

☒ eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sulfa drugs inhibit _____ acid synthesis in bacteria.	Folic	Folic				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Aspirin inhibit _____ activity by reversibly blocking the channel for arachidonate in the enzyme.	Cyclooxygenase	Cyclooxygenase				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Synthetic nucleotides are used in _____ of cancer and viral infections.	Chemotherapy	Chemotherapy				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Azidothymidine (AZT) is a potent inhibitor of _____ in HIV.	Reverse transcriptase	Reverse transcriptase				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Enzymes are biochemical _____ of reactions	Catalysts	Catalysts				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	With the exception of a few catalytic RNA molecules (ribozymes), all enzymes are _____.	Proteins	Proteins				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first enzyme to be obtained in pure form was _____, crystallized from Jack Beans in 1926.	Urease	Urease				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Enzymes which require a metal ion for activity are called _____ enzymes.	Metal-activated	Metal-activated				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Metal ion activator includes most _____ metal ions.	Divalent	Divalent				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An organic substance which is tightly bound either covalently or non-covalently to the protein portion is called a _____ group.	Prosthetic	Prosthetic				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A non protein organic substance which is loosely attached to the protein part is called a <input type="text"/> .	Coenzyme	Coenzyme				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The nucleus of the cell contains <input type="text"/> materials.	Genetic	Genetic				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Group specificity of the enzyme refers to their ability to act only on molecules with specific <input type="text"/> groups.	Functional	Functional				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ability of the enzyme to catalyze only one reaction is known as <input type="text"/> specificity.	Absolute	Absolute				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Energy required for bond formation between two substrate molecules typically is supplied by hydrolysis of <input type="text"/> .	Adenosine triphosphate	ATP				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The SI unit of enzyme activity is the <input type="text"/> .	Katal	Katal				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most important biological isomers of glucose are mannose and <input type="text"/> .	Galactose	Galactose				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Enzyme-catalyzed activation of inactive precursors of enzymes called <input type="text"/> .	Zymogens	Zymogens				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cellular components such as proteins, carbohydrates, lipids and nucleic acids collectively are known as <input type="text"/> .	Biomolecules	Biomolecules				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The accurate model of <input type="text"/> was discovered by James Watson and Francis Crick in 1953.	Deoxyribonucleic Acid	DNA				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	ALT and AST are present in high concentrations in <input type="text"/> .	Hepatocytes	Liver				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Re-naturation of DNA is also called <input type="text"/> .	Hybridization	Hybridization				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The oxygen and hydrogen atoms in water molecule are bound together by weak <input type="text"/> bond.	Hydrogen	Hydrogen				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Coenzymes are often derivatives of <input type="text"/> .	Vitamins	Vitamins				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A complex combination of apoenzyme and cofactor is called <input type="text"/> .	Holoenzyme	Holoenzyme				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The protein portion of the enzyme is called <input type="text"/> .	Apoenzyme	Apoenzyme				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Enzymes containing such are called <input type="text"/> .	Metalloenzymes	Metalloenzymes				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Metal ions in an enzyme are sometimes tightly bound to the <input type="text"/> portion.	Protein	Protein				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> sugar is present in DNA.	Deoxyribose	Deoxyribose				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> point during enzyme kinetics refers to point when the reaction is no longer affected by increase in substrate.	Saturation	Saturation				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Movement of substances through membrane against a concentration gradient using energy is called <input type="text"/> transport.	Active	Active				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Active transport is achieved through <input type="text"/> proteins.	Carrier	Carrier				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Isomerases are also called mutases when a <input type="text"/> is moved from one carbon to another.	Phosphate	Phosphate				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Starch and Dextrin are examples of <input type="text"/> .	Polysaccharides	Polysaccharides				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sucrose sugar contains <input type="text"/> and glucose.	Fructose	Fructose				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The energy required for the transportation of sodium and potassium ions are derived from the hydrolysis of ATP catalyzed by the enzyme known as <input type="text"/> .	Sodium-potassium Adenosine triphosphatase	Sodium-potassium Adenosine triphosphatase				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A substrate combines with the enzyme to yield <input type="text"/> complex.	Enzyme-substrate	Enzyme-substrate				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Carbohydrates that contain one sugar unit are called _____.	Monosaccharides	Monosaccharides					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A _____ solution can resist change in the pH of a solution.	Buffer	Buffer					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The SI unit of enzyme activity is the _____.	Katal	Katal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Insulin is multi-chain protein compound in which its polypeptide chains are linked by _____ bonds.	Disulfide	Disulfide					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Intermediates of the hydrolysis of starch are called _____.	