

1. Which one is a work mode of enzyme
 - a. Lock-and-key hypothesis
 - b. Fit hypothesis
 - c. Loose hypothesis
 - d. Tight hypothesis
 - e. Controlled hypothesis
2. Enzymes reduce the _____ required for a substrate to change into a product.
 - a. Controlled Energy
 - b. Active Site
 - c. Active Energy
 - d. Substrate
 - e. Product
3. Which one is not the factor that affects enzyme work?
 - a. Temperature
 - b. pH
 - c. Concentration of Enzyme
 - d. Concentration of Substrate
 - e. Colour
4. When a substance reduces the rate of activity of an enzyme, but increase the concentration of the substrate does not reduce the degree of inhibition is called
 - a. Competitive inhibition
 - b. Non-competitive inhibition
 - c. Enzyme inhibition
 - d. Immobilising enzymes
 - e. Reversible inhibition
5. Where does gas exchange occur?
 - a. Nose
 - b. Trachea
 - c. Bronchus
 - d. Bronchiole
 - e. Alveoli
6. In which location is cartilage found?
 - a. Alveolus
 - b. Bronchiole
 - c. Capillary
 - d. Trachea
 - e. Diaphragm
7. What keeps food from going into the lungs?
 - a. Tongue
 - b. Mouth
 - c. Epiglottis
 - d. Trachea
 - e. Bronchus
8. The main organs responsible for respiration are present in
 - a. Thoracic cavity
 - b. Stomach

- c. Throat
 - d. Esophagus
 - e. Nose
9. Which one is short time disease that is affected by nicotine?
- a. Lung cancer
 - b. Emphysema
 - c. Chronic Bronchitis
 - d. Increase blood pressure
 - e. Mouth cancer
10. One of two identical parts of chromosome is called
- a. Chromatid
 - b. Centriole
 - c. Centromere
 - d. Telomeres
 - e. Genes
11. Nuclear division that produces two genetically identical daughter nuclei is called
- a. Cytokinesis
 - b. Synthesis
 - c. Gap Phase
 - d. Mitosis
 - e. Telomeres
12. How many pairs of human chromosomes?
- a. 42
 - b. 43
 - c. 44
 - d. 45
 - e. 46
13. Cell potency refers to the varying ability of stem cells to:
- a. Create more copies of themselves
 - b. Differentiate into different cell types
 - c. Produce different types of blood cells
 - d. Stimulate growth of tissue
 - e. Produce different type of enzymes
14. Ensure that the end of the molecules is included in the replication and no left out when DNA is replicated is the role of?
- a. Centromere
 - b. Gene
 - c. Centriole
 - d. Telomeres
 - e. Microtubules
15. A cell that can divide an unlimited number of times is called
- a. Stem cell
 - b. Cancer
 - c. Asexual reproduction
 - d. Multicellular organisms
 - e. Cell tissues

16. A random change in the base sequence of DNA or in the structure and/or number of chromosomes is called
- Cancers
 - Mutation
 - Carcinogen
 - Mitosis
 - Cytokinesis
17. Remove a gene from one organism and transfer it into another so that gene is expressed is called
- Genetic engineering
 - Recombinant DNA
 - Vector
 - Plasmid
 - Restriction
18. DNA made by artificially joining together pieces of DNA from two or more different species is called
- Genetic engineering
 - Recombinant DNA
 - Vector
 - Plasmid
 - Restriction
19. What is responsible for delivering genes into a cell used gene technology?
- Genetic engineering
 - Recombinant DNA
 - Vector
 - Enzymes
 - Restriction
20. What is responsible for cutting DNA in the genetic engineer?
- Genetic engineering
 - Recombinant DNA
 - Vector
 - Plasmid
 - Restriction Enzymes
21. Plasmids are an example of
- Genetic engineering
 - Recombinant DNA
 - Vector
 - Viruses
 - Restriction Enzymes
22. What acts as the glue to hold DNA and Vectors together?
- Bacteria
 - Viruses
 - DNA Ligase
 - Plasmid
 - Hormone
23. What technique is used to produce insulin?

- a. Polymerase chain reaction
 - b. Gel Electrophoresis
 - c. Microarrays
 - d. Genetic Screening
 - e. Gene Therapy
24. The analysis of person's DNA to check for the presence of one or more alleles that are associated with disease is called
- a. Polymerase chain reaction
 - b. Gel Electrophoresis
 - c. Microarrays
 - d. Genetic Screening
 - e. Gene Therapy