

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CHAPTER 1 : Exploring Life

The seven common properties of living organisms do NOT include:

- a. Growth and Development
- b. Movement
- c. Biological Adaptation
- d. Order

Ecosystems have energy flows, where energy enters into the system as -

- a. heat energy.
- b. light energy.
- c. chemical energy.
- d. kinetic energy.

Which of the following levels of organization are going from smallest to largest?

- a. cell, organ, tissue, organism
- b. cell, organ, organ system, tissue
- c. cell, tissue, organ system, organism
- d. organism, organ system, organ, tissue

Which is a collection of similar cells working for one or more body functions?

- a. Tissue
- b. Atom
- c. Molecule
- d. Organelle

Eukaryotic cells are –

- a. cells that have a nucleus without DNA.
- b. cells that have a true nucleus containing their DNA.
- c. cells that do not have a true nucleus.
- d. cells that do not have DNA.

Which of the following is **NOT** an organ system?

- a. Skeletal system
- b. Muscular system
- c. Nervous system
- d. Tissue system

Which of the following levels of organization are going from largest to smallest?

- a. Population, Ecosystem, Community, Biosphere
- b. Biosphere, Ecosystem, Community, Population
- c. Ecosystem, Biosphere, Population, Community
- d. Community, Population, Biosphere, Ecosystem

A plant which uses photosynthesis to create energy is a -

- a. consumer.
- b. decomposer.
- c. converter.
- d. producer.

When a Venus flytrap plant catches a fly, this is an example of -

- a. regulation.
- b. response to the environment.
- c. order
- d. growth and development.

Which is true about prokaryotic cells?

- a. They are usually larger than eukaryotic cells.
- b. They do not contain any DNA.
- c. They do not contain organelles.
- d. Most organisms are composed of prokaryotic cells.

The fundamental unit of life is -

- a. the DNA.
- b. the cell.
- c. the nucleus.
- d. the atom.

The science which names and classifies species in groups is called –

- a. Biology.
- b. Zoology.
- c. Genetics.
- d. Taxonomy.

To which domain does the Kingdom of Fungi belong to?

- a. Archaea
- b. Eukarya
- c. Bacteria
- d. Protista

At what level of the hierarchy of life is DNA?

- a. Organism
- b. Molecule
- c. Cell
- d. Tissue

What are the chemical building blocks of DNA ?

- a. Nucleotides
- b. Double helixes
- c. Proteins
- d. Genes

DNA carries genetic information for making -

- a. Eukaryotic cells.
- b. Organelles.
- c. Proteins.
- d. Nitrogen Bases.

Which of the following single celled organisms are eukaryotic?

- a. Archaea
- b. Protists
- c. Bacteria
- d. Prokaryotes

Which of the following organisms are often found in extreme places?

- a. Archaea
- b. Protists
- c. Bacteria
- d. Prokaryotes

A الجواب

Fish belong to which of the following kingdoms ?

- a. Animalia
- b. Plantae
- c. Fungi
- d. Eukarya

ملاحظه frogs معناها ضفدع والضفدع يعتبر حيوان **الجواب A**

Which is the broadest of the following categories?

الأكبر

الاقسام

- a. Genus
- b. Order
- c. Class
- d. Family

Plants and animals are both:

- a. Unicellular
- b. Prokaryotes
- c. Eukaryotes
- d. Single celled

All types of cells share specific characteristics, such as:

مميزات

- a. Nucleus
- b. Chloroplast
- c. DNA
- d. Golgi apparatus

Which of the following is the **lowest** unit of classifying an organism?

- a. Family
- b. Phylum
- c. Order
- d. Class

Which of the following is recognized to determine whether a cell is prokaryotic or eukaryotic?

اي مما يلي يحدد اذا كانت الخلية حقيقه النواه او وحيدة النواة

- a. DNA
- b. Nucleus
- c. Cell membrane
- d. Cytoplasm

الجواب B

A / An _____ includes all the individuals of a particular species living in a particular area.

جميع الافراد من النوع الواحد يعيشون بمنطقة معينه

- a. Organism
- b. Ecosystem
- c. Community
- d. Population

The dynamics of ecosystems include two major processes – recycling of nutrients and _____.

