

The Structure and Function Large Biological Molecule

ch5:

1) the four main classes of large biological molecules

_____ , _____ , _____ , _____

2) _____ is a long molecule consisting of many similar or identical building

Block linked by _____ bond

3) the building blocks of a polymer are smaller molecules called _____

4) Monomers are connected by a reaction in which two molecules are covalently bonded to each other through loss of a water molecule; this is known as a _____

Or _____

5) The dehydration process is facilitated by _____ , specialized macromolecules that speed up chemical reactions in cells.

6) Polymers are disassembled to monomers by _____

7) _____ means to break using water

8) _____ process its example on hydrolysis

9) how many monomers which completely hydrolyze if they need 100 molecules

Water _____

10) _____ the particular linear sequence that the units follow.

11) the reason due to diversity of polymers

_____ ، _____ ، _____

12) The simplest carbohydrates are the _____ also known as simple sugars.

And we cant division .

13) _____ the most common monosaccharide and the molecule formula _____

14) monosaccharide has two group _____ and _____

15) glucose for example is an _____

16) fructose for example is an _____

17) sugars that have six carbons are called _____

18) carbon skeletons also serve as raw material for the synthesis of other types of small organic molecules, such as _____ acids and _____ acids.

19) _____ consist of two monosaccharides joined by _____

20) _____ is a disaccharide formed by the linking of two molecules of glucose

21) The most prevalent disaccharide is _____ , which is table sugar. Its two monomers are _____ and _____

22) nonphotosynthetic organs in the form of _____ .

Biology أسئلة سابقة لمادة الـ

- 23) _____ the sugar present in milk, and its formed when _____ molecule joined to a _____ molecule.
- 23) Some polysaccharides serve as _____ material, others serve as building material for _____ that protect the cell or the whole organism.
- 24) Plants store _____, a polymer of glucose monomers, as granules within cellular structures known as _____, which include chloroplasts.
- 25) the simplest form of starch is unbranched, and its joined 1-4 _____ linkages.
- 26) _____ a more complex starch, is a branched polymer with _____ linkages.
- 27) Animals store a polysaccharide called _____, in _____ and _____ cells.
- 28) _____ is a major component of the tough walls that enclose plant cells, and its never branched.
- 29) _____ it is the most abundant organic compound on Earth.
- 30) the hydroxyl group attached to the number 1 carbon is positioned either below or above plane of the ring. These two rings are called _____ and _____ respectively.
- 31) In plant cell walls, parallel cellulose molecules held together in this way are grouped into units called _____.
- 32) _____ is the major constituent of paper and the only component of cotton.
- 33) _____ the carbohydrate used by arthropods (insects, spiders, crustaceans, and related animals) to build their exoskeletons, and its found in many fungi.
- 34) Chitin is similar to cellulose, except that the glucose monomer of chitin has a _____ containing appendage.
- 35) cellulose stimulates digestive tract to secrete _____.

- 36) _____ is used to make a strong and flexible surgical thread that decomposes after the wound or incision heals.

RAKAN KHTUOM