

Directed Reading B *continued*

PROTEINS

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

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|--|-----------------------|
| _____ 24. molecules that join together to form new proteins | a. enzymes |
| _____ 25. proteins that start or speed up chemical reactions | b. protein |
| _____ 26. a protein found in red blood cells that binds oxygen and delivers it throughout the body | c. amino acids |
| _____ 27. a molecule involved in almost all life processes; needed to repair and regulate the body | d. hemoglobin |

CARBOHYDRATES

28. Molecules called _____ include sugars, starches, and fiber.
29. Carbohydrates provide and store _____ for cells.
30. Carbohydrates made of one sugar molecule or a few linked sugar molecules are called _____.
31. Name three examples of a simple carbohydrate.

32. A carbohydrate made of hundreds of molecules linked together is called a(n) _____.

LIPIDS

- _____ 33. Which of the following statements about lipids is NOT true?
- a.** Lipids mix with water.
 - b.** Lipids store energy.
 - c.** Lipids include fats and oils.
 - d.** Lipids form cell membranes.
34. The molecules that form much of the cell membrane are called _____.

Directed Reading B *continued*

35. Where can an organism get energy once it has used up most of its carbohydrates?

36. How do fats and oils differ?

37. How are lipids stored in plants and animals?

ATP

38. The main energy-carrying molecule in the cell is called

_____.

39. The energy in carbohydrates and lipids is transferred to

_____ to provide fuel for cellular activities.

NUCLEIC ACIDS

40. Molecules consisting of subunits called nucleotides are

called _____.

41. What is the role of nucleic acids?

42. When a cell needs to make a certain protein, it gets the directions from

the nucleotides in _____.