Name:	Block:	Date:	
ranic.	DIOCK.	Date.	

Biology 12 - Biologically Important Molecules — Review Worksheet KEY

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)

P         1)         water-"loving"         A)         adenosine triph           Q         2)         water-"learing"         B         amino acid           FF         3)         two or more polypeptide chains coming together and bonding with each other         C)         atom           I         4)         to permanently change the 3 dimensional structure of a protein         D)         buffer           I         4)         to permanently change the 3 dimensional structure of a protein         D)         buffer           C         6         the subunit that makes up nucleic acids - 4 types in DNA are A C G T         E         carbohydrate           C         6         the subunit that makes up nucleic acids - 4 types in DNA are A C G T         E         carbohydrate           C         6         the subunit that makes up nucleic acids - 4 types in DNA are A C G T         E         carbohydrate           C         6         the subunit that makes up nucleic acids - 4 types in DNA are A C G T         E         cellulose           D         0         10         the budidudududududududududududududududududu	riphosphate	
FF 3) two or more polypeptide chains coming together and bonding with each other C 1 4. to permanently change the 3 dimensional structure of a protein D 2. buffer C 5 5 the subunit that makes up nucleic acids - 4 types in DNA are A C G T E 2 carbohydrate C 6 6; the smallest unit of matter that cannot normally be broken into smaller particles F 2 cellulose C 6 6; the smallest unit of matter that cannot normally be broken into smaller particles F 2 cellulose C 6 6; the smallest unit of matter that cannot normally be broken into smaller particles F 2 cellulose C 3 cholesterol II 8 8; the loose association of amino acids in a polypeptide chain with each other, usually through H-bonds - e, a lipha helix, beta pleated sheet D 9 the linear sequence of amino acids in a protein, which ultimately determines its shape B 10; the building block of protein there are 20 different kinds normally found in nature A 11; the bond that forms between two amino acids joined by dehydration synthesis K; enzymes KK 12; the 3-D shape of a polypeptide chain due to it folding back on itself and forming bonds.  S 13) molecules with identical empirical formulas but different structural arrangements of atoms of a cellular particles of the cellular particles of protein, that speed up chemical reactions O) hydrophobic other of the cellular particles of protein, that speed up chemical reactions O) hydrophobic of an amount of plant cell walls of a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls O plant produced with the molecular formula C of (4 plant) of plant cell walls O plant of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls O plant of glucose, used as a structural compone	ipriospriate	
The subunit that makes up nucleic acids - 4 types in DNA are A C G T    Y		
Y         51         the subunit that makes up nucleic acids - 4 types in DNA are A C G T         E)         carbohydrate           C         6         the smallest unit of matter that cannot normally be broken into smaller particles         F)         cellulose           J         7         1         the process of breaking down large fat droplets into smaller fat droplets         G)         cholesterol           II         8         the loose association of amino acids in a polypeptide chain with each other, usually through H-bonds. e.g. alpha helix, beta pleated sheet         H)         dehydration syr           DD         9)         the linear sequence of amino acids in a protein, which ultimately determines its shape         I)         denature           B         10)         the building block of protein — there are 20 different kinds normally found in nature         J         emulsification           AA         11)         the bond that forms between two amino acids joined by dehydration synthesis         K)         enzymes           KK         12)         the 3-D shape of a polypeptide chain due to it folding back on itself and forming of atoms         L)         glucose           T         14)         elements with identical empirical formulas but different number of neutrons         N)         hydrogen bond           H         15)         creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and		
C         6)         the smallest unit of matter that cannot normally be broken into smaller particles         F)         cellulose           J         7)         the process of breaking down large fat droplets into smaller fat droplets         G)         cholesterol           J         7)         the loose association of amino acids in a polypeptide chain with each other, usually through H-bonds. e.g. alpha helix, beta pleated sheet         H)         dehydration syr           DD         9         the linear sequence of amino acids in a protein, which ultimately determines its shape         I)         denature           B         10)         the building block of protein — there are 20 different kinds normally found in nature         J)         emulsification nature           AA         11)         the bond that forms between two amino acids joined by dehydration synthesis         K         enzymes           KK         12)         the 3-D shape of a polypeptide chain due to it folding back on itself and forming bonds.         bonds.         S         131         molecules with identical empirical formulas but different structural arrangements of atoms.         M)         glycogen           T         14)         elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons.         N)         hydrogen bond bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other.         O)         hydrophobic oreating a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one at		
J   7j   the process of breaking down large fat droplets into smaller fat droplets   G)   cholesterol	<u> </u>	
II   8   the loose association of amino acids in a polypeptide chain with each other, usually through H-bonds. e.g. alpha helix, beta pleated sheet   9   the linear sequence of amino acids in a protein, which ultimately determines its shape   10   the building block of protein — there are 20 different kinds normally found in nature   AA   11   the bond that forms between two amino acids joined by dehydration synthesis   K   enzymes   KK   12   the 3-D shape of a polypeptide chain due to it folding back on itself and forming bonds.   S   13   molecules with identical empirical formulas but different structural arrangements of atoms   T   14   elements with identical atomic numbers, but different structural arrangements of atoms   T   14   elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons   N   hydrogen bond other   T   15   creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other other   D   breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other   P   hydrophobic other   A   18   ATP – the molecule that carries energy in the cell   R   ion   any molecule with the molecular formula Cn(HyO)n   S   isomers   B   20   an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail   V   21   an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules   U   lipid   R   22   an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons   V   maltase   V   apolymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls   X   neutral fat   X   neutral fat   X   apolymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants   X   neutral fat   X   neutral fat   X   apolymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals   Y   nucleotide   X   29   a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants   X   neutral fat   X   neutral fat   X   apolymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants   X   neutral fat   X   neutral fat   A   apolymer of glucose, used as a storage form for gl		
