## **Final Exam Study Guide Unit 3: Macromolecules**

1. What are the monomers that bond together to form the polymers listed?

Polymer (Macromolecule)	Monomer (Building Block)
Carbohydrate	
Proteins	
Nucleic Acids	
Lipids	

2.	Circle or highlight the correct word for each bolded pair: Dehydration synthesis adds / loses
	a molecule water to break / form a bond, while hydrolysis adds / loses a molecule of water
	to break / form a bond.

<ol><li>What are the names of ea</li></ol>	ach carbohydrate:
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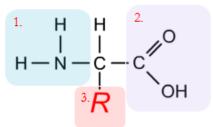
a.	1 sugar:	ex:
b.	2 sugars:	ex:
۲.	Many sugars:	ex.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ are macromolecules that are mainly nonpolar and do not mix with water.

5. What are the 4 types of lipids?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

6. Label the parts of an amino acid and circle or highlight the part of the amino acid that makes each amino acid different.



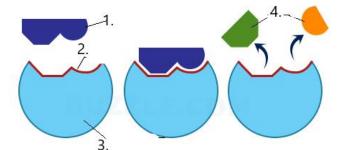
1.			
2			

2.	
3.	

7. What macromolecule are enzymes?

8. Enzymes \_\_\_\_\_ chemical reactions without being used up or changed during the reaction.

9. Label the parts of the enzyme:



1.	
2.	
3.	
1	

- 10. The amylase enzyme can only break down starch and not proteins. Why?
- 11. Enzymes work by lowering the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of a reaction.
- 12. What conditions in an environment can affect enzyme activity?
- 13. If an enzyme loses it shape due to conditions outside the optimum level, what happens to the reaction?
- 14. DNA and RNA are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_ macromolecules, which contain our genetic information.