Biochemistry Pass the card review.

Rules/directions. Record the number of the question on a blank piece of paper. Then each student will have 1 minute to answer the question and write any other information about the topic they know, so what other terms/concepts are associated.

The goal of this review is not to just clarify what you know but to help you figure out what you are unsure of! So when you study for the exam you know what to start with because you did not answer these questions in a minute.

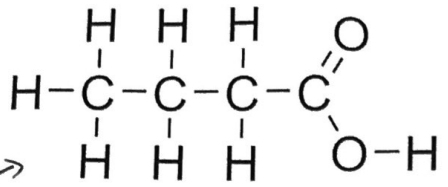
1. Enzymes are examples of what organic compound group?
   Proteins
2. Glucose is converted to starch by the process of .... dehydration synthesis
3. Hydrolysis of maltose into 2 glucose molecules requires the addition of H_2O.
4. Where are lipids found in the cell?
   cell membrane
5. What are catalysts that are proteins called?
   enzymes
6. How will you recognize glucose?
   ring structure H:O ratio 2:1
7. What happens to enzymes when they are boiled?
   denature
8. What are the building blocks of proteins?
   amino acids
9. What inorganic substance is necessary for all reactions to occur?
   H_2O
10. Group of proteins that includes the building blocks of DNA and RNA?
    ~~Nucleic Acids~~ nucleotides or nucleic Acids
11. Throw in H2O and bust up a complex organic substance. What is this called?
    hydrolysis
12. What element does protein always have in it?
    Nitrogen
13. What are the building blocks of carbohydrates?
    monosaccharides /glucose
14. What are the 2 enzyme models called?
    Lock+Key Induced Fit
15. What is a polysaccharide?
    ~~name~~ 3+ simple sugars bonded together
16. What process takes out H2O and makes more complex substances?
    dehydration synthesis

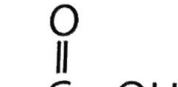
17. What do fats break down into? fatty acid + glycerol

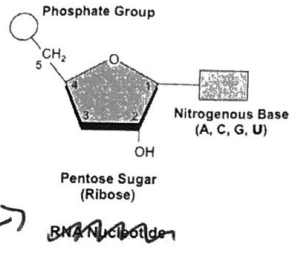
18. What are the four important polysaccharides?
cellulose, starch, glycogen, chitin

19. A substance that speeds up a reaction is called a enzyme.

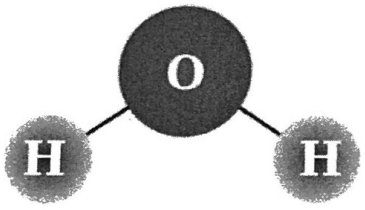
20. On organic molecule has.... C-H bonds

21. 
Fatty acid

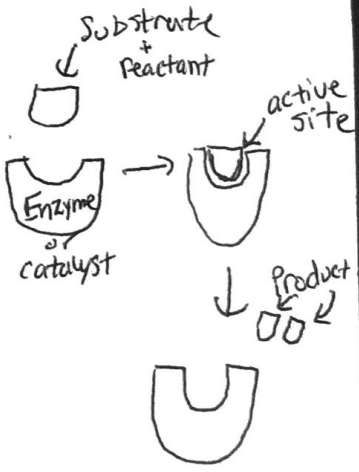
22. 
(Carboxyl Group) what organic molecules have them? → Lipids → Proteins

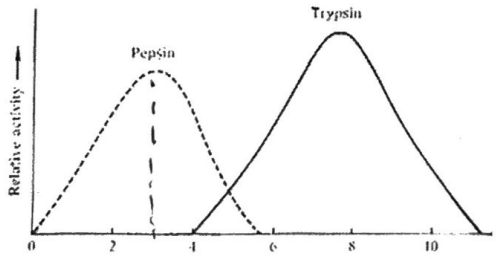
23. 

Nucleotides

24. 
H_2O

25. What effects enzyme activity? pH, temperature

26. Make a sketch of enzymes using substrate, catalyst, products and reactants.


27. 

What is the optimum pH for pepsin?
pH of 3