Usually through H-bonds. e.g. alpha helix, beta pleated sheet  DD 9) the linear sequence of amino acids in a protein, which ultimately determines its shape  B 10) the building block of protein there are 20 different kinds normally found in nature  AA 11) the bond that forms between two amino acids joined by dehydration synthesis  KK 12) the 3-D shape of a polypeptide chain due to it folding back on itself and forming bonds.  S 13) molecules with identical empirical formulas but different structural arrangements of atoms  T 14) elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons  N) hydrogen bond  H 15) creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other  O 16) breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other  K 17) biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions  Q) hydrophilic other  A 18) ATP - the molecule that carries energy in the cell  E 19) any molecule with the molecular formula C <sub>n</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>n</sub> BB 20) an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail  V 21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules  N 23) a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms  F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls  N 25) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants  F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants  F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants  F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants  F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants  F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants  F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants  F 24) a polymer of glucose in plants  F 25) a polymer of glucose in decentary  N 26) a ligid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which s		
DD         9)         the linear sequence of amino acids in a protein, which ultimately determines its shape         I)         denature shape           B         10)         the building block of protein — there are 20 different kinds normally found in nature         J)         emulsification           AA         111)         the bond that forms between two amino acids joined by dehydration synthesis         K)         enzymes           KK         12)         the 3-D shape of a polypeptide chain due to it folding back on itself and forming bonds.         L)         glucose           S         13)         molecules with identical empirical formulas but different structural arrangements of atoms         M)         glycogen of atoms           T         141)         elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons         N)         hydrogen bond           H         15)         creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other         O)         hydrophobic other           O         16)         breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other         P)         hydrophobic other           K         17)         biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions         Q)         hydrophilic hydrophobic other           E         19)         any molecule that carries energy in the cell         R)         <	synthesis	
B 10) the building block of protein — there are 20 different kinds normally found in nature  AA 11) the bond that forms between two amino acids joined by dehydration synthesis K) enzymes bonds.  S 13) molecules with identical empirical formulas but different structural arrangements of atoms of atoms of atoms elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons N) hydrogen bond hydrolysis other  T 14) elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons N) hydrogen bond elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons N) hydrolysis other  O 16) breaking a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other  K 17) biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions Q) hydrophilic A 18) ATP - the molecule that carries energy in the cell R) ion  E 19) any molecule with the molecular formula Cn(H2O)n S) isomers  BB 20) an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail  V 21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules U) lipid  R 22) an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons V) maltase  F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls X) neutral fat  M 25) a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls X) neutral fat  M 25) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants Z) oxidation  G 28) a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid BB) phospholipid hormones are made  X 29) a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids CC) polymer  EE 30) a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids DD) primary structur CCC 31) a large prolecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules EE) protein  GG 32) a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons) FF) quarternary str.  HH 33) a fatty acid that has a "kink" in it due to a double bond between carbon atoms HH) saturated fatty at W 35) a dissaccharide		
B         10)         the building block of protein – there are 20 different kinds normally found in nature         J)         emulsification nature           AA         11)         the bond that forms between two amino acids joined by dehydration synthesis         K)         enzymes           KK         12)         the 3-D shape of a polypeptide chain due to it folding back on itself and forming bonds.         K)         enzymes           S         13)         molecules with identical empirical formulas but different structural arrangements of atoms         M)         glycogen           T         14)         elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons         N)         hydrogen bond           H         15)         creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other         O)         hydrophobic           O         16)         breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other         P)         hydrophobic           K         17)         biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions         Q)         hydrophilic           K         17)         biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions         R)         ion           E         19)         any molecule with the molecular formula C <sub>n</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>n</sub> S)         isomers <th< th=""><th></th></th<>		
AA 11) the bond that forms between two amino acids joined by dehydration synthesis K, enzymes KK 12) the 3-D shape of a polypeptide chain due to it folding back on itself and forming bonds.  S 13) molecules with identical empirical formulas but different structural arrangements of atoms  T 14) elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons N) hydrogen bond H 15) creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other  O 16) breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other  K 17) biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions Q) hydrophibic other  K 17) biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions Q) hydrophibic other  A 18) ATP - the molecule that carries energy in the cell R) ion E 19) any molecule with the molecular formula C <sub>In</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>In</sub> S) isomers BB 20) an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophibic tail  V 21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules V 21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules V 21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules V 21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules V 21) an enzyme that preaks down maltose to two glucose molecules V 21) an enzyme that preaks down maltose to two glucose molecules V 21) an enzyme that preaks down maltose to two glucose molecules V 21) in denoting an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons V) maltase A 22) a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls V) nucleotide JJ 26) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals V) nucleotide JJ 26) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants Z) oxidation C 27) a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons) AA) peptide bond BB) phospholipid hormones are made X 29) a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made X 29) a lipid composed of glycerol joined to		
