

# Biological Molecules (Biomolecules)

## Matching:

**Lactose**      **Carbohydrates**      **Disaccharides**      **Polysaccharide**      **Ribose**      **Lipids**

- \_\_\_\_\_ - when two or more monosaccharides are combined
- \_\_\_\_\_ - macro-molecules made of long hydrocarbon chains
- \_\_\_\_\_ - made of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen at a ratio of 1:2:1
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a monosaccharide that helps form DNA
- \_\_\_\_\_ - two monosaccharides that are chemically bound together
- \_\_\_\_\_ - the sweetener in milk that is formed from galactose and glucose

## Multiple Choice:

- What are carbohydrates also called?
  - Proteins
  - Sugars
  - Acids
- What is referred to as "The building blocks of life"?
  - Proteins
  - carbohydrates
  - lipids
- What does the DNA structure look like?
  - A peppermint
  - A candy cane
  - A twisted ladder
- What causes water to bead up & run off certain plants?
  - Sugars
  - Waxes
  - Amino acids
- What breaks down lactose?
  - milk
  - oats
  - Lactase
- What are 3 examples of polysaccharides?
  - Amino acids, red blood cells, and proteins
  - Starch, glycogen, and cellulose
  - Carbohydrates, oxygen, and nitrogen
- What does Monosaccharides mean?
  - Multiple sugars
  - No sugar
  - One sugar
- What are the 4 major types of biomolecules?
  - Carbohydrates, lipids, nucleic acids, and proteins
  - Red and white blood cells, nuclei, & lipids
  - Disaccharides, lactose, ribose, and enzymes
- What bonds Amino acids together?
  - Peptide Bonds
  - Proteins
  - Carbohydrates
- What does it mean to be lactose intolerant?
  - The stomach cannot digest milk of any kind
  - The stomach cannot break down lactose
  - The body absorbs lactose
- What do carbohydrates produce through glycolysis?
  - blood
  - oxygen
  - Energy
- What is the core energy source for carbohydrates in living organisms?
  - Glucose
  - Amino acids
  - Proteins
- What is the structure in RBC that is responsible for carrying oxygen?
  - Veins
  - Hemoglobin
  - Proteins

### ***Matching:***

|                        |                                                                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proteins</b>        | basic subunits of all proteins                                              |
| <b>Monosaccharides</b> | sugar that is found in yogurt; not as sweet as fructose                     |
| <b>Amino Acids</b>     | proteins that assist in chemical reactions in living organisms              |
| <b>Enzymes</b>         | sugar that is found in many fruits                                          |
| <b>Fructose</b>        | a single carbohydrate molecule such as glucose and simple sugars            |
| <b>Galactose</b>       | macro-molecules primarily made up of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen |