

Biology 12 Biologically Important Molecules Study Guide

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12. Nucleotides are connected together by bonds that form between the PHOSPHATE of one nucleotide and the SUGAR of the other nucleotide. 13. Three molecules composed of nucleotides are DNA, RNA, ATP 14. PHOSPHOLIPIDS are lipids containing phosphorous that are particularly important in the formation of cell membranes. 15.

Biology 12 - Biologically Important Molecules

Three molecules composed of nucleotides are dna, rna, atp 15. phospholipids are lipids containing phosphorous that are particularly important in the formation of cell membranes. 16. emulsification is the act of dispersing one liquid in another, as fat in water.

Biology 12 - Biologically Important Molecules - Review

Biology 12 Study Guide - Biologically Important Molecules. Part A: Mix and Match: Match the term on the right with the definition on the left. Each term can be used only once. Write the letter of the best answer in the box to the left of the definition. (1/4 mark each -- total of 10 marks for this section)

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Korryn McMinn. Finally I can download and read Biology 12 Biologically Important Molecules Study Full Version Thank you!

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Biology 12 - Biologically Important Molecules - Review Worksheet • Part A: Mix and Match: Match the term on the right with the definition on the left. Each term can be used only once. Write the letter of the best answer in the box to the left of the definition. 1) water-"loving" A) adenosine triphosphate

Biology 12 - Biologically Important Molecules

Biology 12 - Cell Compounds Review KEY. Matching. 1. creating a bond between two atoms by taking OH from one atom and H from the other F A buffer 2. breaking a bond between two atoms by adding OH to one atom and H to the other D ... Biology 12 - Biologically Important Molecules ...

Biology 12 - Biologically Important Molecules

Biology 12 - Lesson 3 - Biological Molecules 2 E.g. Ribose (C 5 H 10 O 5), a pentose sugar, is found in ribonucleic acid (RNA). Empirical formula for a monosaccharide: E.g. Glucose, aka blood sugar, is a 6 carbon sugar (n=6) The chemical formula of glucose is: C 6 H 12 O 6 E.g. Ribose is a 5 carbon sugar (n=5) found in RNA molecules.

Biology 12 Lesson 3 - Biological Molecules

There are four major classes of biological macromolecules (carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids), and each is an important component of the cell and performs a wide array of functions. Combined, these molecules make up the majority of a cell's mass. Biological macromolecules are organic, meaning that they contain carbon.

2.3 Biological Molecules - Concepts of Biology 1st

The oil, lard, and margarine were expected to leave a translucent spot and they did. Introduction. Macromolecules are in all forms of life. These organic compounds are carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids. These are monomers and they link together into long chains that form polymers.

Bio 113 Biological Molecules of Life Lab Report - Educated

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Biological polymers are large molecules composed of many similar smaller molecules linked together in a chain-like fashion. The individual smaller molecules are called monomers. When small organic molecules are joined together, they can form giant molecules or polymers. These giant molecules are also called macromolecules.

Biological Polymers: Proteins, Carbohydrates, Lipids

Biology 12 - Biologically Important Molecules! DO NOT FILL IN THE BLANKS! Use this repeatedly this term to quiz yourself on biologically important molecules. ____ O H H ?+ ?+ ?- ____ O O HO CH2 OH H H OH H H H OH OH or ____ O O ____ C O HO N H H R ____ HN H CCNCC O OH HOH H RR ____ CH 3 CH 2 CH 2 CH CH CH 2 CH 2 CH 2

Biology 12 - Biologically Important Molecules

Printer Friendly. organic compounds - macromolecules made of subunits in living organisms. carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, nucleic acids. dehydration synthesis - water molecule removed to bond 2 subunits. hydrolysis - exothermic reaction where water is added to break bonds between subunits. different structures and arrangements give compounds different characteristics.

Biologically Important Molecules - CourseNotes

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Biologically Important Molecules The biological macromolecules are grouped into four classes of molecules that play important roles in cells and in organisms as a whole. All of them are polymers; strings of repeated units (monomers).

Biologically Important Molecules - NCAT Biology and

There are four major classes of biological macromolecules (carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids), and each is an important component of the cell and performs a wide array of functions. Combined, these molecules make up the majority of a cell's mass. Biological macromolecules are organic, meaning that they contain carbon atoms.

Biological Molecules - MHCC Biology 112: Biology for

Dehydration Synthesis. As you've learned, biological macromolecules are large molecules, necessary for life, that are built from smaller organic molecules. There are four major classes of biological macromolecules (carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids); each is an important cell component and performs a wide array of functions.