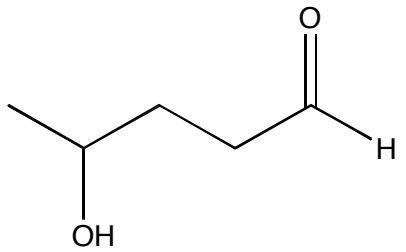
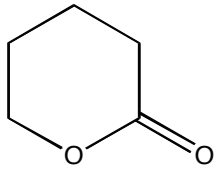
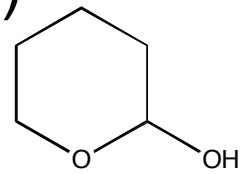
The molecule at right can cyclize to form:



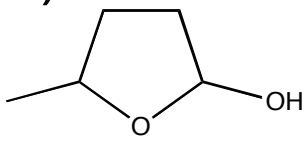
1)



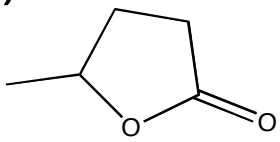
2)

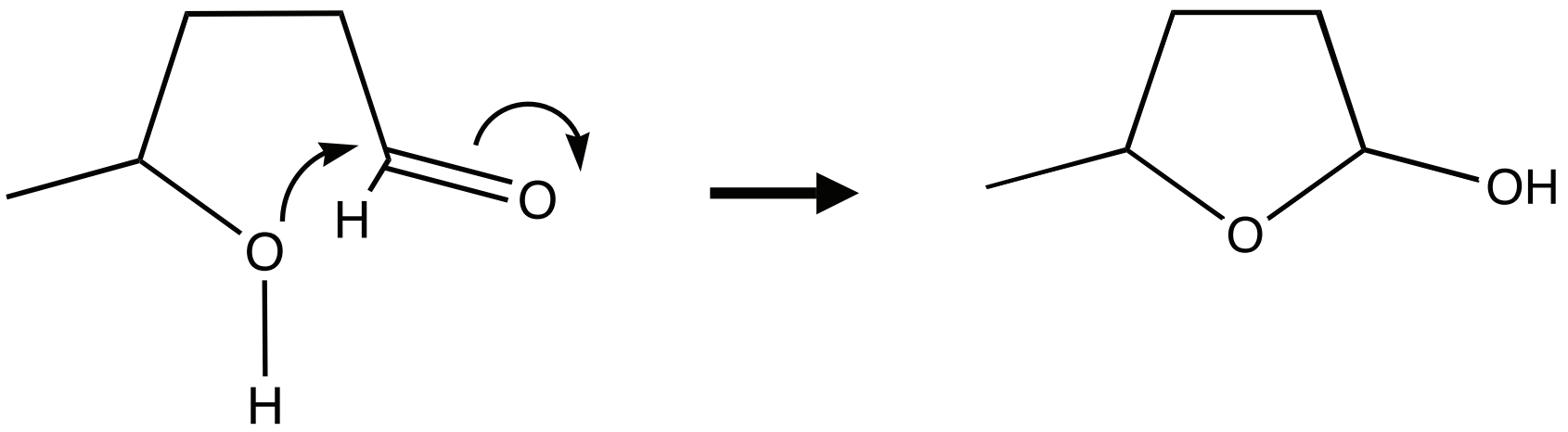


3)



4)





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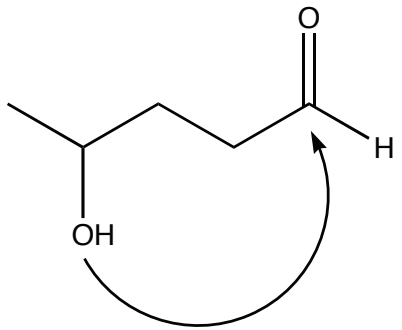
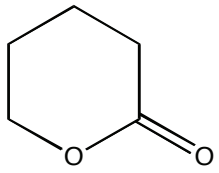
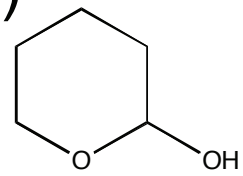