- a. Order
- b. Flow of energy
- c. Regulation
- d. Reproduction

_____ consist of all the organisms living in a particular area, as well as the physical components with which the organisms interact, such as air, soil, water, and sunlight.

- a. Ecosystems
- b. Communities
- c. Biosphere
- d. Populations

Who are the main producers in an ecosystem?

- a. Plants and Fungi
- b. Plants and Animals
- c. Fungi and bacteria
- d. Plants and Algae

What is the highest hierarchy level of organization?

- a. Community
- b. Ecosystem
- c. Biosphere
- d. Organ system

Most Archaea and Bacteria are _____.

- a. Unicellular eukaryotic organisms
- b. Unicellular prokaryotic organisms
- c. Multicellular eukaryotic organisms
- d. Multicellular prokaryotic organisms

A _____ is a cluster of small chemical units called atoms held together by chemical bonds.

- a. Organ
- b. Molecule
- c. Cell
- d. Tissue

B الجواب

Amoebas and most bacteria are _____.

- a. Unicellular organisms
- b. Multicellular organisms
- c. a and b
- d. None of the above

In an ecosystem, _____ eat plants and other animals.

- a. Producers
- b. Consumers
- c. Decomposers
- d. a and b

21. Gene is_____.

- A. a segment of DNA
- B. a ^{قطعه} segment of DNA and histone
- C. a segment of DNA , RNA and histone
- D. all of the above

الجواب A

Most of them decompose the remains of dead organisms and organic wastes.

- a. Animals and plants
- b. Protists and yeasts
- c. Fungi and bacteria
- d. Archaea and bacteria

_____ controls the development of an organism.

- a. Protein
- b. mRNA
- c. DNA
- d. Gene

Energy enters an ecosystem as _____ and exits as _____.

- a. Thermal energy / light energy
- b. Chemical energy / thermal energy
- c. Kinetic energy / thermal energy
- d. Light energy / thermal energy

_____ is considered as the unit of inheritance that is transmitted from parents to offspring.

- a. Genes
- b. Chromosomes
- c. Nucleotides
- d. DNA

الجواب A

Prokaryotes are mainly_____.

- a. Single-celled organisms
- b. Multicellular organisms
- c. Unicellular and multicellular organisms
- d. None is correct

A الجواب

In which of the following biological hierarchy level the properties of life emerges?

- a. Molecules
- b. Organelles
- c. Cells
- d. Organisms

All the followings belong to the seven properties of life except:

- a. Reproduction
- b. Response to the environment
- c. Immortality
- d. Energy processing

Domain Eukarya consists of

- a. Both unicellular and multicellular organisms
- b. Only multicellular organisms
- c. Only unicellular organisms
- d. None

Life is divided into :

- a. 2 Domains
- b. 3 Domains
- c. 4 Domains
- d. 5 Domains

The two major processes in ecosystem dynamics are:

- a. Matter and energy
- b. Reproduction and adaptation
- c. Water and nutrients
- d. None

Groups of organisms belonging to different species form:

- a. A community
- b. A population
- c. An ecosystem
- d. The Biosphere

الجواب A

An organ is made up of different types of _____.

- a. Cells
- b. Organs
- c. Organ system
- d. Tissues

الجواب D

Organ systems are made up of several:

- a. Tissues
- b. Organs
- c. Populations
- d. Ecosystem

Name the 4 kingdoms of Eukarya Domain:

- a. Plantae - Animalia – Fungi – Bacteria
- b. Animalia - Plantae - Protists – Algae
- c. Plantae - Animalia – Fungi - Protists
- d. Plantae - Animalia – Archaea - Protists

Who are the main producers in an ecosystem?

- a. Plants
- b. Animals
- c. Fungi
- d. Bacteria

All types of cells share specific characteristics, such as:

- a. Nucleus
- b. Chloroplast
- c. Plasma membrane
- d. Mitochondria

Which of these levels of biological organization includes all others in the list :

- a. Atom
- b. Cell
- c. Molecule
- d. Organelle

What is the chemical basis for all of life's kinship?

- a. Protein
- b. DNA
- c. Nucleus
- d. Cell

Cells are considered as :

- a. The functional unit of life
- b. The structural unit of life
- c. The structural and functional unit of life
- d. None is correct

According to the biological hierarchy, the biosphere is made of :

- a. Individuals
- b. Populations
- c. Communities
- d. Ecosystems

Which of these domains are prokaryotes ?

- a. Bacteria and Fungi
- b. Bacteria and Archaea
- c. Bacteria only
- d. Bacteria and yeasts

B الجواب

What is the function of DNA?

- a. to instruct the synthesis of protein
- b. to assist in the release of energy
- c. to control the regulation
- d. None of these

A nucleotide consists of:

- a. a nitrogen base, hydroxyl group and a phosphate group
- b. a nitrogen base, an hexose sugar and a phosphate group
- c. a nitrogen base, a pentose sugar, and phosphate group
- d. two nitrogen bases, a pentose sugar, and a phosphate group

DNA is transcribed into _____ then translated into a _____.

- a. rRNA – protein
- b. Protein – tRNA
- c. mRNA – protein
- d. Protein -tRNA

الجواب C

DNA molecule is made of 2 _____ chains twisted into a helical shape.

- a. Polypeptide
- b. Polynucleotide
- c. Polysaccharide
- d. Polyvalent

الجواب B

Which of the following is the correct classification of living organisms?

- a. Domain – Phylum –Order – Class- Family –Species – Genus –Kingdom
- b. Domain – Kingdom - Phylum – Order - Class - Family – Genus – Species
- c. Domain –Family –Order – Class- Phylum –Species – Genus –Kingdom
- d. Domain – Kingdom - Phylum – Class - Order - Family – Genus - Species

D الجواب

In RNA, thymine is replaced by _____.

- A. Cytosine (C)
- B. Uracil (U)
- C. Guanine (G)
- D. Adenine (A)

Which of these cellular structures are NOT present in bacteria?

- A. DNA
- B. Plasma membrane
- C. Mitochondria
- D. Ribosomes

الجواب C

Human is an example of :

- A. Unicellular eukaryotic organism
- B. Unicellular prokaryotic organism
- C. Multicellular eukaryotic organism
- D. Multicellular prokaryotic organism

الجواب C

To which domain does the Kingdom of protists belong to?

- A. Archaea
- B. Eukarya
- C. Bacteria
- D. Fungi

الجواب B

Domain Bacteria consists of:

- A. Both unicellular and multicellular organisms
- B. Only multicellular organisms
- C. Only unicellular organisms
- D. Mainly multicellular organisms

Which kingdom do frogs belong to?

- a. Animalia
- b. Plantae
- c. Fungi
- d. Protista

A الجواب

Which is the **broadest** of the following categories?

- a. Genus
- b. Order
- c. Phylum
- d. Family

Science _____.

- a. Is a way of knowing
- b. Involves the process of inquiry
- c. Is an approach to understanding the natural world
- d. All of the above

Most of them are prokaryotes, single-celled and microscopic:

- a. Plants
- b. Archaea
- c. Fungi
- d. Protists

The chains of DNA are made up of four kinds of chemical building blocks, called:

- a. Genes
- b. Nucleic acids
- c. Nucleotides
- d. Amino acids

Which of these levels of biological organization includes all others in the list :

- a. Atom
- b. Cell
- c. Molecule
- d. Organelle

Each chromosome has one long _____ molecule with hundreds or thousands of _____.

- a. RNA/DNA
- b. RNA/Genes
- c. DNA/Proteins
- d. DNA/Genes

الجواب D

During protein synthesis, the product of transcription is:

- a. RNA
- b. Protein
- c. DNA
- d. Gene

At what level of the biological hierarchy life emerges?

- a. Molecule
- b. Organelle
- c. Cell
- d. Organism

Which of the following nitrogenous bases is found only in DNA ?.

- a. Adenine
- b. Guanine
- c. Cytosine
- d. Thymine

Domain Bacteria consists of:

- A. Mainly unicellular organisms
- B. Only multicellular organisms
- C. Only unicellular organisms
- D. Mainly multicellular organisms

الجواب A

These organisms are all composed of eukaryotic cells.

- A. Plants
- B. Animals
- C. Protists
- D. All of them

During protein synthesis, DNA is transcribed into _____ then translated into _____.

- a. rRNA – protein
- b. Protein – tRNA
- c. mRNA – protein
- d. Protein -tRNA

الجواب C

Which of these cellular structures are NOT present in bacteria?

