



Register

You're done!

You have temporary access to your online course for 14 days. Use an access code, credit card, or PayPal before September 12, 2025 to stay in your course. Check your email for a registration confirmation and payment instructions.

[Print this page as your receipt.](#) 

Your Course

4B Custom Course Section 77606 - FALL 25

Course ID or program ID: pham23944

Taught by kim pham

Course ends Jan 1, 2026

[Go to My Courses](#)

Account Information

Username: remondaahassan@gmail.com

Email: remondaahassan@gmail.com

Account ID: 136101990

Order Details

Order Date: August 29, 2025

Order ID: 351933724

Support

Go to [Pearson Support](#) 

CONCEPT: MONOMERS & POLYMERS

• **Monomers:** _____ individual building blocks that can be repetitively linked together to form polymers.

□ **Polymers:** long chains of _____ monomers linked together.

□ Monomers will _____ depending on the type of biomolecule polymer.

□ Carbohydrates, proteins, & nucleic acids use consistent monomers to form polymers, but _____ do NOT.

EXAMPLE: Monomers vs. Polymers.

Key

Carbohydrate	≡	≡	≡	Monosaccharide
Protein	≡	≡	≡	Amino acid
Nucleic Acid	≡	≡	≡	Nucleotide

Is water technically a mixture of properties? example oceans & mixtures of properties?

Reply

Jason Sumpter Pearson 1 day ago

Hey Jeffrey! If it was stated what kind of water it is (like tap water, sea water, etc.) then you can say that it is a homogenous mixture. When you are asked with just plain "H₂O" or "water", it's definitely a compound.

Jason Sumpter Biology Tutor

Pearson+ Channels

Study Prep has never been easier!

- Watch video lessons tailor to your textbook
- Practice exam like questions with video answers
- Post questions and get answers from tutors

Start learning

Copyright © 2011–2025 [Pearson Education](#) Inc. All Rights Reserved.

| [Pearson Higher Education](#) | [Legal Notice](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Help](#) | [Update cookies](#)