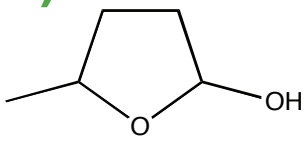
1)



2)



3)



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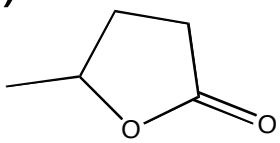
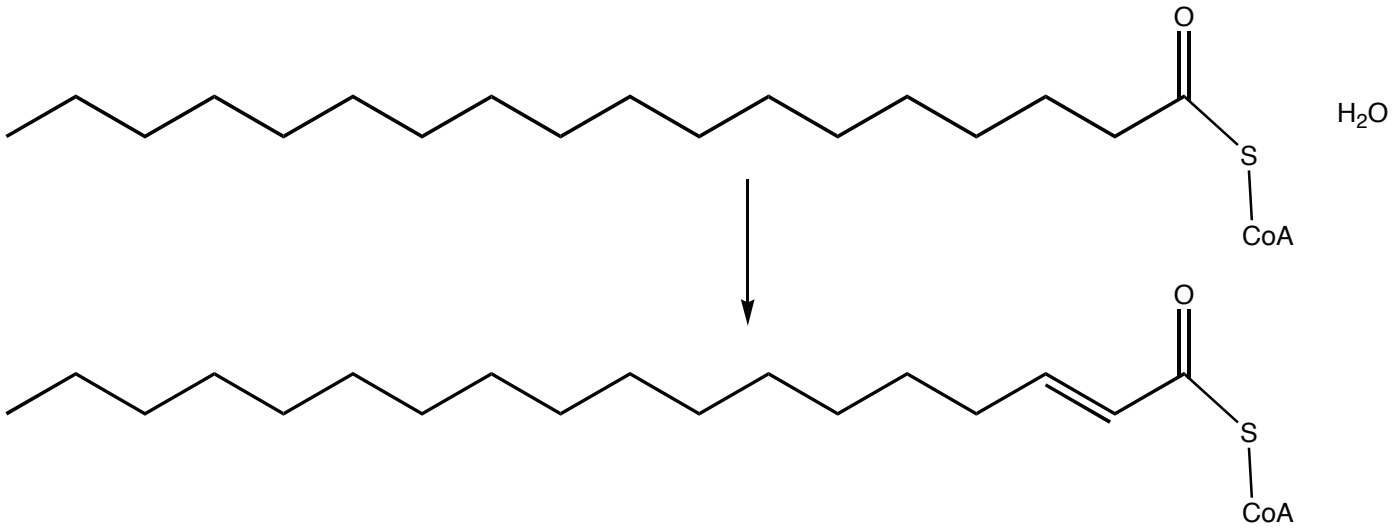


Which kind of enzyme would catalyze this?



