STUDENT 4

15.5/24

Date: 10/5/12

1. Nucleic Acid are used in animals as a source of quick energy that can be stored in the liver and muscles.
   a. Proteins
   b. Nucleic acids
   c. Carbohydrates
   d. Lipids

2. Acids have a high pH.
   a. True
   b. False

3. The polarity of water is responsible for which properties? (check all that apply)
   a. Cohesion
   b. Adhesion
   c. Surface tension
   d. Acts as a strong solvent

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4. Nucleic acids are obtained from food.
   a. True
   b. False

5. Which of the following is NOT a polysaccharide?
   a. Glycogen
   b. Starch
   c. Sucrose
   d. Cellulose

6. The number that indicates a neutral pH.
   a. 0
   b. 5
   c. 7
   d. 10

7. Hydrophilic molecules are attracted to water.
   a. True
   b. False

8. The 20 Amino Acids can be combined to form thousands of different proteins.

9. Lipids are large, nonpolar organic molecules. They include waxes and steroids.

10. Meat, nuts, beans, milk, cheese, and eggs are all sources of protein.

6.5

Date: _____

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11. What are the monomers of lipids?
    a. Amino acids
    b. Simple sugars
    c. Fatty acids and glycerol
    d. Nucleic acids

12. In what temperature range does water exist as a liquid?
    a. 1-50 degrees Celsius
    b. 0-100 degrees Celsius
    c. 50-100 degrees Celsius
    d. 34-86 degrees Celsius

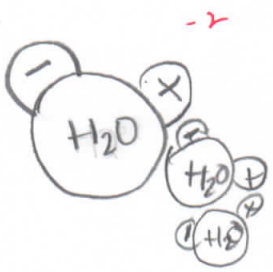
13. The name given to the cohesion of water molecules at the surface of a body of water.
    a. Surface tension
    b. water skin
    c. adhesion
    d. solubility

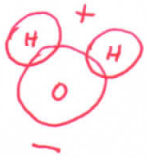
14. This biological macromolecule is responsible for controlling the activity of the cell, and it stores and transports genetic information.
    a. Carbohydrate
    b. Nucleic acid
    c. Water
    d. Glucose

15. Water molecules are attracted to other water molecules. The hydrogen end of water has a positive charge and the oxygen end has a negative charge. The hydrogens of one water molecule are attracted to the oxygens of other water molecules. This attractive force is what gives water its cohesion properties.

16. Describe how the function of an enzyme could be affected by a change in pH. same idea ?
Because say for instance one has a fever, then the enzymes may differ in shapes and sizes and won't fit together. -2
change in pH → change in enzyme shape → substrate can't bind to active site → loss of enzyme function

17. Draw a picture of a water molecule. Include positive and negative symbols to show where the molecule is positively charged and negatively charged.





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