**Basic Chemistry & Biochemistry Unit Review**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period:\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** *Using the vocabulary terms in the following list, fill in the blacks in the statements below.*

Element neutron compound atom hydrolysis nucleus pH nucleus

Atomic number inorganic ionic bonding polymer covalent bonding

Isotopes polysaccharide dehydration synthesis mass number proton

Acids disaccharide monosaccharide reactants electron

1. A substance that cannot be broken down into other substances by ordinary chemical means is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. A substance formed by the chemical combinations of two or more elements is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The basic unit of structure of all elements is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Atoms are made up of three types of particles: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The dense central portion of the atom is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the element.
7. The number of protons plus the number of neutrons in the nucleus of an atom is its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Different varieties of the same elements having different numbers of *neutrons* in their nuclei are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Chemical bonding in which there is a transfer of electrons from one atom to another is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Chemical bonding in which there is a sharing of electrons between atoms is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. Measurement of the hydrogen ion concentration of a solution may be given in terms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Glucose is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, maltose is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and starch is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. The type of reaction by which proteins are synthesized is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. The type of reaction by which carbohydrates are broken down is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
15. Large molecules made up of chains of repeating units are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compounds do not contain carbon.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are substances that fall between 0-6.9 on the pH scale.
18. Substances to the *left* of the yields arrow in a chemical equation are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. *Place the letter of the definition in the space to the left of the term it defines.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_1. amino acid  | **A.** Type of reaction by which complex molecules are synthesized from simple molecules  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. enzymes  | **B.** A substance composed of similar repeating units.  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. nucleic acids  | **C.** Proteins that act as organic catalysts.  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. unsaturated fat  | **D.** Digestion is accomplished by this type of reaction.  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_5. amino group  | **E.** COOH  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_6. hydrolysis  | **F.** RNA and DNA  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_7. carboxyl group  | **G.** Alcohol found in lipids.  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_8. dehydration synthesis  | **H.** Monomer of proteins  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_9. glycerol  | **I.** A lipid containing 1 double bond between the carbon atoms.  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_10. polymer  | **J.** NH2  |

* 1. *In the answer space for each question, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1. An atom has 14 electrons. Its *third* energy level has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ electrons. (a) 1 (b) 2

 (c) 3 (d) 4

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. The part of an enzyme that attracts and holds the substrate is the \_\_\_. (a) substrate site

* + 1. Coenzyme (c) active site (d) competitive inhibitor

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. Unlike carbohydrates and fats, proteins contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atoms. (a) carbon (b) oxygen (c) phosphorus (d) nitrogen

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. How many electrons can a carbon atom share? (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5. The nucleus of an atom contains (a) protons & electron (b) neutrons & electrons (c) protons & neutrons (d) only neutrons

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_6. A pH of 7 indicates a (a) strong acid (b) strong base (c) neutral solution (d) weak base \_\_\_\_\_\_\_7. Organic compounds always contain (a) oxygen (b) proteins (c) nitrogen (d) carbon

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_8. Carbohydrates are composed of (a) carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen (b) nitrogen, oxygen, and

 hydrogen (c) carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (d) sulfur, nitrogen, and carbon

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_9. Glucose and fructose are both (a) monosaccharide (b) disaccharides (c) polysaccharides

 (d) starches

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_10. Maltose and sucrose are both (a) monosaccharide b) disaccharides (c) polysaccharides

 (d) starches

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_11. Monosaccharides join to form disaccharides by (a) hydrolysis (b) hydration (c) dehydration synthesis (d) dehydrolysis

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_12. Disaccharides are broken down into their component monosaccharides by (a) hydrolysis

 (b) hydration (c) dehydration synthesis (d) dehydrolysis

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_13. Cellulose and glycogen are (a) proteins (b) fatty acids (c) polysaccharides

 (d) disaccharides

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_14. Simple lipids consist of (a) three fatty acid molecules and one glycerol (b) fatty acids only

* + 1. glycerol only (d) amino acids

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_15. The bonds between amino acids in proteins are (a) peptide bonds (b) unsaturated

* + 1. hydrolytic (d) carboxylic

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_16. Enzymes are (a) carbohydrates (b) lipids (c) proteins (d) hormones

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_17. Enzymes (a) decrease reaction rates (b) increase reaction rates (c) are involved only in synthetic reactions (d) are involved only in hydrolytic reactions

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_18. Nucleic acids are composed of (a) C, H, O, N, P (b) C, H, O, N (c) C, H, O, N, S

* + 1. C, H, O

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_19. DNA (a) is the site of protein synthesis (b) contains the hereditary information

 (c) is found only in the cytoplasm (d) is found only in the animal cells

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20. RNA is involved in (a) lipid synthesis (b) carbohydrate synthesis (c) protein synthesis

* + 1. DNA synthesis

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_21. How many water molecules are present, in the following chemical equation? 2H2O **🡪**2H2 + O2

 (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) none

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_22. How many hydrogen atoms are present, in the following chemical equation? 2H2O 🡪2H2 **+** O2

 (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_consist of the majority of fat in an organism. (a) saturated fats b) carbohydrates

 (c) triglycerides (d) unsaturated fats

* 1. *Identification: Identify each of the following types of monomers or polymers.*





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 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 

 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



 11.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_