1) Mutase
2) Dehydrogenase
3) Kinase
4) Isomerase

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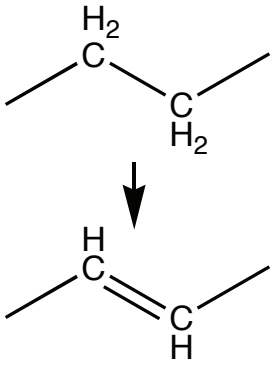
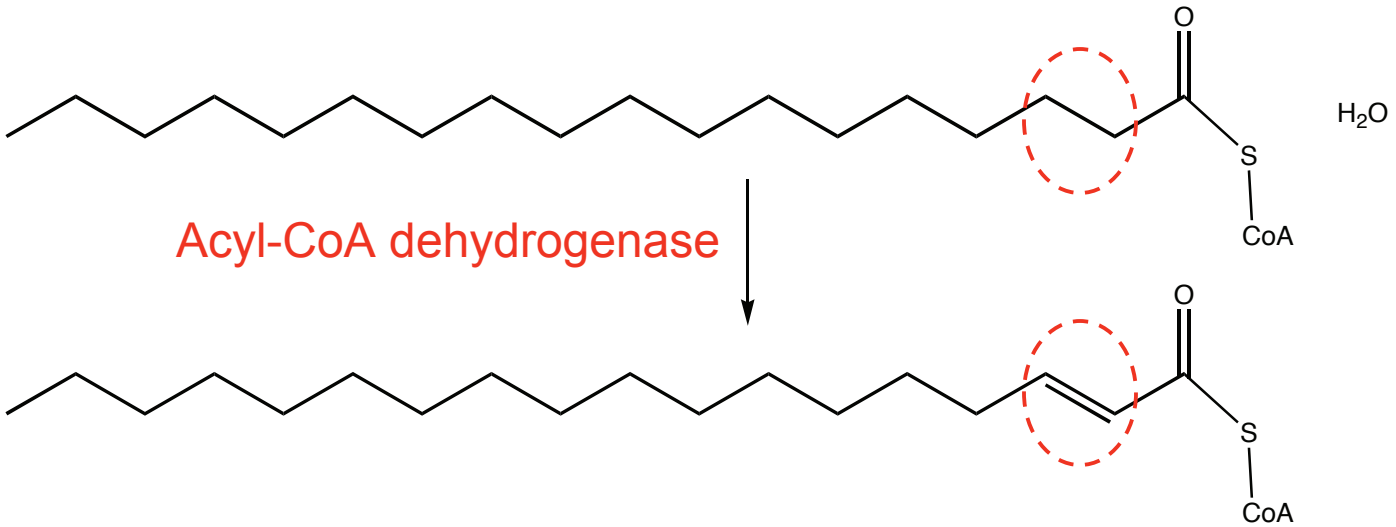
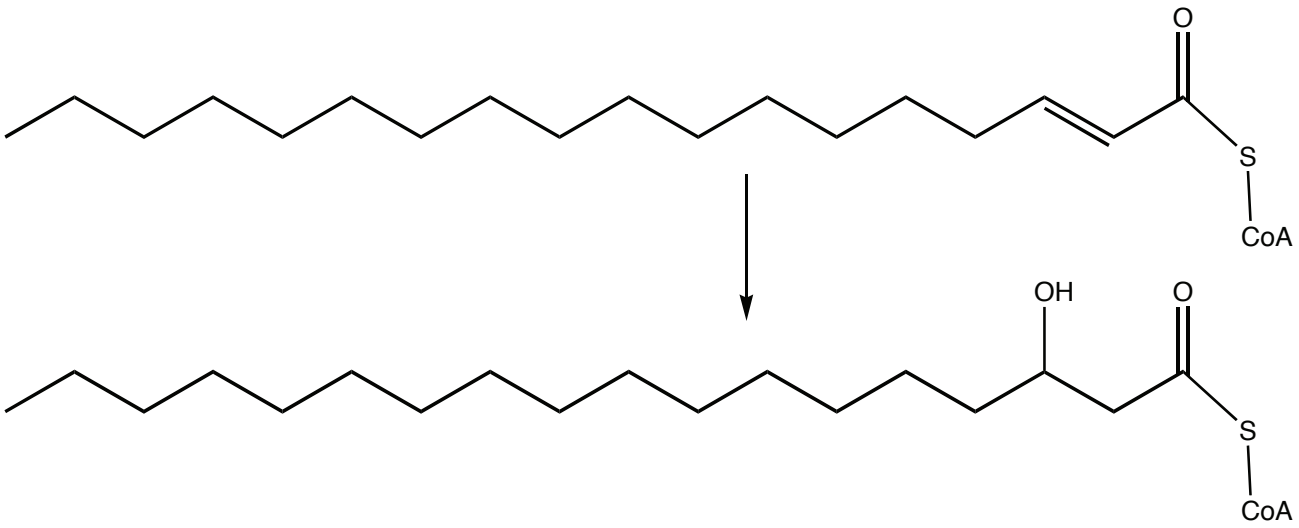




What kind of reaction is this?



1) Oxidation
2) Reduction
3) Addition
4) Elimination

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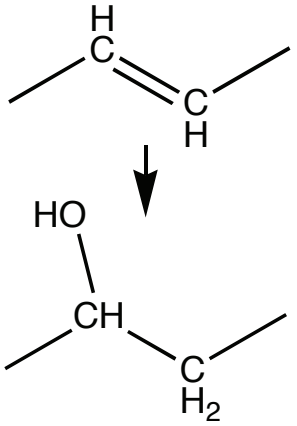
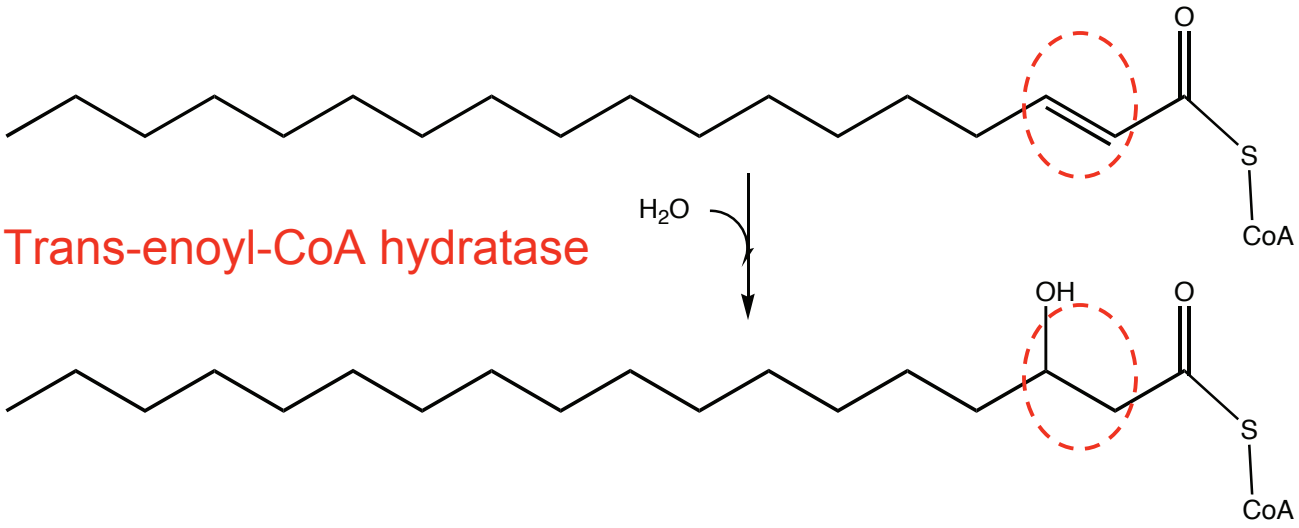
2) Reduction
3) Addition
4) Elimination





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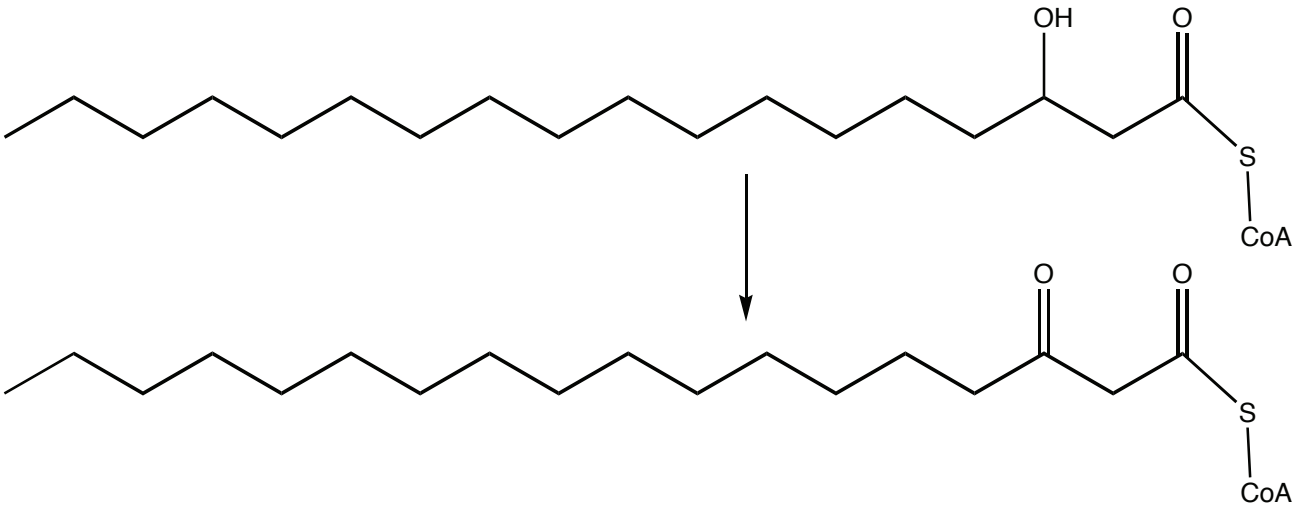


