

The general mechanism of an enzyme  
is

- Reducing the activation energy
- Increasing activation energy
- Decreasing pH value
- Increasing the pH value

# Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as

- Allosteric inhibition
- Feedback inhibition
- Competitive inhibition
- Non-competitive inhibition

# Zymogen or proenzyme is a

- Modulator
- Vitamin
- Enzyme precursor
- Hormone

# Enzymes are made Up of

- Fats
- Proteins
- Nucleic acids
- Vitamins

# Enzymes are polymers of

- Hexose sugar
- Amino acids
- Fatty acids
- Inorganic phosphate

The enzyme which hydrolyses starch to maltose is

- Protease
- Amylase
- Lactase
- Maltase

# The enzyme minus its coenzyme known as

- Apoenzyme
- Metalloenzyme
- Isoenzyme
- All of these

Which of the following is the non-protein component of the enzyme?

- Cofactor
- Activator
- Coenzyme
- All of these



# Non-enzymatic reaction involves

- High activation energy
- Low activation energy
- Balanced activation energy
- All of these

The number of genes required to synthesize one gene is

- One
- Four
- Eight
- Sixteen