AA         11)         the bond that forms between two amino acids joined by dehydration synthesis         K)         enzymes           KK         12)         the 3-D shape of a polypeptide chain due to it folding back on itself and forming bonds.         L)         glucose           S         13)         molecules with identical empirical formulas but different structural arrangements of atoms         M)         glycogen of atoms           T         14)         elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons         N)         hydrogen bond           H         15)         creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other         O)         hydrophobic other           O         16)         breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other         P)         hydrophobic other           K         17)         biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions         Q)         hydrophobic other           K         17)         biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions         Q)         hydrophobic other           K         17)         biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions         Q)         hydrophilic           K         17)         biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions         Q)         hy	n	
KK       12)       the 3-D shape of a polypeptide chain due to it folding back on itself and forming bonds.       L)       glucose bonds.         S       13)       molecules with identical empirical formulas but different structural arrangements of atoms       M)       glycogen         T       14)       elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons       N)       hydrogen bond         H       15)       creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other       O)       hydrophobic other         C       16)       breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other       P)       hydrophobic other         K       17)       biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions       Q)       hydrophobic         A       18)       ATP - the molecule that carries energy in the cell       R)       ion         E       19)       any important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail       S)       isomers         BB       20)       an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail       T)       lipid         V       21)       an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules       U)       lipid         R       22)       an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons		
S       130 molecules with identical empirical formulas but different structural arrangements of atoms       M) glycogen         T       14) elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons       N) hydrogen bond         H       15) creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other       O) hydrolysis         O       16) breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other       P) hydrophobic         K       17) biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions       Q) hydrophilic         A       18) ATP - the molecule that carries energy in the cell       R) ion         E       19) any molecule with the molecular formula Cn(H₂O)n       S) isomers         BB       20) an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail       T) isotopes         V       21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules       U) lipid         R       22) an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons       V) maltase         N       23) a veak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms       V) multose         F       24) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals       Y) nucleotide         JJ       26) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants       Z) oxidation         Z </th <th></th>		
S       13)       molecules with identical empirical formulas but different structural arrangements of atoms of atoms       M)       glycogen         T       14)       elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons       N)       hydrogen bond         H       15)       creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other       O)       hydrophobic         O       16)       breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other       P)       hydrophobic         K       17)       biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions       Q)       hydrophobic         E       19)       any molecule that carries energy in the cell       R)       ion         E       19)       any molecule with the molecular formula Cn/(H <sub>2</sub> O)n       S)       isomers         BB       20)       an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail       T)       isotopes         V       21)       an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules       U)       lipid         R       22)       an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons       V)       maltase         N       23)       a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms       V)       maltase		
T 14) elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons H 15) creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other O 16) breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other  K 17) biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions O 16) breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other  K 17) biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions O) hydropholic A 18) ATP - the molecule that carries energy in the cell E 19) any molecule with the molecular formula Cn(H2O)n S) isomers BB 20) an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail  V 21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules V 21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules N 23) a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls X) neutral fat M 25) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals Y) nucleotide JJ 26) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants Z) oxidation Z 27) a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons) AA) peptide bond G 28) a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made X 29) a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids EE 30) a large organic molecule form a chain or chains of amino acids CC 31) a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules GG 32) a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons) HH 33) a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens HH) saturated fatty at W 35) a disaccharide consisting of two glucose molecules		
T 14) elements with identical atomic numbers, but different number of neutrons H 15) creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other  O 16) breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other  K 17) biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions O 18 A 18) ATP - the molecule that carries energy in the cell R ion E 19) any molecule with the molecular formula Cn(H2O)n S isomers BB 20) an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail  V 21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules U 1 lipid R 22) an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons V 23) a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls X neutral fat M 25) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals Y) nucleotide JJ 26) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants Z 27) a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons) AA) peptide bond G 28) a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made X 29) a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids CC 31) a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules EE protein GG 32) a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons) HH 33) a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens FF) quarternary str.		
