MCQ of Enzymes

c. thiokinase (F)
d. lactase (F)
e. aminopeptidase (F)

Q. The following co-enzymes take part in tissue respiration- (DU-13Ja)
a. coenzyme Q (T)
b. FAD (T)
c. coenzyme A (F)
d. NADP (T)
e. cobamide (F)

Q. Creatine kinase is found in- (DU-13Ja)
a. myocardium (T)
b. brain (T)
c. breast (F)
d. muscle (T)
e. liver (F)

Q. Coenzymes- (DU-12Ju)
a. are inorganic molecules (F)
b. are often derived from vitamins (T)
c. may be regarded as 2nd messenger (F)
d. have no role in group transfer reaction (F)
e. are non protein substances (T)

Q. Prosthetic group of an enzyme- (DU-12Ju)
a. FMN(T)
b. Biotin(T)
c. NAD(T)
d. Thiamin (T)
e. Pyridoxal phosphate (T)

Q. Km of an enzyme- (DU-11Ju)
a. Is substrate concentration (T)
b. Is enzyme concentration (F)
c. Is product concentration (F)
d. Determines affinity with substrate (T)
e. Is a constant value (T)

Q. The following are the plasma non functional enzymes- (DU-11Ja)
a. AST (F)
b. ALT(F)
c. Lipoprotein lipase (T)
d. LDH (F)
e. LCAT (F)

Q. The following are coenzymes- (DU-l0Ju)
a. hexokinase (F)
b. pyridoxal phosphate (T)
c. thiamin pyrophosphate (T
d. catalase (F)
e. peroxidase (F)

Q. Plasma non functional enzymes are- (DU-09Ju)
a. AST (F)
b. Lipoprotein lipase (F)
c. Lactate dehydrogenase (F)
d. esterase (F)
e. ALT(F)

Q. Co-enzymes derived from vit-B complexes are- (DU-08Ja)
a. thiamin pyrophosphate (T)
b. biotin (F)
c. sugar phosphate (F)
d. lipoic acid (F)
e. cobalamine coenzyme (T)

Q. Enzymes with their clinical significance- (CU-08/06Ja)
a. ALT is highly specific for liver (T)
b. CPK-MM is highly specific for muscle (T)
c. AST is a heart disease marker (T)
d. Aldolase is increased in brain tumor (F)
e. ALP is increased in prostate cancer (F)

Q. Enzyme action is affected by- (DU-08Ju)
a. Allosteric substances (T)
b. Pressure (F)
c. Electrolytes (F)
d. pH (T)
e. Enzyme concentration (T)

Q. Characteristics of isoenzymes are as follows- (DU-08Ju)
a. Has quaternary structure (T)
b. Has different molecular forms with different catalytic activities (F)
c. Has diagnostic value in disease process (T)
d. Can be used to treat disease (F)
e. Usually are non-function plasma enzymes (F)

Q. Enzyme studied in myocardial infarction- (DU-08Ju)
a. CK (F)
b. CK-MB (T)
c. GT (F)
d. ALT (F)
e. LDH (T)

Q. Regarding isoenzyme- (DU-07Ju)
a. many are tissue specific (T)
b. are differ in physico-chemical properties (T)
c. are synthesized from different genes (T)
d. LDH has eight distinct forms (F)
e. LDH 5 is increased in myocardial infarction (F)

Q. Coenzymes are- (DU-07Ju)
a. non-protein organic molecule (T)
b. dialyzable (T)
c. heat labile (F)
d. prosthetic groups of enzymes (T)
e. catalyze a specific reaction (F)

Q. Features of LDH are that- (DU-07Ju)
a. it is an intracellular enzyme (T)
b. it has got three iso-enzymes (F)

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c. it is a cardiac marker (T)
d. it is an oligomeric protein (F)
e. it is not denaturated by heat (F)

