

3 Enzymes – Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
biological catalysts	生物催化剂	_____
enzyme	酶	_____
globular protein	球状蛋白质	_____
catalyses	催化	_____
intracellular	细胞内	_____
catalase	过氧化氢酶	_____
extracellular	细胞外	_____
secreted	分泌	_____
amylase	淀粉酶	_____
active site	活性位点	_____
substrate	底物	_____
enzyme-substrate complex	酶底物复合物	_____
products	产物	_____
specific	专一	_____
complementary	互补	_____

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
lock-and-key	锁钥学说	_____
induced fit	诱导契合	_____
activation energy	活化能	_____
temperature	温度	_____

Recall

You met enzymes at IGCSE:

- Enzymes are **biological catalysts** 生物催化剂 — they speed up reactions in living things.
- They are not used up, so one enzyme works again and again.
- You saw that heat and the wrong **pH** can stop an enzyme working.

This sheet sharpens those ideas ready for AS. Nothing here is harder than IGCSE.

New ideas

Read these first, then do the Practice.

■ 1 What an enzyme is

An **enzyme** 酶 is a **globular protein** 球状蛋白质 (a rounded, soluble protein) that **catalyses** 催化 (speeds up) a reaction. Enzymes work in two places:

- intracellular** 细胞内 — inside the cell that made it (e.g. **catalase** 过氧化氢酶).
- extracellular** 细胞外 — **secreted** 分泌 to work outside the cell (e.g. **amylase** 淀粉酶 in the gut).

■ 2 The active site and the substrate

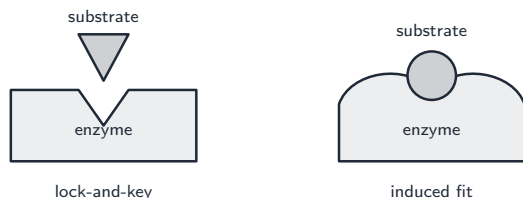
Each enzyme has a pocket called the **active site** 活性位点. The molecule it acts on is the **substrate** 底物. The substrate fits into the active site to form an **enzyme-substrate complex** 酶底物复合物. The reaction happens, and the **products** 产物 leave.

An enzyme is **specific** 专一 — it usually works on only one substrate, because the active site shape is **complementary** 互补 (a matching fit) to that substrate only.

■ 3 Lock-and-key and induced fit

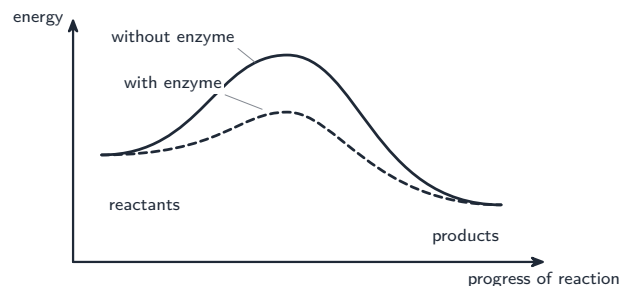
Two ideas explain the fit:

- **lock-and-key** 锁钥学说 — the active site is a fixed shape; only the matching substrate fits, like a key in a lock.
- **induced fit** 诱导契合 — the active site changes shape slightly to grip the substrate as it binds. This fits the evidence better.



■ 4 Lowering activation energy

Every reaction needs a small push of energy to start — the **activation energy** 活化能. An enzyme **lowers** the activation energy, so the reaction goes quickly at the cell's normal **temperature** 温度 instead of needing high heat.



Worked example. The enzyme does not change the reactants or products — only the size of the “hill” between them.

Watch out: an enzyme *lowers* the activation energy but does *not* change the reactants, products or overall energy change — only the size of the “hill”. Enzymes are *specific* because the active-site shape is complementary to just one substrate.

Practice

Try these in order.

3.1 What type of molecule are all enzymes? [1]

3.2 State the difference between an *intracellular* and an *extracellular* enzyme. [2]

3.3 Name (a) the pocket where the substrate binds, (b) the structure formed when substrate binds. [2]

3.4 Explain why an enzyme usually works on only one substrate. [2]

3.5 State one way the *induced-fit* model differs from the *lock-and-key* model. [1]

3.6 Explain how an enzyme speeds up a reaction, using the idea of activation energy. [2]

3.7 Challenge. A poison binds permanently inside an enzyme's active site so the substrate can no longer fit. Explain why this stops the enzyme working. [2]