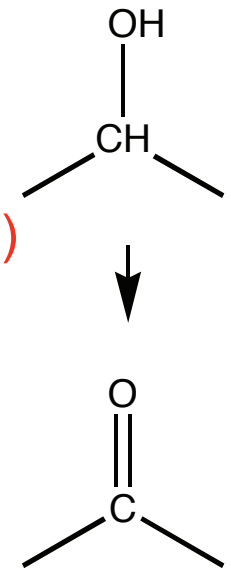
1) Oxidation
2) Reduction
3) Addition
4) Elimination

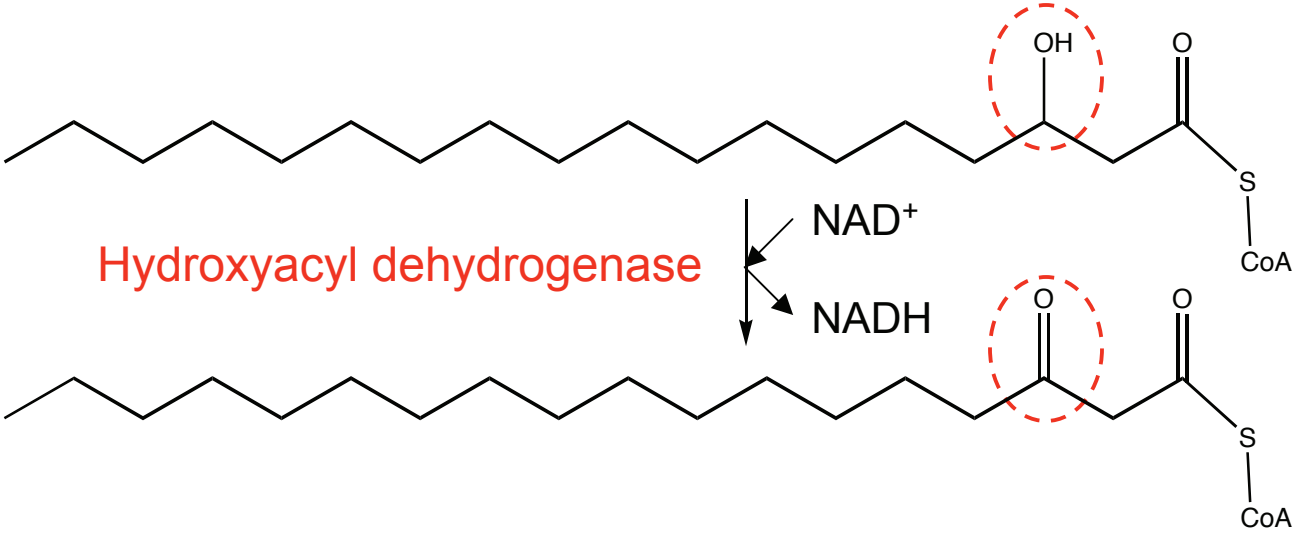
Catabolism of fatty acids

What kind of reaction is this?

