

أكفل العبارات التالية،

Complete the following statements:

1- Cells contain four major types of biomolecules Amino acid - lipids - Nucleotides - carbohydrates 2- Simple carbohydrates have the formula (...CHO.)n. ٣- يحت*وى الأحينوسين ثلاثيًّ الفوسفان (ATP) على إ*لقاع*حة؛ ال*نيت*ر وج*ينية 3- ATP contains the nitrogenous base .adenin. linked to the monosaccharide . pibose. 3- The most common nucleoids containing nitrogenous base Cytosine, adenine, guanine, Thymine or uracil. 4- Palmitic acid consists of highly insoluble chains of 45. Carbons attached to Carboxylic acid group. 5- Cholesterol is poorly soluble in water because of its Hydrocarbon like Composition. البروتينات أوعديد الببتيدات ٢ - تسفى بوليفران الأحفاض الأمينية بـ..... 6- Polymers of amino acids are called Proteins or polypeptides. 7- The amino acids are linked to each other by bonds called pepfide bond 8- Adenosine triphosphate is an example for nucleo tides.

النبو كليوتيدان 9- Polymers of nucleotides are termed nucleic acid

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10-Carbohydrates are linked to each other by bond called Glycosidic bonds
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  11- The K of water = 10^{-14} at 25c^{\circ}
  12- A solution that has pH 7 is called neutral neutral.
  13- A solution that has pH higher than 7 is called . معنان معنان الأساسي منافعة المعنان المعن
  14- A solution that has pH less than 7 is called Acids
  15- The normal pH of human blood is 7,4
  16- Proteins are chains of Amino acid
  17-Peptide bonds can be broken by the action of exo.or.en.dopeptidases
                                                                                                                                                                          exo or endopeptidases
  18- Water molecule is Polar.
  19- At physiological pH, the amino acid carries both megative. and
   الشحنة ايجابية
positive charge.
 20-Most polypeptides contain 100 and 1000 amino acid residue
 21-Polypeptides smaller than about 40 residues are called Oligo peptides...
 22- The sequence of amino acids in polypeptides is called
 Primary structure.
 23- The kinds of secondary structure found in protein are Alpha helix beta sheets
 24- The tree dimensional shape of protein is known as Tentiary Structure.
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25-Living systems use catalysts called enzyme to increase the rate
    of chemical reactions.
   بروتينات - . 26- Most enzymes are profein
  🔻 كىموترىسىن 💎
    27-chypofrypsin is a digestive enzyme that is synthesized in
    the pancreas.
   28- oxidoreductases enzyme denotes to oxidation — reduction reactions.
    29-Transferases enzyme denotes to transfer of functional groups.
        تفاعلان التحلل العائي ٣٠ - يشير إنزيه Hydrolase إلى
   30-Hydrolase enzyme denotes to Hydrolysis reactions.
العجموعة لتشكيل
31-lyases. enzyme denotes to group elimination to form
    double bonds.
    32- Alanine aminotransferase catalyzes transfer of amino group from
    alanine to alpha keto acid.
    33-Enzyme inhibitors are also used therapeutically as .drug..
   34- The most common fatty acids in plants and animals are in
   even number.
   35- Unsaturated fatty acids contain one or more double bonds such as
    oleate, Linoleate.
    36- The fats and oils found in animals and plants are Triacylglycerols.
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37- Cholesterol is a metabolic precursor of steroid hormones such as estrogen and testos terone 38- The linkage between nitrogenous base and sugar in nucleoside is الارتباط الجليكوسيد glycosidic linkage 39- Nucleosides mean that Sugar + base 40-Nucleotides mean that sugar. + base. + .phosphate 41- There are three types of RNA Ribosomal - messenger - transfer. 42- Vitamin A is oxidized to refinal which functions as a light receptor in the eye. 43- Deficiency of vitamin A can be leads to **blindness**. 44- Vitamin D has two similar compounds; Vitamin D₂ derived from plants and Vistamin.D. derived from cholesterol. 45- Ultraviolet is required to formation of vitamin D₂ and D₃ مجموعة **الألحميح.** ٤٦- يحتوى الحوينتوز على 46- Aldopentose contains aldehyde group. 47- Aldohexose contains . Six . carbon atoms. 48- Glucose has .4. chiral carbon atom. خرات كربون لولبية 49-Carbohydrates that differ in configuration at one of its carbons are known as epimers 50- lactose. and sucrose. are example for disaccharides 51- In RNA, the heterocyclic base is Adenine - cytosine - guanine - uracil

52-In DNA, the heterocyclic base is Adenine - thymine - cytokine - guanine

أكتب عن. <u>Write on:</u>

1- Function of lipids.
ا - الحقاية من الفحمان الجسحية. 1 Protection against physical shock
د الحفاية من فقدان الحرارة. 2- Protection against heat loss.
»- الحعابة من فقحان العباه. 3- Protection: against :water loss:······
٤- تخرين ال <i>فاقة.</i>
4- energy storage.
ه- النواقل الكعبائية
5- chemical messenger.
۶-عنصررئیسي. 6-major component
وظیفۃ النیو کلیونیدای 2- Function of nucleotides
1- As carriers of chemical energy تنافلات للفافة الكيميائية.
فد تحتوي النبو كليوتيدان على ائنيت أو ثلاثة Wucleotides :may :have :one :two: on :three
مجھوعات الفوسفات مرتبطة بشكل تساھھي عند 0-5H ··· phosphate groups ·covalently linked · at ·5-0H ·of ·
ريبور ··ribose
- كعكونك التربعية As components of enzyme factors
تحتوي العديد من العوامل المشاركة في الإنزيه والإنزيعان المشتركة على ·· Many· enzyme·cofactors· and·coenzymes·contain الأدينوزين كجزء من هيكلها.
Adenosine as part of their structure.

-.nbose...

3- Nutrition of vitamin B ₁₂
ا مفلوب لنفج الخلايا 1- Required For maturation of cells
د لاستقلاب حفض الفوليك 2- For the metabolism of folic acid······
جنبا إلى جنب مع فولان والحديد العلاقية 3- Along with Folate and iron required for
لتكويت خلايا الحو الحدراء. formation of red blood cells.
العشاركة في تكوين غدد العايلين. 4- Involved in formation of myelin sheath العحيط بالألباف العصبية.
Surrounding the nerve fiber٥- تشكل جزءاً عن بعض الإنزيد العساعد
5- It forms part of coenzyme of some important
بيض العسارات الأيضية العهمة مثل تخليق الحعض النووي ، Metabolic tractions like synthesis of DNA,
والعيئيونين والكولين • methionine and choline ما الفرق بين الحفف النووي والحفف النووري الريبوزي What is the difference between DNA and RAN
الثيامين السيتوزين الجوانين الأحينين الحعف النوم DNA: adenine — guanine — cytosine — thymine …
منقوص الأكسجين - Deoxyribose
- نوع مزدوج - Double type
- الجزيء الوراثي للحياة الخلوية - Hereditary molecule of cellular life
- يخزين العلومات الجينية - Storage genetic information
السيتوزين البوراسيل الجوانين الأحينين الحعف النووي الد

حبل واحد - single strand

ترمينر وترجعة الععلومان عن الحعض النووي إلى بروتين. - encode and ·translate· information· on ·dna ·to· protein.

