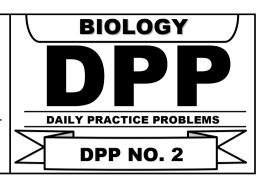


TARGET: NEET (UG) 2024

Course: SARANSH (Youtube Live CRASH COURSE)



ZOOL	OGA	Biomo	lecules

	ZOOLOGY: Biomolecules						
		DPP N	o. : 2				
1.	Enzymes are divided into - (1) 6 Classes, each with 4 - 13 subclasses and named accordingly by a four- digit number (2) 7 Classes, each with 4 - 13 subclasses and named accordingly by a four- digit number (3) 6 Classes, each with 4 - 13 subclasses and named accordingly by a three- digit number (4) 6 Classes, each with 4 - 20 subclasses and named accordingly by a four- digit number						
2.	Enzyme are best (1) Catalysts (3) Inorganic–cata		(2) Bio–catalysts (4) Metallo–catalysts	s			
3.	Which one of the (1) Insulin	following is an enzyme? (2) Riboflavin	(3) Griseofulvin	(4) Lipase			
4.	A dialysable non enzyme is (1) Hormone	-protein organic substance	e which combines with (3) Proenzyme	apoenzyme to make a functional			
5.	(2) Competition is	ibition - nbles the substrate in molec found between substrates inhibitors to active sites dec	and inhibitors to occupy				
6.	Holoenzyme is pr (1) Combined coe (3) Only protein	oduced by enzyme and apoenzyme	(2) Only prosthetic g (4) Only cofactor	group			
7.	Lecithin is a (1) Sterol	(2) Glycolipid	(3) Phospholipid	(4) Sphingolipid			
3.		fatty acid esters of glyce ty acids withmolec (2) One, three		by the esterification of(4) Two, one			
9.	(1) one molecule(2) one molecule(3) one molecule	olecule consists of of fatty acid and three of gly of phosphoric acid, two of fa of phosphoric acid, three of of phosphoric acid, one of f	atty acids and one of gly fatty acids and one of g	lycerol			



Pre Medical Division: CG Tower-2, A-51(A) IPIA, Behind City Mall, Jhalawar Road, Kota (Raj.)-324005

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10.	Lecithin is (1) Fatty acid (3) Derivative of chitin	(2) Heteropolysacchar (4) Phospholipid	ride		
11.	Which one is the most appropriate definition for an enzyme? (1) A protein, acts like biocatalyst by lowering activation energy in biochemical reactions (2) A protein, acts like a biocatalyst by increasing activation energy in biochemical reactions (3) A protein, acts like a biocatalyst by neither lowering nor increasing activation energy in biochemical reactions (4) A protein, but not a biocatalyst and has nothing to do with activation energy				
12.	In Enzymology the 'turnover number' means: (1) The maximum number of chemical conversions of substrate molecules per second that a single catalytic site will execute for a given enzyme concentration (2) The requirement of a number of prosthetic groups by an enzyme (3) The requirement of a number of coenzymes by an enzyme (4) The requirement of a number of metal ions by an enzyme				
13.	The inhibitor which does not resemble the than active site is called: (1) Non-competitive inhibitor (3) Substrate analogue	ne substrate in structure and bin (2) Activator (4) Competitive inhibitor	ds to the enzyme at the site othe		
14.	Micaelis-Menten constant (Km) is equal to: (1) Substrate concentration at which the rate of reaction is maximum (2) Substrate concentration at which the reaction attains half of its maximum velocity (3) The rate of enzymatic activity (4) The rate of reaction				
15.	Which of the following is correct for competitive inhibition of enzymes (1) Inhibitor can attach with the active site (2) Inhibitor is substrate analogue (3) Vmax remains unchanged and Km increases (4) More than one option is correct				
16.	Parts of the enzyme that interacts with s (1) cofactor (2) active site	substrate is called A (3) competitor	(4) apoenzyme		
17.	The substance which inactivates an enz (1) enzyme inhibitor (3) competitive inhibitor	zyme by denaturing is called: . (2) allosteric inhibitor (4) irreversible inhibito	or		
18.	The inhibitor which closely resembles the substrate in its molecular structure and inhibits the enzyme activity by binding to the active site of the enzyme is called (1) feed back inhibitor (2) non-competitive inhibitor (3) Competitive inhibitor (4) allosteric modulator				
19.	The protein part of enzyme is (1) Prosthetic group (2) Apoenzyme	e (3) Holoenzyme	(4) Zymogen		
20.	A non proteinaceous organic compound (1) Apoenzyme (2) Prosthetic C		and is non separable is called (4) Co-factor		