

**7. Denaturation of a protein involves loss of its:**

- a) Primary structure
- b) Secondary & Tertiary structure**
- c) Primary & Tertiary structure
- d) Primary & Quaternary structure
- e) Amino acids

**8. The alpha helix in a protein:**

- a) Refers to its tertiary structure
- b) Is not affected by amino acid sequence
- c) Is stabilized by covalent bonds
- d) Refers to its secondary structure**
- e) Is the quaternary structure

**9. Glycoproteins contain sugar residues covalently bonded to:**

- a) Lysine
- b) Methionine
- c) Leucine
- d) Asparagine**
- e) Cysteine

**10. The following amino acids contain two carboxylic groups:**

- a) Aspartate and Glutamate**
- b) Asparagines and Glutamine
- c) Glutamine and Aspartate
- d) Proline and Glutamate
- e) Glycine and Methionine

**11. Positively charged amino acids are:**

- a) Valine and Arginine
- b) Leucine and Lysine
- c) Lysine and Arginine**
- d) Histidine and Cystine
- e) Arginine and Glutamine

**12. Sulphur containing amino acids:**

- a) Are non-polar
- b) Include cysteine and methionine**
- c) Are involved in disulphide bridges
- d) Are involved in methyl group donation
- e) Are non essential amino acids

**13. The alpha helix in a protein:**

- a) Describes the secondary structure**
- b) Is stabilized by peptide bonds
- c) Stabilized by hydrogen bonds between NH and CO main chain groups
- d) Is the basis for quaternary structure formation
- e) Dictates its tertiary structure

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