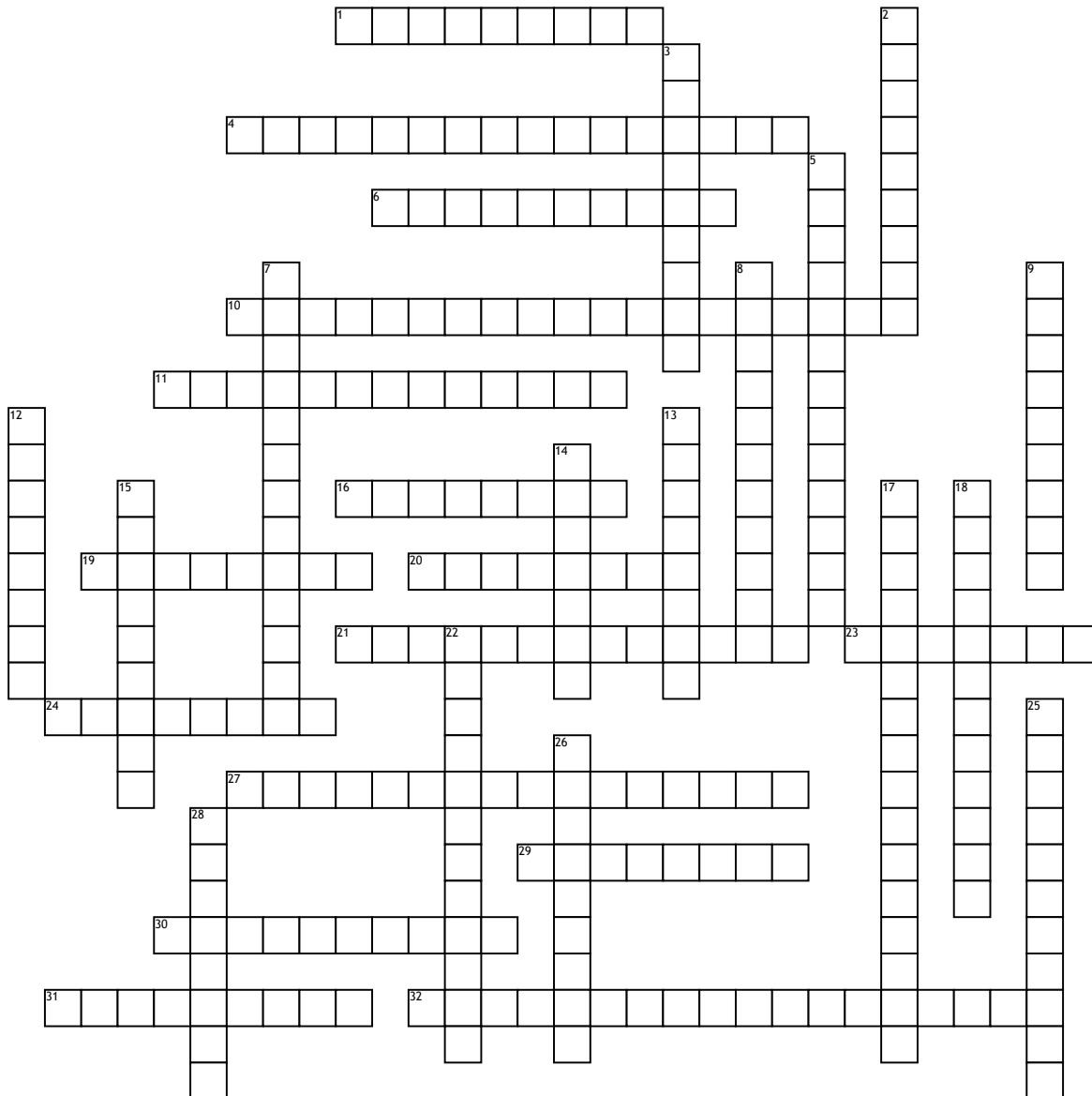


B1.4



Across

1. Breakdown reactions, release energy, exergonic (9)
4. Define extracellularly (7, 2, 3, 4)
6. What will large changes in pH do to an enzyme? (8, 2)
10. What is the rate of reaction proportional to? (6, 13)
11. Enzymes that are secreted from cells. (13)
16. In metabolism, reactions occur in sequences called metabolic.... (8)
19. Reactions that build molecules (8)
20. Beads used to encapsulate enzymes (8)
21. How are enzymes encapsulated? (8, 5)
23. Type of energy that is used to explain successful collisions (7)
24. Structure of enzymes (8)

27. The minimum energy that must be put into a chemical system for a reaction to occur. (10, 6)

29. The name given to a molecule that speeds up a chemical reaction but remains unchanged (8)
30. Site on an enzyme with a specific 3D structure that permits binding with a substrate. (6, 4)
31. When all the active sites are occupied (9)
32. Another name for Enzymes? (10, 9)

Down

2. Example of a catabolic reaction (9)
3. The substrate which is a similar shape to malonic acid (9)
5. Define intracellularly (6, 3, 4)
7. reactions that occur within a cell (13)
8. Which competitive inhibitor takes the place of succinate in the enzyme succinate dehydrogenase? (7, 4)
9. Reactions that break molecules (9)

12. The type of proteins that enzymes are. (8)

13. What disease can a biosensor detect? (8)
14. Which non-competitive inhibitor attaches itself to cytochrome oxidase to inhibit respiration? (7)
15. The state of an enzyme when it has been irreversibly damaged and has changed shape (9)
17. Structure of enzymes? (8, 8)
18. The conversion of sugar to ethanol and carbon dioxide by enzymes in yeast? (12)
22. What will small changes in pH do to an enzyme? (10, 2)
25. Temperature is too low and the molecules do not have sufficient energy to form complexes with the enzyme. (11)
26. Has a similar shape to a particular substrate and fits into an active site (9)
28. The type of signal given off by an electrode in a biosensor (8)