Dextrins	Dextrins					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Myoglobin is made up of a single _____ chain.	Polypeptide	Polypeptide					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Amino acids present in peptides are called _____ residues.	Aminoacyl	Aminoacyl					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An amino acid unit in a polypeptide is called a _____.	Residue	Residue					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Complex carbohydrates which contain amino sugars and uronic acids are called _____.	Proteoglycans	Proteoglycans					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Amino acids do not absorb visible light and are therefore _____.	Colourless	Colourless					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Methionine and Cysteine contain _____ in their side chains.	Sulfur	Sulfur					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phenylalanine, Tyrosine and Tryptophan contain an uncharged side chains at physiologic pH hence they are called _____ amino acids.	Aromatic	Aromatic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Alanine has a _____ group as its side chain.	Methyl	Methyl					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The simplest amino acid is _____.	Glycine	Glycine					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The α -carboxyl group of one amino acid join with α - amino group of another amino acid through the formation of a _____ bond.	Peptide	Peptide				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Amino acids are the basic structural units of _____.	Protein	Protein				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The approximate pH of blood is _____.	7.4	7.4				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pH of a solution is simply defined as the negative logarithm of _____ ions concentration.	Hydrogen	Hydrogen				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Proteins containing branched or un-branched oligosaccharides chains are called _____.	Glycosaminoglycans	Glycosaminoglycans				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Acid dissociates in aqueous solution to produce proton and conjugate _____.	Base	Base				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Presence of _____ bond enables water to dissolve many organic molecules that contain functional groups.	Hydrogen	Hydrogen				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cell membrane is a bi-lipid layer with hydrophilic and _____ ends.	Hydrophobic	Hydrophobic				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Movement of water through membranes involves special protein channel called _____.	Aquaporin	Aquaporin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sugars important in nucleotides, nucleic acids and several coenzymes are called _____ sugar.	Pentose	Hexose	Mannose	Aldose	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Glucose, galactose, fructose and mannose are physiologically the most important _____.	Pyranose	Furanose	Aldose	Hexose	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Monosaccharide ring structures containing 5 atoms is called a _____ ring;	Pyranose	Furanose	Aldose	Hexose	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Starch and Dextrin are examples of _____.	Oligosaccharides	Monosaccharides	Disaccharides	Polysaccharides	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Carbohydrate is stored in the human body as _____.	Glycogen	Glucose	Cellulose	Sucrose	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Most dietary carbohydrate is absorbed into the bloodstream as _____.	Glycogen	Glucose	Cellulose	Sucrose	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	CnH ₂ nOn is the general formula for _____.	Proteins	Fats	Carbohydrates	Vitamins	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The organelle that synthesize and store DNA and RNA is the _____.	Endoplasmic reticulum	Lysosomes	Ribosomes	Nucleus	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Production of energy in form of ATP occurs in the _____.	Peroxisomes	Lysosomes	Ribosomes	Mitochondria	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cellular organelle that is characteristically absent in matured red blood cells is the _____.	Endoplasmic reticulum	Golgi bodies	Ribosomes	Nucleus	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cellular organelle that detoxifies free acidic radicals is the _____.	Peroxisomes	Lysosomes	Ribosomes	Golgi apparatus	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Hydrolytic enzymes contained within the lysosomal membranes are collectively known as _____.	Lysozymes	Peroxisomes	Hydrozymes	Peroxidases	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Macromolecules, worn out organelles and excess secretory products within the cells are degraded by _____.	Endoplasmic reticulum	Lysosomes	Ribosomes	Golgi apparatus	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The organelle responsible for processing, packaging, labeling and delivering proteins and lipids to their destination within cell is the _____.	Endoplasmic reticulum	Golgi bodies	Ribosomes	Nucleus	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cell organelle that synthesizes protein due to the presence of ribosomes is the _____.	Endoplasmic reticulum	Golgi bodies	Ribosomes	Nucleus	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The fundamental building blocks of cell membranes are the _____.	Phospholipids	Hydrophobic	Hydrophilic	Hydrophobic	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The human sperm cells have a lifespan of about ____ days.	1	2	3	7	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The average life span for normal red blood cell is about _____ days.	20	40	60	120	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The nerve cells can live for _____.	10 days	10 years	50 years	Lifetime	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Taste receptor cells in the mouth live for ____ days.	10	50	100	1000	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Nucleic materials are deoxyribonucleic and _____ acids	Ribonucleic	Ribose	Pyranose	Mannose	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The nucleus of the cell contains _____ materials.	Acidic	Basic	Metallic	Genetic	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the fluid-like space between the plasma and nuclear membrane that contains the organelles.	Protoplasm	Cytoplasm	Nucleus	Mitochondrial	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ permeable plasma membranes regulate materials that enter or leave the cell:	Non	Semi	Freely	None	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The fluid inside the cell is called _____ fluid:	Transcellular	Extracellular	Intracellular	Cytoplasmic	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ membrane prevents the mixing of fluid inside and outside the cells.	