Vocabulary: Biology Unit: Date:

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| **Picture** | **Word** | **Definition** |
| http://www.chem.tamu.edu/rgroup/wooley/chem466/Images/grey%20ploymer.gif | Polymer | A large molecule made from smaller molecules –made from monomers |
| http://www.scbt.com/images/gels/122201.jpg | Monomer | A single molecule--a building block for polymers |
| http://jennifer.nutritiontransition.co.uk/images/carbohydrate-diagram.jpghttp://pad2.whstatic.com/images/thumb/1/15/Boost-Serotonin-Step-2.jpg/550px-Boost-Serotonin-Step-2.jpg | Carbohydrate | A macromolecule made from carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (CH2O)-monomer = monosaccharide-ex: sugar (monosaccharides) and starch, cellulose, glycogen (polysaccharides)-function: quick energy and structure in plants |
| http://biology.clc.uc.edu/graphics/bio104/fatty%20acid.jpghttp://photos2.demandstudios.com/DM-Resize/photos.demandstudios.com/getty/article/250/70/BBA_061_XS.jpg?h=10000&w=324&keep_ratio=1 | Lipid | A macromolecule made from oxygen and chains of carbon and hydrogen.-monomer: glycerol and fatty acids-ex: fats, oils, steroids, waxes, phospholipids-Function: long term energy storage, insulation, cell membranes |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/ce/AminoAcidball.svg/702px-AminoAcidball.svg.pnghttp://strengthguild.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/lon2.jpg | Protein | A macromolecule made from carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.-monomer: amino acids (20 different)-ex: keratin, enzymes, muscles, eggs-function: order of amino acids🡺shape🡺job----transport, regulation, contractile, enzymes, support.--proteins control and build much of life activities. |
| https://www2.chemistry.msu.edu/faculty/reusch/virttxtjml/Images3/dblhelx1.gif | Nucleic Acid | A macromolecule made from pentose sugar, phosphate group and nitrogenous base.-monomer: nucleotide-ex: DNA and RNA-Function: genetic information, build proteins |

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| **Picture** | **Word** | **Definition** |
|  http://www.buzzle.com/images/diagrams/enzyme-working-mechanism.jpg | Enzyme | Biological catalyst. A helper protein molecule that speeds up chemical reactions in living things. Synthesis enzymes build things, digestive enzymes break down things. “The Key.” |
| http://www.chemguide.co.uk/physical/basicrates/catprofile.gif | Catalyst | Anything that speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the activation energy (the energy needed to get a reaction started). “Your hand” in putting the key in the lock. |
|  http://www.buzzle.com/images/diagrams/enzyme-working-mechanism.jpg | Substrate | The molecule that is acted upon (broken down or put together) by the enzyme. It requires a specific enzyme. “The Lock.” |
|  http://www.buzzle.com/images/diagrams/enzyme-working-mechanism.jpg | Product | The molecule or molecules produced after the enzyme has acted upon the substrate. “The locked or unlocked door.” |
|  http://www.buzzle.com/images/diagrams/enzyme-working-mechanism.jpg | Active Site | The area of an enzyme where the substrate fits. This is the area that will change shape to either build or break down molecules. “The Key hole.” |
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