Name: _____*KEY*_____
Date: _____ Blk: _____

Biochemistry Review Worksheet

Part A: Write the correct letter of the word that best matches the following definition.

U	water-"loving"	a.	atom
P	water-"fearing"	b.	amino acid
EE	two or more polypeptide chains coming together and bonding with each other	c.	adenosine triphosphate
I	to permanently change the 3 dimensional structure of a protein	d.	buffer
Y	the subunit that makes up nucleic acids - 4 types in DNA are ACGT	e.	carbohydrate
A	the smallest unit of matter that cannot normally be broken into smaller particles	f.	cellulose
J	the process of breaking down large fat droplets into smaller fat droplets	g.	cholesterol
BB	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 synthesis
DD	the linear sequence of amino acids in a protein, which ultimately determines its shape	i.	denature
B	the building block of protein -- there are 20 different kinds normally found in nature	j.	emulsification
AA	the bond that forms between two amino acids joined by dehydration synthesis	k.	enzymes
Q	the 3-D shape of a polypeptide chain due to it folding back on itself and forming bonds.	l.	glucose
II	three carbon that joins with fatty acids to produce triglycerides	m.	glycogen
D	a chemical that resists changes in pH	n.	hydrogen bond
H	creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other	o.	hydrolysis
O	breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other	p.	hydrophobic
K	biological catalysts, composed of protein, that speed up chemical reactions	q.	tertiary structure
C	ATP - the molecule that carries energy in the cell	r.	lipid
E	any molecule with the molecular formula $C_n(H_2O)_n$	s.	starch
GG	an important component of cell membranes, has a hydrophilic head, hydrophobic tail	t.	unsaturated fatty acid
V	an enzyme that breaks down maltose to two glucose molecules	u.	hydrophilic
Z	molecules that store genetic information (e.g. DNA and RNA)	v.	maltase
N	a weak bond due to the attraction between partial charges on hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms	w.	saturated fatty acid
F	a polymer of glucose, used as a structural component of plant cell walls	x.	neutral fat
M	a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in animals	y.	nucleotide
S	a polymer of glucose, used as a storage form for glucose in plants	z.	nucleic acids
L	a 6 carbon sugar that forms a 6-membered ring -- used as energy source by cells	aa.	peptide bond
G	a lipid that is an important component of cell membranes and from which steroid hormones are made	bb.	secondary structure
X	a lipid composed of glycerol joined to 3 fatty acids	cc.	polymer
FF	a large organic molecule formed from a chain or chains of amino acids	dd.	primary structure
CC	a large molecule made by joining together smaller identical (or similar) molecules	ee.	quarternary structure
R	a class of molecules that includes neutral fats and steroids	ff.	protein