H 15) creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other other  O 16) breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other  K 17) biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions Q) hydrophilic  A 18) ATP - the molecule that carries energy in the cell R) ion  E 19) any molecule with the molecular formula Cn(H2O)n S) isomers  BB 20) an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic T) isotopes  tail  V 21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules U) lipid  R 22) an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons V) maltase  N 23) a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms  F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls X) neutral fat M 25) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants Z) oxidation  G 28) a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made  X 29) a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids  EE 30) a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids  DD primary structure CC 31) a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules  EE) protein  GG 32) a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens  HH 33) a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens  II) secondary structor		
other  O 16) breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other  K 17) biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions Q) hydrophilic  A 18) ATP - the molecule that carries energy in the cell R) ion  E 19) any molecule with the molecular formula C <sub>n</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>n</sub> S) isomers  BB 20) an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail  V 21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules U) lipid  R 22) an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons V) maltase  N 23) a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms  F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls X) neutral fat M 25) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals Y) nucleotide  JJ 26) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants Z) oxidation  Z 27) a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons) AA) peptide bond hormones are made  X 29) a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids  EE 30) a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids DD) primary structur CC 31) a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules EE) protein  GG 32) a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons) FF) quarternary structur GG 32 a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens GG reduction  LL 34) a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens  II) secondary structur W 35) a disaccharide consisting of two glucose molecules	nd	
O 16) breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other other  K 17) biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions  Q) hydrophobic  R 18) ATP - the molecule that carries energy in the cell  R) ion  E 19) any molecule with the molecular formula C <sub>n</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>n</sub> S) isomers  BB 20) an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic  tail  V 21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules  U) lipid  R 22) an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons  V) maltase  N 23) a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms  F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls  X) neutral fat  M 25) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals  Y) nucleotide  JJ 26) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants  Z) oxidation  G 28) a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made  X 29) a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids  EE 30 a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids  DD primary structur  CC 31) a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules  EE) protein  GG 32) a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)  HH 33) a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens  GG 720 a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens  HH 35) a disaccharide consisting of two glucose molecules		
the collection of the collecti		
K       17)       biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions       Q)       hydrophilic         A       18)       ATP - the molecule that carries energy in the cell       R)       ion         E       19)       any molecule with the molecular formula Cn(H2O)n       S)       isomers         BB       20)       an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail       T)       isotopes         V       21)       an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules       U)       lipid         R       22)       an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons       V)       maltase         N       23)       a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms       W)       maltose         F       24)       a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls       X)       neutral fat         M       25)       a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals       Y)       nucleotide         JJ       26)       a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants       Z)       oxidation         Z       27)       a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)       AA)       peptide bond         G       28)       a lipid that is	:	
A       18)       ATP - the molecule that carries energy in the cell       R)       ion         E       19)       any molecule with the molecular formula Cη(H₂O)η       S)       isomers         BB       20)       an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail       T)       isotopes         V       21)       an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules       U)       lipid         R       22)       an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons       V)       maltase         N       23)       a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms       W)       maltose         F       24)       a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls       X)       neutral fat         M       25)       a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants       Z)       oxidation         J       20       a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)       AA)       peptide bond         G       28)       a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made       BB)       phospholipid         X       29)       a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids       CC)       polymer         EE       30)       a large o		
E       19)       any molecule with the molecular formula $C_n(H_2O)_n$ S)       isomers         BB       20)       an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail       T)       isotopes         V       21)       an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules       U)       lipid         R       22)       an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons       V)       maltase         N       23)       a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms       W)       maltose         F       24)       a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls       X)       neutral fat         M       25)       a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals       Y)       nucleotide         JJ       26)       a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants       Z)       oxidation         Z       27)       a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)       AA)       peptide bond         G       28)       a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made       BB)       phospholipid         X       29)       a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids       CC)       polymer         EE <t< th=""><th></th></t<>		
