**Question of chapter : Ch. 2: The Chemical Basis Of Life**

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**لا تنسوني من دعواتكم لي بالتوفيق و النجاح**

1. A substance consisting of two or more different elements combined in a fixed ratio. is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Compound
Element
Atom
a and b

1. Trace Elements \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

are common additives to food and water
Include Na, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, CI
Include S, H, O, P, C, N
all of the above

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has a single negative electrical charge.

Electron
Atom
Proton
a and b

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of organic molecules.

Carbohydrate
Water
Acids
a and b

1. Cohesion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

is related to surface tension
is attraction between two different substances
allows a water strider to walk on water
none of the above

1. Strong acids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Have a pH of 1-3
Have a pH of 11 to 14.
contains lots of OH- ions and fewer H+ ions.
none of the above

1. 14C (One isotope of carbon) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

is an unstable (radioactive) isotope that gives off energy
has 6 neutrons
has 4 neutrons
none of the above

1. An acidic solution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

has a higher concentration of H+ than OH-
has a higher concentration of OH- than H+
has a pH above 7-14
all of the above

1. The pH Scale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

is used to describe whether a solution is acidic or basic
ranges from 0 to 10
means potential of oxygen
all of the above

1. The movement of water from the roots of a tree to its leave depends on \_\_\_\_

Cohesion and adhesion
Cohesion alone
Adhesion alone
none of the above

1. All of the following are **organic compounds** EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Bases
Proteins
Lipids
Nucleic acids

1. Compound is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The smallest unit of matter that still retains the properties of a element.
A substance consisting of two or more different elements combined in a fixed ratio.
A substance that cannot be broken down to other substance.
Anything that occupies space and has mass (weight).

1. Essential Elements \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

include S, H, O, P, C, N
are variably found in living organisms
are common additives to food and water
a and b

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has a single negative electrical charge.

Electron
Atom
Neutron
a and b

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of organic molecules.

Water
Bases
Acids
none of the above

1. Adhesion\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

is a process in which water will make hydrogen bonds with other surfaces
is a measure of how difficult it is to break the surface of a liquid
is much stronger for water than other liquids
a and b

1. Neutral solution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

is a solution that is neither acidic or basic (pH = 7).
Have a pH of 11 to 14.
contains lots of OH- ions and fewer H+ ions.
none of the above

1. 14C (One isotope of carbon) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

has 8 neutrons instead of 6
is stable
has 4 neutrons
a and b

1. An acidic solution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

has a higher concentration of H+ than OH-
Has a pH of 0 up to 7
has a pH above 7-14
a and b

1. The pH Scale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

means potential of hydrogen
ranges from 0 to 10
means potential of oxygen
none of the above

1. The movement of water from the roots of a tree to its leave depends on \_\_\_\_

Cohesion and adhesion
Cohesion alone
Adhesion alone
all of the above

1. All of the following are **organic compounds** EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Carbohydrate
Acids
Lipids
Proteins

1. A substance that cannot be broken down to other substance. is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Element
Atom
Compound
a and b

1. Trace Elements \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Include Cu, Zn, Mn, Se, Si, F, I
are invariably found in all living organisms
Include S, H, O, P, C, N
all of the above

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the smallest unit of matter that still retains the properties of an element

Atom
Proton
Electron
a and b

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of organic molecules.

Lipids
Bases
Salts
none of the above

1. Surface tension \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

is attraction between two different substances
is attraction between particles of the same substance
causes molecules to stick together
none of the above

1. 14C (One isotope of carbon) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

has 8 neutrons instead of 6
is an unstable (radioactive) isotope that gives off energy
has 6 neutrons
a and b

1. An acidic solution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

has a higher concentration of H+ than OH-
has a higher concentration of OH- than H+
has an equal concentration of H+ and OH-
a and b

1. The pH Scale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

is used to describe whether a solution is acidic or basic
ranges from 0 to 14
ranges from 0 to 10
a and b

1. The movement of water from the roots of a tree to its leave depends on \_\_\_\_

Cohesion and adhesion
Adhesion alone
Diffusion
none of the above

1. All of the following are **inorganic compounds** EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Salts
Nucleic acids
Water
Acids

1. Anything that occupies space and has mass (weight). is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Matter
Element
Atom
all of the above

1. Trace Elements \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

are common additives to food and water
Include Na, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, CI
Include S, H, O, P, C, N
a and b

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is electrically neutral.

