect can be diminished by increasing substrate concentration
C. It and the normal substrate simultaneously occupy the active site
D. A. & B. are correct answers

21. The number of substrate molecules acted upon per minute by one molecule of enzyme is
A. Active site number
B. turnover number
C. Enzyme activity number
D. optimum number

22. Which of the following binds to an enzyme at a location other than the active site(allosteric)?
A. Substrate
B. reversible competitive inhibitor
C. Irreversible inhibitor
D. reversible noncompetitive inhibitor

23. An enzyme active site is the location in the enzyme where:

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A. Protein side groups folded together to form a site for interactions with substrates
B. The catalyst interactions with the enzyme
C. Catalyst molecules are generated
D. The substrate creates the catalyst molecules

24. The protein portion of a conjugated enzyme is called a(n)
A. Apoenzyme
B. coenzyme
C. Holoenzyme
D. cofactor

25. Which of the following is always present in both conjugated enzymes and simple enzymes?
A. Protein
B. a vitamin
C. a cofactor
D. a coenzyme

26. What is the function of enzymes within living systems?
A. structural elements
B. catalysts
C. neurotransmitters
D. hormones

27. To which of the following class of biological compounds do all enzymes belong beside some exceptional enzyme?
A. Hormones
B. Proteins
C. Carbohydrates
D. Lipids

28. Which of the following carbohydrates are able to pass through the plasma membrane?
A. disaccharides
B. sucrose
C. glycogen
D. monosaccharides

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29. The twisting of a polypeptide chain into a characteristic shape such as a helix is an

A. Primary structure
B. Secondary structure
C. Tertiary structure
D. Quaternary

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ANSWER

1,B	**2,D**	**3,C**	**4,B**	**5,B**	**6,B**	**7,D**	**8,B**	**9,C**	**10,D**
11,A	**12,D**	**13,C**	**14,C**	**15,B**	**16,C**	**17,A**	**18,C**	**19,B**	**20,D**
21,D	**22,D**	**23,A**	**24,A**	**25,A**	**26,B**	**27,B**	**28,D**	**29,B**	

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