

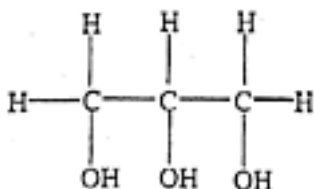
Matching: Match the names below with their structure shown below. Note that there is one answer not used.

A. Glycerol

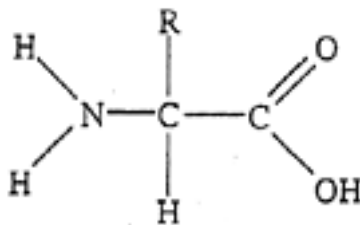
C. Amino acid

B. Fatty Acid

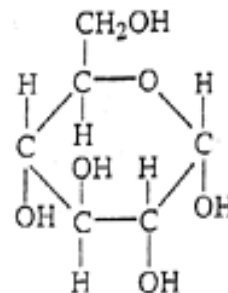
D. Glucose



14 ___?___



15 ___?___



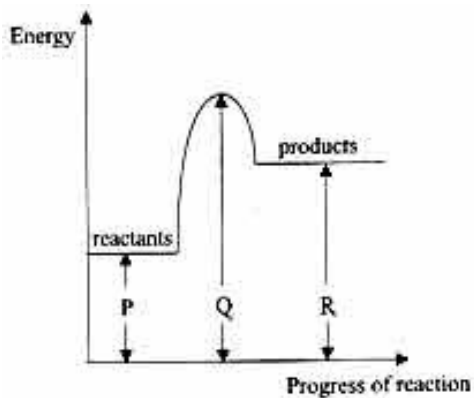
16 ___?___

17. How do enzymes catalyze reactions?

- A) They change the activation energy. B) They change potential energy to kinetic energy.
 C) They change kinetic energy into reaction energy. D) They decrease the reaction energy and increase the activation energy.

18. During digestion, large molecules like starch are broken down into glucose & fructose by enzymes which help replace water in the connecting bonds between each monosaccharide. This reaction is an example of A) condensation; B) hydrolysis; C) replication; D) competitive inhibition.

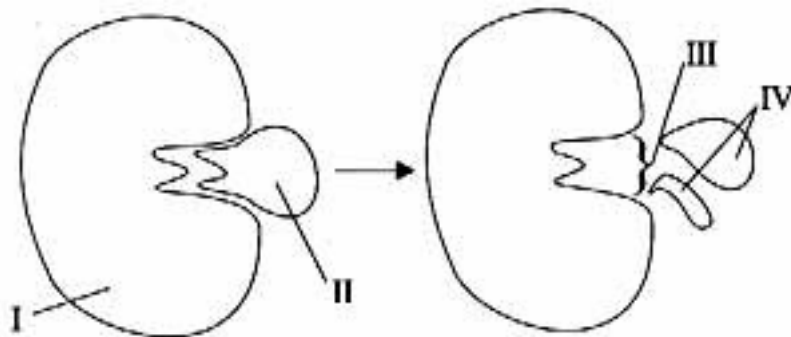
19. The diagram below represents the energy changes in a reaction.



What is the activation energy of the reaction (reactants going to products)?

- A) Q-R; B) Q-P C) R-P D) P + Q

The figure below shows the lock-and-key” model of enzyme action on a substrate.



20. Which part of the diagram acts as a key?

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV

21. Which part is the product/s?

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV

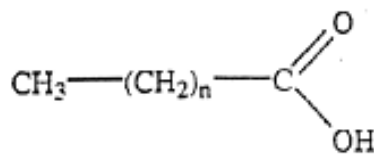
22. Which of the following reactions occurs when a dipeptide is formed from amino acids?

- A) Hydrolysis B) Denaturation C) Condensation D) Oxidation

23. Term meaning sticking of 2 types of molecules to each other (like water to glass).

- A) Nonpolar B) universal solvent C) Cohesion D) Adhesion

24. What molecule does the following diagram represent?



- A) An amino acid B) A fatty acid C) A phospholipid D) A monosaccharide

25. The term cohesion means A) molecules of the same substance that are attracted to or stick to each other; B) molecules of different substances that are attracted to or stick to each other; C) molecules of the same substance that repel each other; D) molecules of different substances that repel each other.
26. Name given to any chemical which helps control or speed up or slow down chemical reactions.
A) Enzymes B) Allosteric Inhibitors C) Catalysts D) EverReady batteries
27. What type of polysaccharide is found in cell walls, wood and paper?
A) Sucrose B) Cellulose C) Glycogen D) Starch
28. What term means any two simple sugars that are bonded together?
A) Dipeptide B) Dilipid C) Dicarbohydrate D) Disaccharide
29. Identify the form of polysaccharide known as animal starch because our livers remove all glucose molecules from the blood in order to make this energy storage molecule.
A) Glycogen B) Glucose C) Phospholipids D) Amylose
30. Identify the type of chemical bond that links 2 amino acids together as a dipeptide is made.
A) Atomic bond B) Hydrogen bond C) saccharide bond D) James Bond E) Peptide bond