- a. DNA
- b. Plasma membrane
- c. Mitochondria
- d. Ribosomes

الجواب C

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CHAPTER 2 : The Molecules of Cells

Long chains of small molecular units are called:

- A. Monomers
- B. micro-molecules
- C. Polymers
- D. organic compounds.

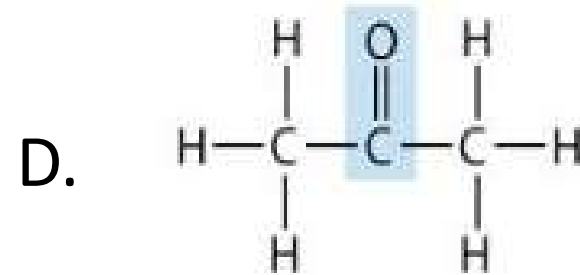
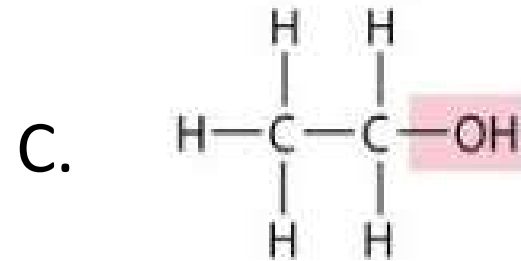
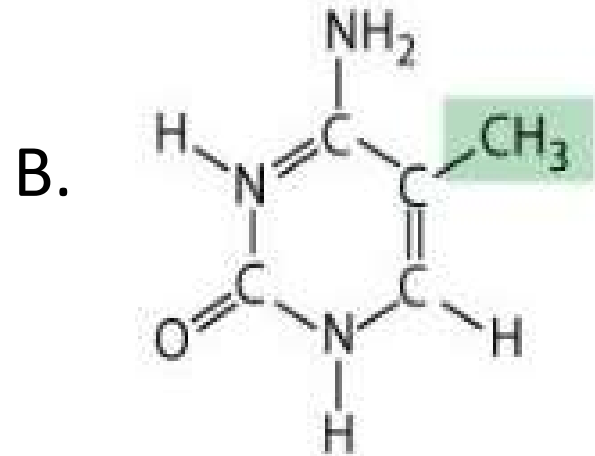
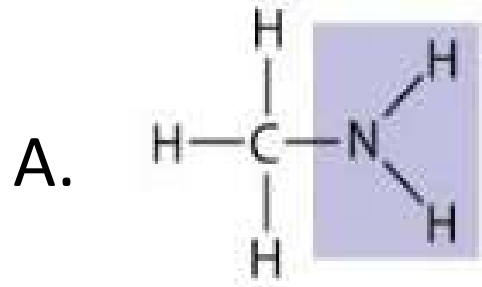
Which atom forms the skeleton of organic compounds?

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- A. Hydrogen
- B. Oxygen
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Carbon

Question 3

Which of these contains a hydroxyl group?



Polymers are formed through:

- A. Dehydration synthesis
- B. Hydrolysis
- C. Dialysis
- D. Linking chains or rings.

Hydrocarbons contain carbon and:

- A. Water
- B. Hydrogen
- C. hydrogen and oxygen
- D. carbohydrates.

Which functional groups do we find in triglycerides?

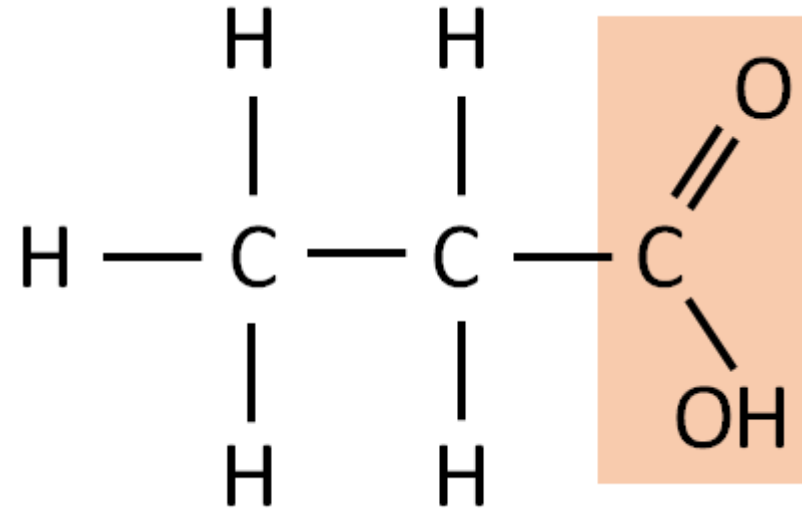
- A. Hydroxyl and carboxyl
- B. Hydroxyl and amino
- C. Carboxyl and carbonyl
- D. Amino and carboxyl