1) Oxidation
2) Reduction
3) Addition
4) Elimination

(dehydrogenation)





- In the Citric Acid cycle, succinate reacts with FAD. In this reaction, succinate:

– 1) isomerizes
– 2) is phosphorylated
– 3) is dephosphorylated
– 4) is oxidized
– 5) is reduced

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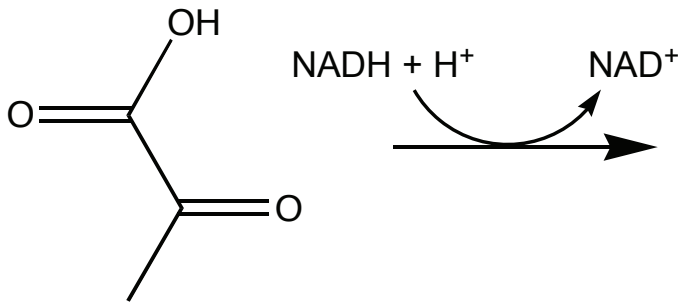
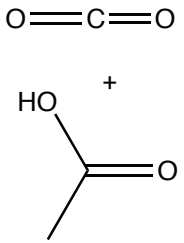
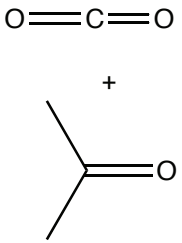
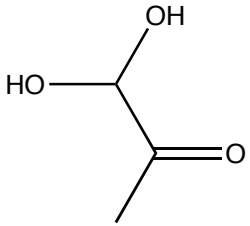
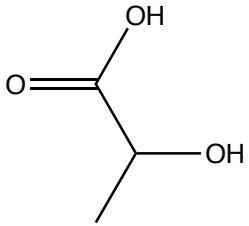
- In one of the reactions of glycolysis, pyruvate reacts with NADH. What is the structure of the product?



1) 

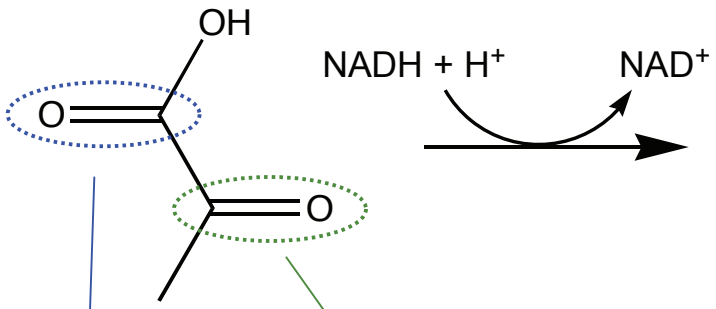
2) 

3) 

4) 

- In one of the reactions of glycolysis, pyruvate reacts with NADH. What is the structure of the product?

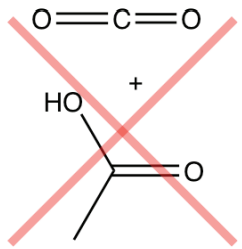
Substrate will be *reduced*



Reduction less likely

Reduction more likely

1)



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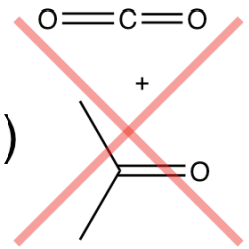

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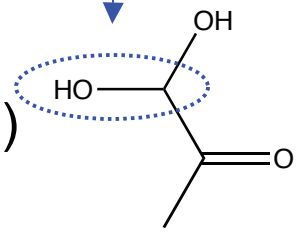

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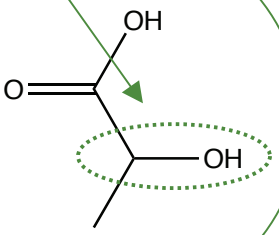

- In one of the reactions of glycolysis, glucose is phosphorylated:

  Which common metabolite is another reactant in this process?

  - 1) Coenzyme A
  - 2) NADH
  - 3) FAD
  - 4) ATP
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- Which structural element(s) can stabilize polar groups in the interior of a protein (choose the best answer)?
  - 1) quaternary structure
  - 2) disulfide bonds
  - 3) alpha helices
  - 4) beta sheets
  - 5) alpha helices and beta sheets

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- You are measuring the rate of an enzyme catalyzed reaction. Addition of increasing amounts of substrate restores the reaction rate to only half of its original value. The inhibitor is
  - 1) competitive
  - 2) noncompetitive
  - 3) complementary
  - 4) noncomplementary

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