

**SSR DEGREE COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) NIZAMABAD**  
**M.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY- I YEAR**  
**QUESTION BANK**  
**SEMESTER – I, INTERNAL – II**

**I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The term *enzyme* was first introduced by
  - A. Emil Fischer
  - B. Eduard Buchner
  - C. Wilhelm Kühne
  - D. Michaelis

**Ans: C**

2. Which model explains substrate specificity?
  - A. Induced fit model
  - B. Lock and key model
  - C. Fluid mosaic model
  - D. Operon model

**Ans: B**

3. Non-protein part of an enzyme required for activity is called
  - A. Apoenzyme
  - B. Holoenzyme
  - C. Cofactor
  - D. Active site

**Ans: C**

4. Coenzymes are usually derived from
  - A. Proteins
  - B. Vitamins
  - C. Carbohydrates
  - D. Lipids

**Ans: B**

5.  $K_m$  is defined as the substrate concentration at which
  - A. Enzyme is saturated
  - B. Velocity is maximum
  - C. Velocity is half of  $V_{max}$
  - D. Enzyme is inhibited

**Ans: C**

6. Lineweaver–Burk plot is a plot of
  - A.  $v$  vs  $[S]$
  - B.  $1/v$  vs  $1/[S]$
  - C.  $v$  vs  $1/[S]$
  - D.  $[S]$  vs  $v$

**Ans: B**

7. Competitive inhibition increases
  - A.  $V_{max}$
  - B.  $K_m$
  - C. Turnover number
  - D. Enzyme concentration

**Ans: B**

8. Enzymes synthesized in inactive form are called
  - A. Isozymes
  - B. Zymogens
  - C. Ribozymes
  - D. Abzymes

**Ans: B**

9. Enzymes that differ in amino acid sequence but catalyze same reaction are
  - A. Zymogens
  - B. Ribozymes
  - C. Isozymes
  - D. Multi-enzymes

**Ans: C**

10. Allosteric regulation is best explained by
  - A. Hemoglobin
  - B. Myoglobin
  - C. ATCase
  - D. Pepsin

**Ans: C**

11. First law of thermodynamics is based on
  - A. Entropy
  - B. Conservation of energy
  - C. Free energy
  - D. Heat loss

**Ans: B**

12. Measure of disorder in a system is called
  - A. Enthalpy
  - B. Free energy
  - C. Entropy
  - D. Energy charge

**Ans: C**

13. Gibbs free energy is represented as
  - A.  $\Delta H$
  - B.  $\Delta S$
  - C.  $\Delta G$
  - D.  $\Delta E$

**Ans: C**

14. Reactions with positive  $\Delta G$  are called
  - A. Exergonic
  - B. Endergonic
  - C. Spontaneous
  - D. Catabolic

**Ans: B**

15. High-energy bond in ATP is present between
  - A. Adenine and ribose
  - B. Ribose and phosphate
  - C. Phosphate groups
  - D. Carbon and hydrogen

**Ans: C**

16. Glycolysis occurs in
  - A. Mitochondria
  - B. Ribosome
  - C. Cytoplasm
  - D. Nucleus

**Ans:** C

17. TCA cycle takes place in
  - A. Cytosol
  - B. Mitochondrial matrix
  - C. Inner membrane
  - D. Outer membrane

**Ans:** B

18. Chemiosmotic theory was proposed by
  - A. Krebs
  - B. Mitchell
  - C. Fischer
  - D. Calvin

**Ans:** B

19.  $\beta$ -oxidation of fatty acids occurs in
  - A. Cytosol
  - B. Lysosome
  - C. Mitochondria
  - D. Nucleus

**Ans:** C

20. The end product of urea cycle is
  - A. Ammonia
  - B. Uric acid
  - C. Urea
  - D. Creatinine

**Ans:** C

## B. Fill in the Blanks

1. Enzymes are mostly \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.  
**Ans:** Protein
2. The protein part of enzyme is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans:** Apoenzyme
3. Complete active enzyme is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans:** Holoenzyme
4. The region where substrate binds is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans:** Active site
5. Michaelis–Menten equation relates reaction velocity with \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans:** Substrate concentration
6. Maximum velocity of enzyme reaction is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans:** Vmax

7. In non-competitive inhibition, \_\_\_\_\_ remains unchanged.  
**Ans:** Km

8. Ribozymes are enzymes made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans:** RNA

9. Antibody enzymes are known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans:** Abzymes

10. Feedback inhibition is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ regulation.  
**Ans:** Allosteric

11. Energy currency of the cell is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans:** ATP

12. Reactions that release energy are called \_\_\_\_\_ reactions.  
**Ans:** Exergonic

13. Glycolysis converts glucose into \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans:** Pyruvate

14. Cori cycle involves liver and \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans:** Muscle

15. Electron transport chain is located in \_\_\_\_\_ membrane of mitochondria.  
**Ans:** Inner

16. Oxidative phosphorylation produces \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans:** ATP

17. Fatty acid breakdown occurs by \_\_\_\_\_ oxidation.  
**Ans:** Beta

18. Transamination involves transfer of \_\_\_\_\_ group.  
**Ans:** Amino

19. Dark reactions of photosynthesis occur in \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ans:** Stroma

20. C<sub>4</sub> plants minimize photorespiration using \_\_\_\_\_ pathway.  
**Ans:** Hatch–Slack

### III. DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

1. WRITE CLASSIFICATION OF ENZYMES
2. WRITE PROPERTIES AND FACTORS EFFECTING ENZYME ACTIVITY
3. DISCUSS INDETAIL ABOUT TCA CYCLE
4. WRITE INDETAIL ABOUT ETC
5. WRITE INDETAIL MECHANISM OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS