

Chapter – 9 | Biomolecules

QUIZ
PART-07

1. Enzymes are classified into how many main classes?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 8 (C)

Explanation : Enzymes are classified into six major classes.

2. EC in enzyme nomenclature stands for —

- A. Energy Cycle
- B. Enzyme Commission
- C. Enzyme Cell
- D. Electron Carrier (B)

Explanation : EC number refers to Enzyme Commission classification.

3. Oxidoreductases catalyse —

- A. Oxidation-reduction reactions
- B. Hydrolysis only
- C. Isomer formation only
- D. Joining of two compounds only (A)

Explanation : Oxidoreductases/dehydrogenases catalyse redox reactions.

4. Transferases transfer groups such as —

- A. Amino, phosphate, methyl and ketone groups
- B. Only water
- C. Only oxygen gas
- D. Only cellulose (A)

Explanation : Transferases catalyse transfer of groups other than hydrogen.

5. Hydrolases catalyse reactions involving —

- A. Addition of water
- B. Removal of electrons only
- C. Formation of isomers only
- D. Joining of two compounds without water (A)

Explanation : Hydrolases break bonds by adding water molecules.

6. Enzymes that form optical, geometrical or positional isomers are —

- A. Lyases
- B. Isomerases
- C. Ligases
- D. Hydrolases (B)

Explanation : Isomerases catalyse interconversion of isomers.

7. DNA ligase belongs to —

- A. Ligases
- B. Hydrolases
- C. Transferases
- D. Oxidoreductases (A)

Explanation : Ligases catalyse linking of two compounds; DNA ligase is an example.

8. The protein part of an enzyme is called —

- A. Cofactor
- B. Apoenzyme
- C. Coenzyme
- D. Prosthetic group (B)

Explanation : Apoenzyme is the protein part of an enzyme.

9. Apoenzyme plus cofactor forms —

- A. Holoenzyme
- B. Inhibitor
- C. Substrate
- D. Product (A)

Explanation : Complete enzyme formed by apoenzyme and cofactor is called holoenzyme.

10. NAD and NADP are coenzymes related to vitamin —

- A. Niacin
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin K (A)

Explanation : NAD and NADP are related to vitamin niacin.