Neutron
Proton
Electron
all of the above

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of organic molecules.

Proteins
Bases
Acids
none of the above

1. Cohesion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

is much stronger for water than other liquids
is useful to help transport of water and nutrients up the plant
is attraction between two different substances
a and b

1. Neutral solution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

is a solution that is neither acidic or basic (pH = 7).
Have a pH of 1-3
produce lots of H+ ions.
all of the above

1. 14C (One isotope of carbon) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

has 6 neutrons
is stable
has 4 neutrons
none of the above

1. An acidic solution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

has a higher concentration of H+ than OH-
has a pH above 7-14
has an equal concentration of H+ and OH-
a and b

1. The pH Scale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

is used to describe whether a solution is acidic or basic
indicates the concentration of H+ ions
means potential of oxygen
a and b

1. The movement of water from the roots of a tree to its leave depends on \_\_\_\_

Cohesion and adhesion
Adhesion alone
Diffusion
a and b

1. All of the following are **organic compounds** EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Nucleic acids
Lipids
Water
Carbohydrate

1. The smallest unit of matter that still retains the properties of a element. is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Atom
Element
Compound
all of the above

1. Trace Elements \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

are Found in trace amounts in some, but not all, organisms
are variably found in living organisms
are invariably found in all living organisms
all of the above

1. Electron \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

has a single negative electrical charge.
is the smallest unit of matter that still retains the properties of an element
has a single positive electrical charge.
a and b

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of inorganic molecules.

Bases
Salts
Proteins
a and b

1. Cohesion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

is related to surface tension
is a process in which water will make hydrogen bonds with other surfaces
allows a water strider to walk on water
a and b

1. 12C (One isotope of carbon) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

is stable
is an unstable (radioactive) isotope that gives off energy
has 4 neutrons
none of the above

1. Basis solution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

has a pH above 7-14
has a higher concentration of H+ than OH-
has an equal concentration of H+ and OH+
none of the above

1. The pH Scale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

indicates the concentration of H+ ions
ranges from 0 to 10
means potential of oxygen
a and b

1. The movement of water from the roots of a tree to its leave depends on \_\_\_\_

Cohesion and adhesion
Cohesion alone
Diffusion
a and b

1. All of the following are **inorganic compounds** EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Water
Acids
Lipids
Salts

1. A substance that cannot be broken down to other substance. is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Element
Atom
Compound
none of the above

1. Variable Elements \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

are variably found in living organisms
Include Na, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, CI
Include S, H, O, P, C, N
a and b

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the smallest unit of matter that still retains the properties of an element

Atom
Proton
Electron
none of the above

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of inorganic molecules.

Salts
Carbohydrate
Nucleic acids
a and b

1. Surface tension \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

allows a water strider to walk on water
is attraction between particles of the same substance
is much stronger for water than other liquids
all of the above

1. Strong acids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

produce lots of H+ ions.
contains lots of OH- ions and fewer H+ ions.
is a solution that is neither acidic or basic (pH = 7).
a and b

1. 12C (One isotope of carbon) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

is stable
has 8 neutrons instead of 6
is an unstable (radioactive) isotope that gives off energy
a and b

1. Basis solution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

has a pH above 7-14
Has a pH of 0 up to 7
has a higher concentration of H+ than OH-
a and b

1. The pH Scale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ranges from 0 to 14
ranges from 0 to 10
indicates the concentration of OH+ ions
none of the above

1. The movement of water from the roots of a tree to its leave depends on \_\_\_\_

Cohesion and adhesion
Cohesion alone
Diffusion
none of the above

1. All of the following are **organic compounds** EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Carbohydrate
Nucleic acids
Lipids
Salts

1. Matter is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Anything that occupies space and has mass (weight).
A substance that cannot be broken down to other substance.
The smallest unit of matter that still retains the properties of a element.
all of the above

1. Trace Elements \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

are Found in trace amounts in some, but not all, organisms
are variably found in living organisms
are invariably found in all living organisms
a and b

1. Electron \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

has a single negative electrical charge.
is the smallest unit of matter that still retains the properties of an element
has a single positive electrical charge.
a and b

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of organic molecules.

