

Carbon atoms can form four _____ bonds.

Carbon compounds which life is based on are; _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

Metabolism is _____

Anabolism is _____

Catabolism is _____

The most common **Elements** found in living things are:

_____ , _____ , _____ , _____

Other elements & their functions are;

Sulfur - _____

Calcium - _____

Iron - _____

Phosphorous _____

Condensation reactions are _____

Hydrolysis reactions are _____

Properties of **Water**:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

The importance of water for living things

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

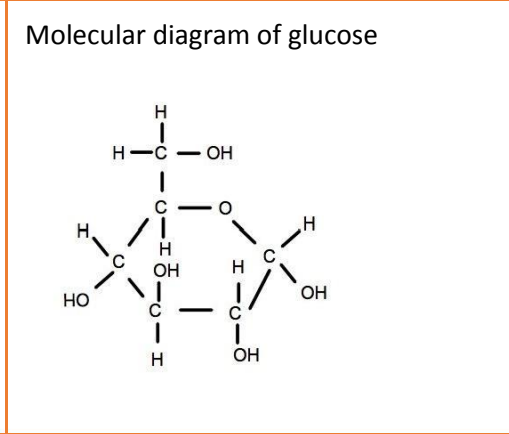


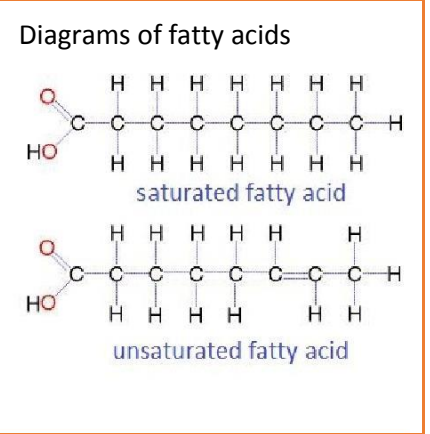
Diagram of ribose, _____

Fatty acids can be saturated, which means _____

or monounsaturated that means _____

or polyunsaturated.

A cis isomer of a fatty acid is. _____



The effect of Temperature on enzyme reaction rates is _____

pH affects enzymes by _____

and substrate concentration changes the rate of activity of enzymes because _____.

. How does the shape of an enzyme help its function? _____

Examples of proteins: - a few details of each.

Insulin _____

RuBISCO _____

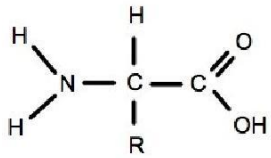
Spider silk _____

Rhodopsin _____

Enzymes _____

A proteome is _____

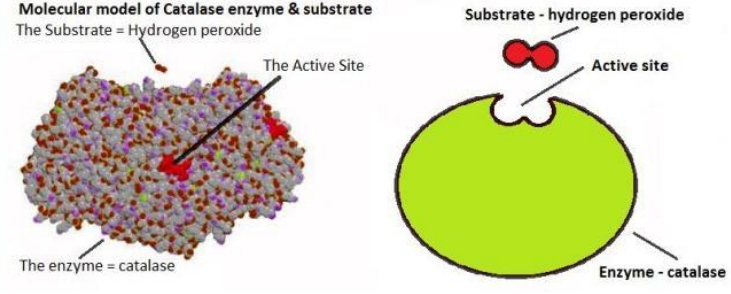
Use this diagram of a generalized amino acid to draw molecular diagrams of peptide bond formation.



How many different amino acids are there? _____

Molecular model of Catalase enzyme & substrate

The Substrate = Hydrogen peroxide



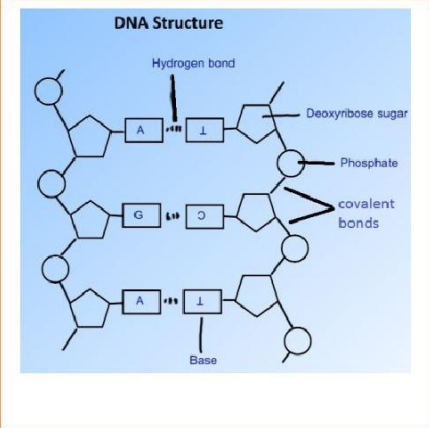
Advantages or immobilization of lactase in alginate beads are _____

The similarities in structure between DNA and RNA are _____

Complementary base pairing is _____

Semi-conservative replication is _____

A codon is _____ Anticodons are _____



DNA replication is controlled by these enzymes whose functions are:

- Helicase _____
- DNA polymerase _____

Transcription of DNA is _____

Translation is _____
