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			Hig	h School Biology	у								
		Enzymes worksheet											
	d) i) What would happen to an enzyme if the temperature and pH changed significantly beyond the enzyme's optimum level?												
		ii) How wou	ld this affect ei	nzyme activity?									
3.	A group of students decided to carry out an investigation to find out how enzyme activity is affected by temperature changes. They put samples of salivary amylase and starch into two test tubes. Salivary amylase is an enzyme that breaks down starch into maltose. Its optimum temperature for activity is around 37°C.												
		a) What do you think happened to the rate of reaction when they increased the temperature of the first test tube to 37°C?											
	b) What do you think happened to the enzyme activity when the students decreased the temperature of the second test tube to O°C?												
	c) E	c) Explain what an inhibitor is and what it does.											
4. a) Fill in the missing words in the following text about enzymes and digestion.													
	Not	all enzymes	work inside cell	ls in the body.	enzymes are produced by								
	spe	cialized cells	in the pancreas	s and digestive tract. From ther	re,								
	the enzymes pass out of the cells, into the												
	and	small intesti	ne where they c	come into contact with food									
	mol	ecules. Here	, they catalyze t	he of large									
	mol	ecules, whicl	n are then more	easily absorbed by the body.									

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b)	Write down the name of the nutrient next to the enzyme that breaks it down. Use the words in the box below.												
	i) Carbohy	drase is an e	nzyme that	t breaks do	own								
	ii) Protease	e is an enzym	ne that brea	aks down _.			,						
	iii) Lipase i	s an enzyme	that break	s down									
_	iv) Amylas	e is an enzyn	ne that bre	aks down _.									
	fats	sucrose s	starch p	roteins o	carbohydrates	hydrochloric acid							
с)	c) The stomach produces hydrochloric acid which increases the acidity of the stomach to the optimum pH for stomach enzymes to digest the food. However, digestive enzymes found in the small intestine are damaged by strongly acidic conditions. How does the body avoid damaging the digestive enzymes in the small intestine with this strongly acidic pH as the food passes out of the stomach?												
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5. a)	 a) Biological washing powders contain protein-, fat- and carbohydrate-digesting enzymes to help remove stains. Name one other use for enzymes in the home or industry. 												
b)	Give one advantage of using enzymes in industrial manufacturing processes.												
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