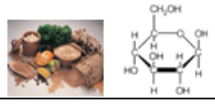
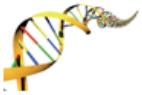
Name _____ **Date** _____ **Period** _____

Biology Homework 1-2.2 Biomolecules

Use your **journal** as a reference tool in addition to the information provided below. Circle your answer choices and provide justifications for your answers.

Biomolecules Information Chart

Bio- referring to life or living things. **Molecule- the smallest particle of a substance composed of one or more atoms.**

Biomolecules	Function	Monomer (Building Block)	Examples
Carbohydrate	Living things use carbohydrates as the **main source of energy**.	Monosaccharide (Simple Sugar)	Sugar, Starch, Glucose 
Protein	Proteins control the **rate of chemical reactions** and regulate cell processes. Transport substances into and out of the cell. Form the functional parts of living things.	Amino Acid	Enzymes, Muscle 
Lipid	Lipids are an important part of the **cell's membrane**. Lipids can be used as a method to **store energy** for long periods of time.	Glycerol and Fatty Acid Chains	Fat, Wax, Oil 
Nucleic Acid	Nucleic acids store and transmit hereditary or **genetic information** necessary for making all proteins.	Nucleotides	DNA, RNA 

1. Like complex carbohydrates, proteins are biomolecules that serve many functions and can be chemically broken down and restructured. Proteins and complex carbohydrates are-
   a. polymers of smaller subunits
   b. sequence of sugars
   c. lipids of large molecules
   d. nucleotides of DNA

2. An enzyme speeds up a chemical reaction. What kind of polymer is an enzyme?
   a. carbohydrate
   b. lipid
   c. protein
   d. nucleic acid

3. What are the functions of triglycerides in living organisms?
   a. store energy
   b. store genetic material
   c. primary source of energy
   d. speed up chemical reactions

4. A nucleotide consist of -
   a. a sugar
   b. a nitrogenous base
   c. a phosphate
   d. all of these above

5. Match each term with the appropriate definition.

_____ Amino acid	a. monomer of proteins
_____ Polymer	b. also considered subunits, building blocks, or small molecules
_____ Monomer	c. large molecule made of many smaller molecules