Q. Km of an enzyme- (DU-07Ja)
a. is the substrate concentration (F)
b. is constant (T)
c. is the characteristic feature of the enzyme (T)
d. is the half maximum velocity (F)
e. depends upon concentration of product (F)

Q. Features of LDH are that- (DU-07Ja)
a. it is an intracellular enzyme (T)
b. it has got five isozymes (T)
c. it is a cardiac marker (T)
d. it is not denatured by heat (F)
e. it is an oligomeric protein (F)

Q. Coenzymes are - (DU-07Ja)
a. heat labile (F)
b. inorganic substance (F)
c. non-protein in nature (T)
d. all vitamin derivatives (F)
e. dialyzable (T)

Q. Properties of enzymes are that they- (DU-06Ju)
a. are crystalloids (F)
b. are heat labile (T)
c. act as catalyst (T)
d. always require coenzyme for action (F)
e. are protein in nature (T)

MCQ of Digestive System

Q. Digestion of starch by amylase yields: (DU-21Feb,20Nv/M)
a. Fructose (F)
b. Glucose (F)
c. Maltose (T)
d. Matotriose (T)
e. α-limit dextrin (T)

Q. In the stomach: (DU-19Nv)
a. pH value is around 6-7 (F)
b. pepsinogen is converted to pepsin by HCl (T)
c. ferric iron is reduced to ferrous form (T)
d. gastrin stimulates acid secretion (T)
e. protein is completely broken down (F)

Q. Gastrin- (DU-19Nv)
a. Is secreted by oxyntic cells (F)
b. Is secreted by pyloric gland (T)
c. Secretion is reduced by amino acid (T)
d. Stimulate pepsin secretion (T)
e. Has trophic action (F)

Q. Regarding gastric juice – (RU-19Nv)
a. pH is 6.7 (F)
b. Inactivates the salivary amylase (T)
c. Is essential for absorption of vitamin B_{12} (T)
d. Is essential for protein digestion (T)
e. Inhibited by vagal stimulation (F)

Q. Mixed micelles consist of – (RU-19Nv)
a. Fatty acid (T)
b. Apo B-100 (F)
c. Apo B-48 (F)
d. Lecithin (F)
e. Cholesterol (T)

Q. Regarding digestive enzyme: (DU-18Nv)
a. All are hydrolases (T)
b. Pepsin is a precursor of pepsinogen (F)
c. Disaccharides are present in pancreatic juice (T)
d. Trypsin acts well in alkaline media (T)
e. Intrinsic factor of Castle is present in saliva (F)

Q. Bile salts: (DU-17Nv,16Ju)
a. Are necessary for fat digestion (T)
b. Are derived from cholesterol (T)
c. Are component of succus entericus (F)
d. Reduce surface tension of fat globule (T)
e. inhibit bile secretion by the liver (F)

Q. Proteolytic enzymes include: (DU-17Nv)
a. Amylase (F)
b. Lipase (F)
c. Pepsin (T)
d. Trypsin (T)
e. Esterase (F)

Q. Regarding protein digestion: (DU-17Nv)
a. Is starts in mouth and ends in enterocytes (F)
b. Zymogens helps in protein digestion (T)
c. Exopeptidases break the inner peptide bonds (F)
d. Gastric HCl helps in protein denaturation (F)
e. End product is amino acid (T)

Q. Bile: (DU-17M)
a. Contains digestive enzyme (F)
b. Contains unconjugated bilirubin (F)
c. Salts make soluble cholesterol (T)
d. Pigments does not contain iron (F)
e. is needed to excrete bilirubin (T)

Q. Regarding absorption of digestive end products: (DU-17M)
a. Glucose absorption in the intestine is not depended on insulin (T)
b. Protein is absorbed in the form of peptides (F)
c. Liver is the main organ for absorptions (F)
d. Glucose absorption is a energy dependent process in luminal side (T)
e. All vitamins are not absorbed in the duodenum (T)

Q. Enzymes present in succus entericus: (RU-17M)
a. Alpha amylase (F)
b. Colipase (F)
c. DNase (F)
d. Isomalase (T)
e. α–limit dextrin (T)

