

Directed Reading B *continued*

PROTEINS

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

amino acids

24. molecules that join together to form new proteins

a. enzymes

enzymes

25. proteins that start or speed up chemical reactions

b. protein

c. amino acids

d. hemoglobin

hemoglobin

26. a protein found in red blood cells that binds oxygen and delivers it throughout the body

protein

27. a molecule involved in almost all life processes; needed to repair and regulate the body

CARBOHYDRATES

28. Molecules called carbohydrates include sugars, starches, and fiber.

29. Carbohydrates provide and store energy for cells.

30. Carbohydrates made of one sugar molecule or a few linked sugar molecules are called simple sugars or simple carbohydrates

31. Name three examples of a simple carbohydrate.

glucose, fructose, galactose

32. A carbohydrate made of hundreds of molecules linked together is called

a(n) polysaccharide = complex carbohydrate

LIPIDS

a.

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 phospholipids.

Directed Reading B *continued*

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

The organism can start burning its stored lipids (fat) for energy

36. How do fats and oils differ?

Fats are solid, oils are liquid

37. How are lipids stored in plants and animals?

lipids are stored in the cell membrane, the smooth endoplasmic reticulum, and in fat cells.

ATP

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

Adenosine triphosphate or ATP

39. The energy in carbohydrates and lipids is transferred to

ATP

to provide fuel for cellular activities.

NUCLEIC ACIDS

40. Molecules consisting of subunits called nucleotides are

called Nucleic acids

41. What is the role of nucleic acids?

DNA - to store our genetic information
RNA - to use the genetic information to build proteins

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

the nucleotides in mRNA - a messenger copy of the DNA gene
