

بنك الكيمياء

لطلاب الفرق الأولى



Complete the following statements:

- 1- Cells contain four major types of biomolecules
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- 2- Simple carbohydrates have the formula
- 3- ATP contains the nitrogenous base linked to the monosaccharide
- 3- The most common nucleoids containing nitrogenous base
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- 4- Palmitic acid consists of highly insoluble chains of Carbons attached to group.
- 5- Cholesterol is poorly soluble in water because of its Composition.
- 6- Polymers of amino acids are called
- 7- The amino acids are linked to each other by bonds called
- 8- Adenosine triphosphate is an example for
- 9- Polymers of nucleotides are termed
- 10- Carbohydrates are linked to each other by bond called
- 11- The K of water = at 25c°
- 12- A solution that has pH 7 is called neutral
- 13- A solution that has pH higher than 7 is called
- 14- A solution that has pH less than 7 is called
- 15- The normal pH of human blood is
- 16- Proteins are chains of
- 17- Peptide bonds can be broken by the action of
- 18- Water molecule is
- 19- At physiological pH, the amino acid carries both and charge.

- 20- Most polypeptides contain and amino acid residue
- 21- Polypeptides smaller than about 40 residues are called
- 22- The sequence of amino acids in polypeptides is called
- 23- The kinds of secondary structure found in protein are
- 24- The three dimensional shape of protein is known as
- 25- Living systems use catalysts called to increase the rate of chemical reactions.
- 26- Most enzymes are
- 27- is a digestive enzyme that is synthesized in the pancreas.
- 28- enzyme denotes to oxidation – reduction reactions.
- 29- enzyme denotes to transfer of functional groups.
- 30- Hydrolase enzyme denotes to reactions.
- 31- enzyme denotes to group elimination to form double bonds.
- 32- Alanine aminotransferase catalyzes transfer of amino group from to
- 33- Enzyme inhibitors are also used therapeutically as
- 34- The most common fatty acids in plants and animals are in number.
- 35- Unsaturated fatty acids contain one or more double bonds such as
- 36- The fats and oils found in animals and plants are
- 37- Cholesterol is a metabolic precursor of steroid hormones such as and

38- The linkage between nitrogenous base and sugar in nucleoside is

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39- Nucleosides mean that +

40- Nucleotides mean that + +

41- There are three types of RNA

42- Vitamin A is oxidized to which functions as a light receptor in the eye.

43- Deficiency of vitamin A can be leads to

44- Vitamin D has two similar compounds; derived from plants and derived from cholesterol.

45- is required to formation of vitamin D₂ and D₃

46- Aldopentose contains group.

47- Aldohexose contains carbon atoms.

48- Glucose has chiral carbon atom.

49- Carbohydrates that differ in configuration at one of its carbons are known as

50- and are example for disaccharides

51- In RNA, the heterocyclic base is

52- In DNA, the heterocyclic base is

Write on:

1- Function of lipids.

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2- Function of nucleotides

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3- Nutrition of vitamin B₁₂

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What is the difference between DNA and RAN

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