Which of the following means a compound can dissolve in water?

- A. Hydrophobic
- B. Insoluble
- C. Dehydration
- D. Hydrophilic

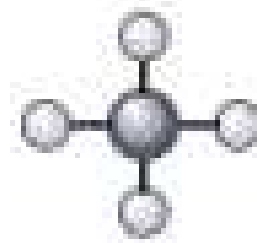
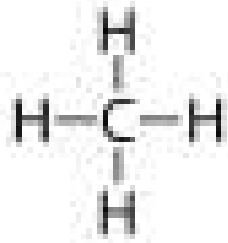
What is the name of the functional group that is highlighted here?

- A. Hydroxyl
- B. Carbonyl
- C. Carboxyl
- D. Amino

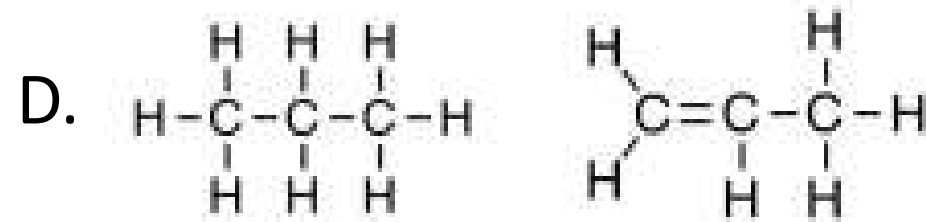
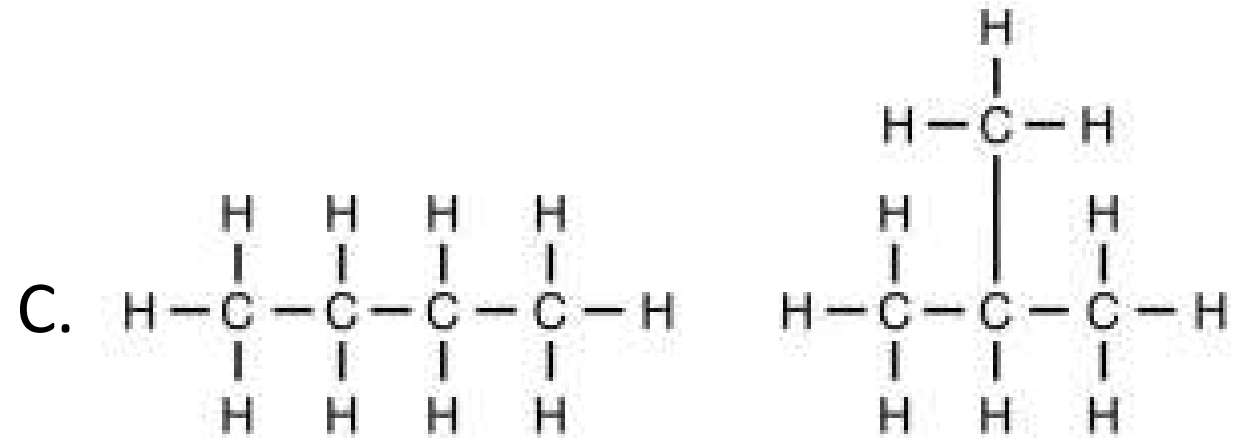
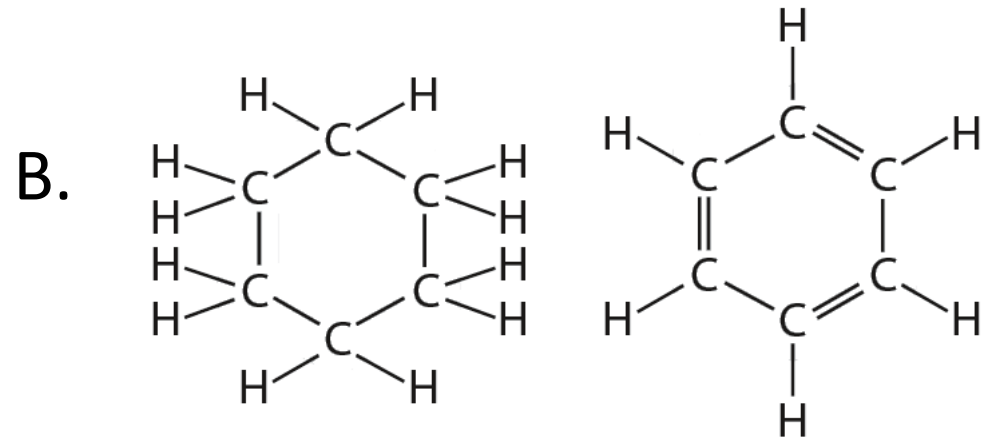
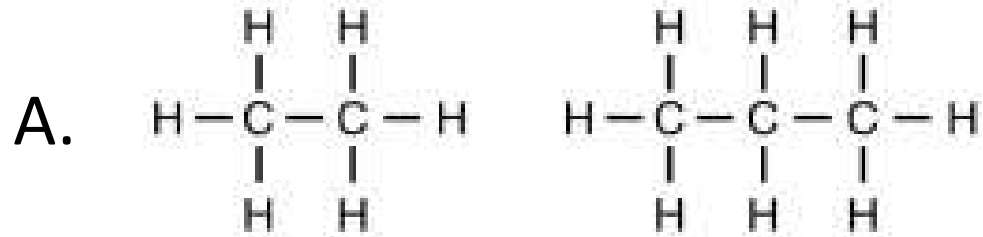