BB 20 an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail  V 21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules  R 22) an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons  V) maltase  N 23) a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms  F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls  X) neutral fat  M 25) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals  Y) nucleotide  JJ 26) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants  Z 27) a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)  AA) peptide bond  G 28) a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made  X 29) a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids  CC) polymer  EE 30) a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids  DD) primary structur  CC 31) a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules  EE) protein  GG 32) a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)  HH 33) a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens  HH) saturated fatty a secondary structur and produced in the structure of two glucose molecules  II) secondary structur		
tail  V 21) an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules  R 22) an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons  V) maltase  N 23) a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms  F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls  X) neutral fat  M 25) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals  Y) nucleotide  JJ 26) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants  Z 27) a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)  AA) peptide bond  G 28) a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made  X 29) a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids  EE 30) a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids  DD) primary structur  CC 31) a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules  EE) protein  GG 32) a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)  HH 33) a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens  HH) saturated fatty a wall and a fatty acid two glucose molecules  II) secondary structur  III) secondary structur  III secondary structur		
V       21)       an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules       U)       lipid         R       22)       an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons       V)       maltase         N       23)       a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms       W)       maltose         F       24)       a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls       X)       neutral fat         M       25)       a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals       Y)       nucleotide         JJ       26)       a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants       Z)       oxidation         Z       27)       a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)       AA)       peptide bond         G       28)       a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made       BB)       phospholipid         X       29)       a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids       CC)       polymer         EE       30)       a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids       DD)       primary structur         CC       31)       a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules       EE)       protein		
R       22)       an atom or molecule that has either lost or gained electrons       V)       maltase         N       23)       a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms       W)       maltose         F       24)       a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls       X)       neutral fat         M       25)       a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals       Y)       nucleotide         JJ       26)       a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)       AA)       peptide bond         Z       27)       a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)       AA)       peptide bond         G       28)       a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made       BB)       phospholipid         X       29)       a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids       CC)       polymer         EE       30)       a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids       DD)       primary structur         GC       31)       a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules       EE)       protein         GG       32)       a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)       FF)       quarternary structur         GG       <		
N   23   a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms   W   maltose		
F 24) a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls X) neutral fat M 25) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals Y) nucleotide JJ 26) a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals Y) nucleotide Z 27) a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons) AA) peptide bond G 28) a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made X 29) a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids CC polymer EE 30) a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids DD) primary structur CC 31) a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules EE) protein GG 32) a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons) HH 33) a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens CG reduction LL 34) a fatty acid that has a "kink" in it due to a double bond between carbon atoms HH) saturated fatty a wall of the plant cell walls and the structural component of plant cell walls and the structural cell walls		
F       24)       a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls       X)       neutral fat         M       25)       a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals       Y)       nucleotide         JJ       26)       a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants       Z)       oxidation         Z       27)       a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)       AA)       peptide bond         G       28)       a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made       BB)       phospholipid         X       29)       a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids       CC)       polymer         EE       30)       a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids       DD)       primary structur         CC       31)       a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules       EE)       protein         GG       32)       a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)       FF)       quarternary structur         HH       33)       a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens       GG)       reduction         LL       34)       a fatty acid that has a "kink" in it due to a double bond between carbon atoms       HH)       secondary structur <th></th>		