Plasma	Nuclear	Endoplasmic	Mitochondrial	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The structures within the animal cells are called _____	Organs	Organocytes	Organelles	Organoplasm	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The longest animal cell is the _____ cell	Nerve	Red blood	Liver	Muscle	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The speed obtained under conditions of substrate saturation of the enzyme and specified conditions of pH, temperature and ionic strength is called _____.	Enzyme activity	Specific activity	Turnover number	Maximum velocity	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The unit of activity per mole of enzyme is defined as called _____.	Enzyme activity	Specific activity	Turnover number	Maximum velocity	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The number of enzyme units per milligram of protein ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$) is _____.	Enzyme activity	Specific activity	Turnover number	Maximum velocity	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The amount of enzyme required to convert $1\mu\text{mol}$ of substrate to product per minute under specified assay conditions is _____.	Enzyme activity	Specific activity	Turnover number	Maximum velocity	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The classic example of _____ inhibition is the inhibition of succinate dehydrogenase by malonate and other dicarboxylate anions.	Competitive	Uncompetitive	Non-competitive	Full competitive	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____ inhibition of an enzyme is not reversed by increasing the substrate concentration.	Competitive	Uncompetitive	Non-competitive	Full competitive	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The binding of an inhibitor with the ES complex to give an inactive ESI complex which ultimately halts further reaction to yield the normal product is called _____ inhibition of an enzyme.	Competitive	Uncompetitive	Non-competitive	Full competitive	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The reversible binding of an inhibitor with the free enzyme to form an enzyme-inhibitor complex (EI), analogous to the ES complex is called _____ inhibition of an enzyme.	Competitive	Uncompetitive	Non-competitive	Full competitive	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Competitive inhibition is a type of _____ enzyme inhibition.	Irreversible	Non-reversible	Reversible	None	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sulfa drugs inhibit _____ acid synthesis in bacteria.	Folic	Boitin	Tanxamic	Ascorbic	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aspirin inhibit _____ activity by reversibly blocking the channel for arachidonate in the enzyme.	Cyclooxygenase	Cyclodehydrogenase	Cyclolyase	Cyclomutase	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Disulfiram, a drug used for the treatment of alcoholism, irreversibly modify the enzyme _____, resulting in accumulation of alcohol and acetaldehyde in the blood.	Aldehyde dehydrogenase	Alcohol dehydrogenase	Aldehyde lyase	Alcohol hydrolase	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The storage polymer of glucose in plants is _____.	Starch	Glycogen	Mannose	Glucose	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The chief constituent of plant cell walls is _____.	Inulin	Cellulose	Dextrin	Glycogen	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most abundant matter on earth and also in all living creatures is _____.	Nitrogen	Oxygen	Water	Carbondioxide	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Partial dissociation of water yields its component hydrogen and _____ ions.	Hyroxide	Hydroxyl	Hydratase	Peroxide	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The enzyme is called a _____ when a phosphate is moved from one carbon to another.	Oxidoreductase	Transferase	Hydrolase	Mutase	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ catalyze reactions in which groups are either removed to form a double bond or are added to a double bond.	Oxidoreductase	Transferase	Lyase	Mutase	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Subclasses of _____ include esterases, phosphatases and peptidases.	Oxidoreductase	Transferase	Hydrolase	Mutase	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ catalyze transfer of a chemical group from one molecule to another.	Oxidoreductase	Transferase	Hydrolase	Mutase	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ catalyze oxidation – reduction reactions.	Oxidoreductase	Transferase	Hydrolase	Mutase	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Metabolites that bind at the allosteric site to enhance the protein's activity are called allosteric _____.	Effectors	Activators	Modulators	Inhibitors	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	LDH occurs as _____ different isozymes in the tissues of vertebrates.	3	4	5	6	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ are among the largest animal cells	Ova	Myocytes	Neurones	Nephrons	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Red blood cells called _____	Leucocytes	Erythrocytes	Monocytes	Lymphocytes	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cell was accidentally discovered in 1665 by _____	Robert Hooke	Robert Cooke	Roberto Flemming	Joseph Lister	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the smallest, fundamental unit of life capable of exhibiting the characteristics of life.	Bacteria	Viruses	Fungi	Cells	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The new area of research in biochemistry that searches for new drugs from plants eg Quinine and Artesunate is called _____	Toxicology	Biotechnology	Lipid biochemistry	Natural product biochemistry	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The study of the biochemical basis of metabolic disorders is called _____	Enzymology	Lipid and carbohydrate biochemistry	Lipid biochemistry	Carbohydrate biochemistry	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The discipline of research that involves manipulation of DNA to improve drug research and solve health problems is called _____	Toxicology	Biotechnology	Bioengineering	Enzymology	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to the study of enzymes, their functions, deficiency and the consequence of such deficiency in diseases.	Enzymology	Toxicology	Bioengineering	Natural product biochemistry	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Most chemical reactions in the cell take place in _____ environment.	Acidic	Basic	Neutral	Aqueous	D	eExam

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