Q. Following are examples of endopeptidase: (RU-17M)
a. trypsin (T)
b. pepsin (F)
c. carboxypeptidase (F)
d. aminopeptidase (F)
e. chymotrypsin (T)

Q. Stomach secretes following substances: (DU-17Ja)
a. intrinsic factor (T)
b. amylase (F)
c. mucus (T)
d. hydrochloric acid (T)
e. secretine (F)

Q. Saliva: (DU-17Ja)

MCQ of Digestive System

a. gives taste sensation (T)
b. contains protein antibody (T)
c. can digest protein (F)
d. helps deglutition (T)
e. secretion is decreased in sour food (F)

Q. Pepsin: (DU-16Nv)
a. Is the active form of pepsinogen (T)
b. Is secreted from oxyntic cells (F)
c. Can digest 80% of dietary protein (T)
d. Activity is maximum at pH <1 (F)
e. Can digest the collagen fibers of protein (T)

Q. Saliva can digest: (RU-16Nv)
a. Protein into peptide (F)
b. Starch into maltose(T)
c. Fat into fatty acid and diacylglycerol (F)
d. Sucrose into glucose and fructose (T)
e. Lactose into glucose and galactose (T)

Q. Regarding secretory cells in stomach: (RU-16Nv)
a. Parietal cells secrete pepsinogen (F)
b. Peptic cells secrete HCl (F)
c. G-cells secrete gastrin (T)
d. Mucus cells secerete mucin (T)
e. S-cells secrete secretin (T)

Q. Chemical stimuli for gastric HCl secretion: (RU-16Nv)
a. Somatostatin (F)
b. Histamine (T)
c. PGE_2 (F)
d. Acetylcholine (T)
e. Gastrin (T)

Q. Absorption of lipid to blood: (RU-16Nv)
a. Requires to form micelle (T)
b. Require bile acid (T)
c. Require further intracellular hydrolysis (F)
d. Follows enterohepatic circulation (F)
e. Requires further intracellular rearrangement (T)

Q. End products of carbohydrate digestion are: (DU-16Ju)
a. Lactose (F)
b. Maltose (F)
c. Amylase (F)
d. Glucose (T)
e. Fructose (T)

Q. Proteolytic enzymes include: (DU-16Ju)
a. Amylase (F)
b. Lipase (F)
c. Pepsin (T)
d. Trypsin (T)
e. Esterase (F)

Q. Bile: (DU-16M)
a. contains enzyme required for fat digestion (F)
b. contains conjugated bilirubin (T)
c. turns more acid during storage in gall bladder (T)
d. contains salts which make cholesterol more soluble (T)
e. reabsorption occurs in the upper part is of small intestine (F)

Q. Gastric juice contains: (DU-16Ja)
a. hydrochloric acid (T)
b. alpha amylase (F)
c. lipase (T)
d. mucus (T)
e. pepsin (F)

Q. Following enzymes are present in succus entericus: (DU-16Ja)
a. sucrase (T)
b. dipeptidase (T)
c. maltase (T)
d. tripsin (F)
e. amylase (F)

Q. Testes for assessing synthetic function of liver are: (DU-16Ja)
a. prothrombine time (T)
b. serum bilirubin (F)
c. serum albumin (T)
d. serum ALT (F)
e. serum globulin (T)

Q. Gastrin- (DU-15Nv,14Ja)
a. Is secreted by oxyntic gland (F)
b. Is secreted by pyloric gland (T)
c. Secretion is reduced by amino acid (T)
d. Stimulate HCL & pepsin secretion (T)
e. Has trophic action (F)

Q. End products of CHO digestion are- (DU-15Ju)
a. Fructose (T)
b. Galactose (T)
c. Sucrose (F)
d. Glucose (T)
e. Maltose (F)

Q. The absorption of glucose in the digestive tract- (DU-15/08Ju)
a. Occurs in the small intestine (T)
b. Is energy requiring process (T)

