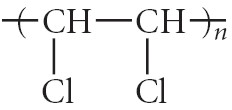
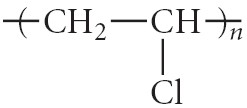
BIOCHEMISTRY PRACTICE

1. Physiologically active nitrogen-containing compounds produced by plants are called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. ethers
3. polymers
4. aromatics
5. alkaloids
6. esters
7. Which of the following represent the addition polymer formed from the compound below? CH2=CHCl
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 
13. Which of the following is not true about carbohydrates?
14. composed of sugar(s)
15. contains an aldehyde or a ketone
16. generally has several alcohol groups
17. all of the above
18. none of the above
19. Which group of carbohydrates cannot be hydrolyzed to give smaller molecules?
20. Trisaccharides
21. Disaccharides
22. Polysaccharides
23. Monosaccharides
24. Oligosaccharides
25. In a protein the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ structure is the overall three-dimensional structure.
26. primary
27. secondary
28. tertiary
29. quaternary
30. none of the above
31. Proteins are polymers of
    1. Glucose
    2. Glycerol
    3. Amylose
    4. Amino acids
32. Lipids are compounds that are soluble in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. organic solvents
    2. distilled water
    3. normal saline solution
    4. glucose solution
    5. oxygen
33. The two strands of the double stranded helix of DNA are held together by
    1. Ionic bonds
    2. Hydrogen bonds
    3. Peptide bonds
    4. Phosphate ester bonds
34. Identify the structural level (primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary) in each protein
35. The protein folds into a compact structure stabilized by interactions between R groups. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
36. the combination of two or more protein molecules to form an active protein \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
37. pleated sheet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
38. the peptide bonds between the amino acids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
39. the structural level achieved when hydrogen bonds form between the carboxyl group of one amino acid and the amino group of a different amino acid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
40. Circle the correct answer from each pair of words that best describes ribulose, whose structure is given below

H

| a. aldose or ketose

H-C-H

| b. hexose or pentose

C=O

| c. monosaccharide or disaccharide

H-C-OH

|

H-C-OH

|

CH2OH

1. Identify each of the following molecules as a carbohydrate, a protein, or a lipid
   1.  b.

c.  d.

1. What is the difference between saturated and unsaturated fats/oils? (give both structural and physical property differences)
2. What is the function of an enzyme?
3. Differentiate between monosaccharides, disaccharides, and starches.
4. Directions: Select the key term that corresponds to each of the following definitions.

\_\_ 1. A lipid hormone composed of four rings of carbon atoms.

\_\_ 2. A protein molecule that catalyzes a biochemical reaction.

\_\_ 3. A triglyceride from a plant source that has mostly

unsaturated fatty acids

\_\_ 4. A lipid composed of a fatty acid and a long-chain alcohol.

\_\_ 5. An -O- bond that joins two simple sugars.

\_\_ 6. A carboxylic acid with a long hydrocarbon chain.

\_\_ 7. A lipid composed of glycerol, two fatty acids, and

phosphoric acid.

\_\_ 8. A biological compound that is a polymer of amino acids.

\_\_ 9. A triglyceride from an animal source that has mostly

saturated fatty acids.

\_\_ 10. A biological polymer compound that can transit genetic

information.

a. enzyme

b. fat

c. glycoside linkage

d. fatty acid

e. nuclei acid

f. oil

g. phospholipid

h. protein

i. steroid

j. wax