M     25)     a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals     Y)     nucleotide       JJ     26)     a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants     Z)     oxidation       Z     27)     a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)     AA)     peptide bond       G     28)     a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made     BB)     phospholipid       X     29)     a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids     CC)     polymer       EE     30)     a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids     DD)     primary structur       GC     31)     a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules     EE)     protein       GG     32)     a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)     FF)     quarternary structur       HH     33)     a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens     GG)     reduction       LL     34)     a fatty acid that has a "kink" in it due to a double bond between carbon atoms     HH)     saturated fatty at such data disaccharide consisting of two glucose molecules     II)     secondary structur		
JJ   26   a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants   Z   oxidation     Z   27   a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)   AA)   peptide bond     G   28   a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid   BB)   phospholipid     hormones are made   X   29   a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids   CC   polymer     EE   30   a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids   DD   primary structure     CC   31   a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules   EE   protein     GG   32   a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)   FF   quarternary structure     HH   33   a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens   GG   reduction     LL   34   a fatty acid that has a "kink" in it due to a double bond between carbon atoms   HH   saturated fatty a     W   35   a disaccharide consisting of two glucose molecules   II   secondary structure     JE   Oxidation   AA   peptide bond     AA   peptide bond     BB   phospholipid     ph		
Z       27)       a loss of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)       AA)       peptide bond         G       28)       a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made       BB)       phospholipid         X       29)       a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids       CC)       polymer         EE       30)       a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids       DD)       primary structur         CC       31)       a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules       EE)       protein         GG       32)       a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)       FF)       quarternary structur         HH       33)       a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens       GG)       reduction         LL       34)       a fatty acid that has a "kink" in it due to a double bond between carbon atoms       HH)       saturated fatty a secondary structur         W       35)       a disaccharide consisting of two glucose molecules       II)       secondary structur		
G 28) a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made  X 29) a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids  EE 30) a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids  DD) primary structur  CC 31) a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules  EE) protein  GG 32) a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)  HH 33) a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens  CG 34) a fatty acid that has a "kink" in it due to a double bond between carbon atoms  HH) saturated fatty a way a disaccharide consisting of two glucose molecules  II) secondary structur		
hormones are made  X 29) a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids  EE 30) a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids  CC 31) a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules  EE) protein  GG 32) a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)  HH 33) a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens  CG) reduction  LL 34) a fatty acid that has a "kink" in it due to a double bond between carbon atoms  HH) saturated fatty at the saturated factor of two glucose molecules  II) secondary structures.		
X     29)     a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids     CC)     polymer       EE     30)     a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids     DD)     primary structure       CC     31)     a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules     EE)     protein       GG     32)     a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)     FF)     quarternary structure       HH     33)     a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens     GG)     reduction       LL     34)     a fatty acid that has a "kink" in it due to a double bond between carbon atoms     HH)     saturated fatty at the saturated fatty at the saturated factor is a disaccharide consisting of two glucose molecules     III)     secondary structure	i	
EE     30)     a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids     DD)     primary structure       CC     31)     a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules     EE)     protein       GG     32)     a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)     FF)     quarternary structure       HH     33)     a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens     GG)     reduction       LL     34)     a fatty acid that has a "kink" in it due to a double bond between carbon atoms     HH)     saturated fatty a secondary structure       W     35)     a disaccharide consisting of two glucose molecules     II)     secondary structure		
CC 31) a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules   GG 32) a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)   HH 33) a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens   GG) reduction   LL 34) a fatty acid that has a "kink" in it due to a double bond between carbon atoms   HH) saturated fatty a   W 35) a disaccharide consisting of two glucose molecules   II) secondary structures   III) secondary structures   IIII seco		
GG 32) a gain of Hydrogen atoms (or electrons)  HH 33) a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens  LL 34) a fatty acid that has a "kink" in it due to a double bond between carbon atoms  HH) saturated fatty a way 35) a disaccharide consisting of two glucose molecules  II) secondary structure.	cture	
HH     33     a fatty acid whose carbons are all joined to the maximum number of hydrogens     GG)     reduction       LL     34     a fatty acid that has a "kink" in it due to a double bond between carbon atoms     HH)     saturated fatty at the saturated factor of the properties of two glucose molecules       W     35     a disaccharide consisting of two glucose molecules     II)     secondary structure		
LL     34)     a fatty acid that has a "kink" in it due to a double bond between carbon atoms     HH)     saturated fatty at the s	structure	
W 35) a disaccharide consisting of two glucose molecules II) secondary struc		
U 36) a class of molecules that includes neutral fats and steroids	tructure	
D 37) a chemical that resists changes in pH KK) tertiary structure		
L 38) a 6 carbon sugar that forms a 6-membered ring used as energy source by cells LL) unsaturated fatt	fatty acid	