**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   
is an unstable (radioactive) isotope that gives off energy  
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  
all of the above

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