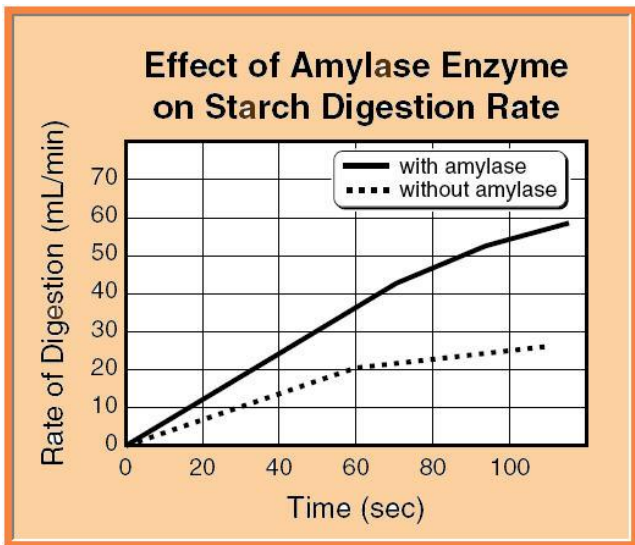


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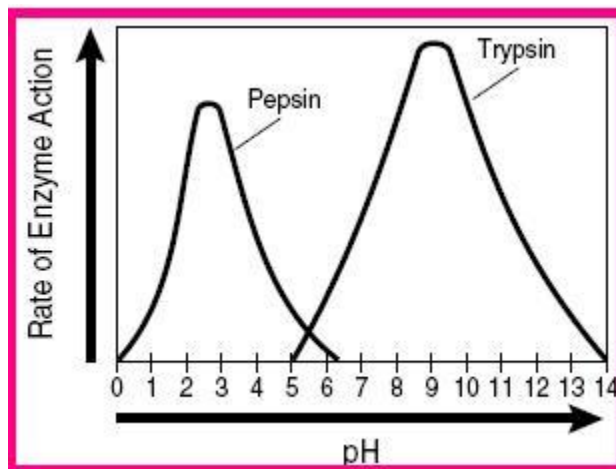
BIO SOL Review 10 - Macromolecules - Enzymes
(10 Questions)

- (2006-36) Which of the following macromolecules are a prominent part of animal tissues that function in insulation, helping animals conserve heat?
 - Carbohydrates
 - Lipids**
 - Proteins
 - Nucleic acids
- (2006-18) What is the function of enzymes in biological systems?
 - Enzymes act as products to create new chemical reactions.
 - Enzymes act as substrates when the necessary proteins are unavailable.
 - Enzymes bond with substrates to create the new reaction products.
 - Enzymes act as catalysts to drive chemical reactions forward.**



- (2001-27) According to the graph, addition of the enzyme amylase causes the reaction to —
 - slow down
 - speed up**
 - take in heat
 - give off heat
- (2002-22) Peroxidase is an enzyme that breaks down hydrogen peroxide in cells. It accomplishes this because of its structure. What part of the enzyme is involved in catalytic activity?
 - Quaternary structure
 - Active site**
 - Binding pocket
 - Pleated sheet
- (2004-43) Proteins are formed from monomers (subunits) called —
 - nucleic acids
 - fatty acids
 - nucleotides
 - amino acids**

- (2004-16) Enzymes only work with specific substrates because each substrate —
 - actively interferes with other substrates around it
 - destroys its specific enzyme
 - can only use a specific ionic bond with the enzyme
 - has a specific activation site for enzyme attachment**
- (2005-40) Most cellular activities are processes regulated by the action of —
 - polysaccharides
 - lipids
 - enzymes**
 - carbohydrates
- (2005-38) Amino acids link together by peptide bonds to form proteins. In which cellular organelle would this process occur?
 - Mitochondrion
 - Ribosome**
 - Lysosome
 - Golgi body
- (2005-19) Both lipids and carbohydrates are important in animal cells because both —
 - provide insulation
 - store energy**
 - form cell walls
 - contain nitrogen



- (2003-19) This graph shows that —
 - more enzymes are present at a higher pH
 - pepsin is less sensitive to pH than trypsin
 - pepsin is less effective at low pH than trypsin
 - pH affects the activity rate of enzymes**