

Chapter – 9 | Biomolecules**QUIZ
PART-05**

1. Almost all enzymes are —

- A. Proteins
- B. Lipids
- C. Polysaccharides
- D. Inorganic salts (A)

Explanation : The PPT states that almost all enzymes are proteins.

2. Some nucleic acids that behave like enzymes are called —

- A. Ribozymes
- B. Zymogens
- C. Lipases
- D. Cofactors (A)

Explanation : Some nucleic acids act as enzymes and are called ribozymes.

3. The cleft or pocket of an enzyme where substrate binds is called —

- A. Active site
- B. Cell wall
- C. Nucleosome
- D. Peptide bond (A)

Explanation : The active site is the pocket where substrate is arranged and reaction occurs.

4. Enzyme catalysts are damaged at temperatures —

- A. Above 10°C
- B. Above 20°C
- C. Above 30°C
- D. Above 40°C (D)

Explanation : Enzymes are proteinaceous and generally get damaged above 40°C.

5. Enzymes from organisms living in hot springs are called —

- A. Thermostable enzymes
- B. Cold enzymes
- C. Inactive enzymes
- D. Acid-soluble enzymes (A)

Explanation : These enzymes remain active even at high temperatures like 80–90°C.

6. A physical reaction involves —

- A. Change in shape/state without breaking bonds
- B. Breaking and forming new bonds
- C. Formation of peptide bonds only
- D. Production of ATP only (A)

Explanation : Physical reactions do not break chemical bonds and are usually reversible.

7. In a chemical reaction —

- A. Bonds break and new bonds form
- B. No structural change occurs
- C. Only shape changes
- D. Only temperature changes (A)

Explanation : Chemical reactions involve bond breaking and formation of new bonds.

8. Carbonic anhydrase increases reaction rate by about —

- A. 10 times
- B. 100 times
- C. 10 lakh times
- D. 2 times only (C)

Explanation : Carbonic anhydrase greatly increases carbonic acid formation rate.

9. The chemical converted into product by an enzyme is called —

- A. Substrate
- B. Cofactor
- C. Inhibitor
- D. Product only (A)