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c. Is stimulated by the hormone glucagon (F)
d. Occurs more rapidly than other monosaccharides (T)
e. Impairs in diabetes mellitus (F)

Q. Synthetic function of liver are – (DU-08Ja)
a. Prothrombin time (T)
b. Serum LDH (F)
c. Serum albumin (T)
d. Serum bilirubin (F)
e. Serum globulin (F)

Q. The absorption of glucose in the digestive tract- (DU-15M)
a. Is totally regulated by hormone (F)
b. Is an energy depending process (T)
c. Is impaired in diabetes mellitus (F)
d. Starts from lower part of stomach (F)
e. Occurs against concentration gradient (T)

Q. Liver is the principal site for- (DU-15Ja)
a. Synthesis of plasma albumin (T)
b. Synthesis of plasma globulin (F)
c. Storage of vit-B_{12} & iron (T)
d. Storage of ascorbic acid (F)
e. Excretion of bile salt (T)

Q. Substances absorbed from terminal ileum- (DU-15Ja)
a. Cholesterol (F)
b. Vit-B_{12} (T)
c. Folic acid (F)
d. Bile salts (T)
e. Electrolyte (F)

Q. Regarding digestive enzymes- (DU-14Ju)
a. All are hydrolases (T)
b. Pepsin needs alkaline media for action (F)
c. Salivary amylase acts on protein (F)
d. Trypsin remains in ecbolic secretion of pancreas (T)
e. Lipolytic enzyme is bile (T)

Q. Regarding digestive enzymes- (DU-14Ju)
a. All are hydrolases (T)
b. Pepsin needs alkaline media for action (F)
c. Salivary amylase acts on protein (F)
d. Trypsin remains in ecbolic secretion of pancreas (T)
e. Lipolytic enzyme is bile (T)

Q. The hormones which control gastrointestinal motility- (DU-13Ju)
a. Gastrin (T)
b. Secretin (T)
c. Gastric inhibitory peptide (T)
d. Adrenaline (F)
e. Atrial natriuretic peptide (F)

Q. Gastrin- (DU-12Ja)
a. Is secreted by oxyntic cell (F)
b. Is secreted by pyloric gland (T)
c. Secretion is reduced by amino acid (T)
d. Stimulate pepsin secretion (T)
e. Is a steroid hormone (F)

Q. Local hormones of GIT- (DU-12Ja)
a. Secretin (T)
b. Glucagon (F)
c. Prostaglandin (F)
d. Enterokinase (F)
e. Motilin (T)

Q. Disaccharidases- (DU-11Ju)
a. Are pancreatic enzyme (F)
b. Are hydrolase enzyme (T)
c. Deficiency leads to lactose intolerance (T)
d. Are starch splitting enzyme (F)
e. Are maltase, sucrase and amylase (F)

Q. Products of lipid digestion are- (DU-11Ju)
a. Monoacylglycerol (T)
b. Cholesterol (T)
c. Fatty acid (T)
d. Lecithin (F)
e. Cholesteryl ester (F)

Q. HCl helps in protein digestion by following ways- (DU-11Ju)
a. Activates pepsinogen to pepsin (T)
b. Remove amino acid from protein (F)
c. Denature protein (T)
d. Ensure optimum pH for pepsin activity (T)
e. Hydrolyze peptide proteins (F)

Q. Endopeptidase include- (DU-10Ja)
a. trypsin (T)
b. chymotrypsin (T)
c. carboxypeptidase (F)
d. aminopeptidaese (F)
e. pepsin (T)

Q. Gastric juice helps in- (DU-10Ja)
a. digestion of starch (F)
b. absorption of vit-B_{12} (T)
c. absorption of folic acid (F)
d. digestion of protein (T)
e. digestion of butter fat (T)

Q. Substances absorbed from terminal are - (DU-09Ju)
a. amino acid (T)
b. glucose (T)
c. bile salt (F)