Analogy Writing

 In the game where the boys and girls raced to see who would unscrew the bolts first, we were sure that the boys would win. In this case, our beginning opinion was wrong. The two pieces of wood each of us had to unscrew the bolts from acted as the substrate. We each had to unscrew one of the bolts. The girls were given a socket wrench, which made the task easy, while the boys had to use their bare hands. The boys did not even get one of the bolts unscrewed, because they lacked the energy and strength to do so. The socket wrench acted as an enzyme. Enzymes speed up chemical reactions. When an enzyme and substrate correctly meet at what is known as an active site, they’re able to combine and create a chemical reaction. This is known as the lock and key theory. Only one substrate and enzyme can work together. In this case, the wrench was the enzyme and the bolt the substrate. The girls were able to remove the substrate easily, thanks to the reaction created from the enzyme. When you combine two reactants you will come out with a product, and this is supported by the lock and key theory of enzymes.