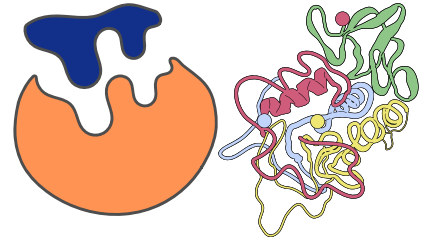




# Enzymes



## Enzymes and Metabolism

What is an enzyme?

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How do enzymes relate to metabolism?

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What feature of enzymes make them specific to certain reactions?

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Draw and label a simple diagram of the lock and key model for enzymes.  
Explain the lock and key model underneath.

Explanation:

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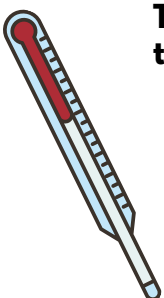
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What happens to enzyme activity if...



Temperature rises  
too high?



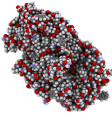


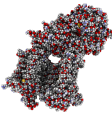

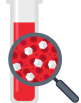
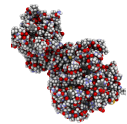









pH is not at the  
optimal level?



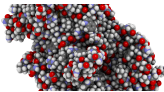
# Enzymes

## Digestive Enzymes

Match the enzyme to the substrate and product

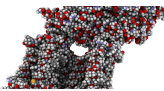
Enzyme	Substrate	Product
Amylase 	Starch 	Amino acids 
Protease 	Lipids (fats) 	Simple sugars 
Lipase 	Proteins 	Glycerol +     Fatty Acids    

Amylase



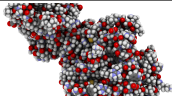
Is produced in the s\_\_\_\_g\_\_\_\_, p\_\_\_\_ and s\_\_\_\_ i\_\_\_\_

Protease



Is produced in the s\_\_\_\_, p\_\_\_\_ and s\_\_\_\_ i\_\_\_\_

Lipase



Is produced in the p\_\_\_\_ and s\_\_\_\_ i\_\_\_\_

Why are digestive enzymes important for absorption?

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Draw and label a simple diagram the induced fit model (alternative to the lock and key model). Explain how it differs from the 'lock and key' model.

Explanation:

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