

Name:

Block:Date:

Biology 12 - Biologically Important Molecules – Review Worksheet

- **Part A: Mix and Match:** Match the term on the right with the definition on the left. Each term can be used only once. Write the letter of the best answer in the box to the left of the definition. (1/4 mark each -- total of 10 marks for this section)

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| <p>1) water-"loving"
triphosphate</p> <p>2) water-"fearing"</p> <p>3) two or more polypeptide chains coming together and bonding with each other</p> <p>4) to permanently change the 3 dimensional structure of a protein</p> <p>5) the subunit that makes up nucleic acids - 4 types in DNA are A C G T</p> <p>6) the smallest unit of matter that cannot normally be broken into smaller particles</p> <p>7) the process of breaking down large fat droplets into smaller fat droplets</p> <p>8) the loose linking of amino acids in a polypeptide chain with each other, usually through H-bonds</p> <p>9) the linear sequence of amino acids in a protein, which ultimately determines its shape</p> <p>10) the building block of protein -- there are 20 different kinds normally found in nature</p> <p>11) the bond that forms between two amino acids joined by dehydration synthesis</p> <p>12) the 3-D shape of a polypeptide chain due to it folding back on itself and forming bonds</p> <p>13) molecules with identical empirical formulas but different structural arrangements of atoms</p> <p>14) elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons</p> <p>15) creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other</p> <p>16) breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other</p> <p>17) biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions</p> <p>18) ATP - the molecule that carries energy in the cell</p> <p>19) any molecule with the molecular formula $C_n(H_2O)_n$</p> <p>20) of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail</p> <p>21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules</p> <p>22) has either lost or gained electrons</p> <p>23) attraction between partial charges on H, O, and nitrogen atoms</p> <p>24) used as a structural component of plant cell walls</p> <p>25) used as a storage form for glucose in animals</p> <p>26) used as a storage form for glucose in plants</p> <p>27) (or electrons)</p> <p>28) important component of cell membranes & from which hormones are made</p> <p>29) glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids</p> <p>30) formed from a chain or chains of amino acids</p> <p>31) a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules</p> <p>32) (or electrons)
structure</p> | <p>A) adenosine</p> <p>B) amino acid</p> <p>C) atc</p> <p>D) buffer</p> <p>E) carbohydrat</p> <p>F) cell</p> <p>G) cholesterol</p> <p>H) dehydration synthesis</p> <p>I) der.</p> <p>J) em</p> <p>K) enz</p> <p>L) glu.</p> <p>M) gly.</p> <p>N) hyc</p> <p>O) hyc</p> <p>P) hyc</p> <p>hydrophilic</p> <p>R) ion</p> <p>S) isomers</p> <p>T) isotopes</p> <p>U) lipid</p> <p>V) maltase</p> <p>W) maltose</p> <p>X) neutral fat</p> <p>Y) nucleotide</p> <p>Z) oxidation</p> <p>AA) peptide bond</p> <p>BB) phospholipid</p> <p>CC) polymer</p> <p>DD) primary structure</p> <p>EE) pro</p> <p>FF) quarternary</p> |
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