Carbohydrate
Nucleic acids
Water
a and b

1. Adhesion\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

is attraction between two different substances
is a measure of how difficult it is to break the surface of a liquid
is much stronger for water than other liquids
a and b

1. Strong bases \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Have a pH of 11 to 14.
Have a pH of 1-3
produce lots of H+ ions.
all of the above

1. 12C (One isotope of carbon) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

has 6 neutrons
is an unstable (radioactive) isotope that gives off energy
has 4 neutrons
a and b

1. An acidic solution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Has a pH of 0 up to 7
has a pH above 7-14
has an equal concentration of H+ and OH-
all of the above

1. The pH Scale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ranges from 0 to 14
ranges from 0 to 10
means potential of oxygen
all of the above

1. The movement of water from the roots of a tree to its leave depends on \_\_\_\_

Cohesion and adhesion
Cohesion alone
Diffusion
a and b

1. All of the following are **inorganic compounds** EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Bases
Acids
Carbohydrate
Water

1. Atom is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The smallest unit of matter that still retains the properties of a element.
Anything that occupies space and has mass (weight).
A substance consisting of two or more different elements combined in a fixed ratio.
a and b

1. Variable Elements \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Include Na, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, CI
Include S, H, O, P, C, N
are common additives to food and water
all of the above

1. Proton \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

is electrically neutral.
has a single positive electrical charge.
is the smallest unit of matter that still retains the properties of an element
has a single negative electrical charge.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of organic molecules.

Proteins
Bases
Acids
a and b

1. Adhesion\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

is attraction between two different substances
is attraction between particles of the same substance
is much stronger for water than other liquids
a and b

1. Strong bases \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Have a pH of 11 to 14.
Have a pH of 1-3
produce lots of H+ ions.
a and b

1. 12C (One isotope of carbon) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

is stable
has 8 neutrons instead of 6
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all of the above

1. An acidic solution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Has a pH of 0 up to 7
has a pH above 7-14
has an equal concentration of H+ and OH-
none of the above

1. The pH Scale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ranges from 0 to 14
ranges from 0 to 10
means potential of oxygen
a and b

1. The movement of water from the roots of a tree to its leave depends on \_\_\_\_

Cohesion and adhesion
Cohesion alone
Adhesion alone
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1. All of the following are **organic compounds** EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Nucleic acids
Lipids
Water
Carbohydrate

1. A substance that cannot be broken down to other substance. is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Element
Atom
Compound
a and b

1. Trace Elements \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Include Cu, Zn, Mn, Se, Si, F, I
are invariably found in all living organisms
Include S, H, O, P, C, N
all of the above

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the smallest unit of matter that still retains the properties of an element

Atom
Proton
Electron
a and b

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of inorganic molecules.

Salts
Lipids
Nucleic acids
all of the above

1. Surface tension \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

is attraction between two different substances
is attraction between particles of the same substance
causes molecules to stick together
none of the above

1. Neutral solution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

is a solution that is neither acidic or basic (pH = 7).
Have a pH of 1-3
contains lots of OH- ions and fewer H+ ions.
none of the above

1. 12C (One isotope of carbon) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

is stable
has 8 neutrons instead of 6
is an unstable (radioactive) isotope that gives off energy
a and b

1. Basis solution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

has a pH above 7-14
Has a pH of 0 up to 7
has a higher concentration of H+ than OH-
a and b

1. The pH Scale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

means potential of hydrogen
is used to describe whether a solution is acidic or basic
indicates the concentration of H+ ions
all of the above

1. The movement of water from the roots of a tree to its leave depends on \_\_\_\_

Cohesion alone
Adhesion alone
Diffusion
none of the above

1. All of the following are **inorganic compounds** EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Acids
Salts
Carbohydrate
Bases