E	nzymes.		
1.	In chemical reactions, atoms are	c.	rearranged.
	a. created.	d.	neutralized.
323	b. destroyed.		15-7770000000000000000000000000000000000
2.	When hydrogen and oxygen combine to fo	C.	both a product and a reactant.
	a. a product.	ď.	neither a product nor a reactant.
	b. a reactant.Identify the reactant(s) in the chemical res		A STATE OF THE STA
3.	Identify the reactant(s) in the chemical rea	c.	H ₂ CO ₃
	a. CO ₂ , H ₂ O, and H ₂ CO ₃	d.	CO ₂
	b. CO ₂ and H ₂ O		27 5 7
4.	What is the process that changes one set	oi chennea. c.	chemical reaction
	a. cohesion	d.	dissolving
	b. adhesion What is the term used to describe the energy needed to get a reaction started?		
5.		rgy needed c.	cohesion energy
	a. adhesion energy	d.	chemical energy
	b. activation energy	u.	Cilcamou. Care gg
6.	Chemical reactions that release energy		will always explode.
	a. will not occur.	c. d.	often occur spontaneously.
	b. will never explode.		Characteristic springs and a specific control of the property
7.		rgy, the rea	destroys energy.
	 a. also releases energy. 	c. d.	cannot occur.
	b. absorbs energy.		Parameter Street
8.		gy that may	be released during a chemical reaction? light
	a. heat	c. d.	all of the above
	b. sound		
9.	Which of the following statements about enzymes is NOT true?		
	a. Enzymes work best at a specified pH.		
	b. All enzymes work inside cells.		
	c. Enzymes are proteins.		
	d. Enzymes are organic catalysts.		
10.	G . 1		
	a 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
	d. Catalysts lower the activation energy of a chemical reaction.		
	the standard of a chamical reaction is called 3(81)		
11.		c.	molecule.
	a. catalyst.	d.	element.
	b. lipid.	17/10	
		. 11. h ho.	naina tha
_ 12	2. Enzymes affect the reactions in living c		
	a. products of the reaction.	c. d	
	b. speed of the reaction.		
_ (3			
	a. action potential.	C.	2 .
	 feedback inhibition. 	d .	the parasympathetic nervous system.