What is the name of this organic compound?

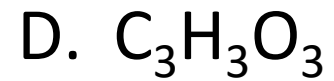
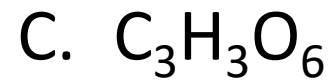
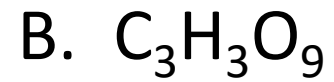
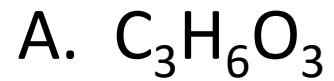
- A. Ethane
- B. Methane
- C. Propane
- D. Butane



Which of the following are isomers?



Which formula is for a monosaccharide that has three carbons?



Which carbohydrates protect plant cells and supply them with energy?

- A. Chitin and glycogen
- B. Fructose and glucose
- C. Cellulose and starch
- D. Lactose and maltose

Fatty acids with low melting points are described as:

- A. Unsaturated
- B. Polysaccharides
- C. Saturated
- D. Trans Fatty Acids.

Triglycerides consist of one glycerol molecule linked to how many fatty acids?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

Tri = Three

الجواب C

Starch, glycogen, cellulose, and chitin are examples of:

- A. Disaccharides
- B. Monosaccharides
- C. Triglycerides
- D. Polysaccharides.

Glucose has a formula that contains:

- A. only a hydroxyl group (OH)
- B. only a carbonyl group (CO)
- C. only a carboxyl group (COOH)
- D. A + B

Milk sugar is called:

- A. Lactose
- B. Fructose
- C. Maltose
- D. sucrose.

Fatty acids and glycerol constitute____.

- A. fats and phospholipids
- B. monosaccharide and disaccharides.
- C. all carbohydrates
- D. phospholipids and steroids.

Testosterone and cholesterol are examples of ____.

- A. True Fats
- B. Carbohydrates
- C. Phospholipids
- D. Steroids.

Cell membrane phospholipids are lipids made of:

- A. one fatty acid and glycerol
- B. three fatty acids and carbohydrates
- C. two fatty acids and glycerol
- D. amino acids and glycerol.

The precise sequence of small subunits called amino acids in a protein is called its:

- A. Tertiary structure
- B. Primary structure
- C. Quaternary structure
- D. Secondary structure.

How many different kinds of amino acid are there?

- A. 20
- B. 25
- C. 5
- D. 100

The amino acids in a protein chain are joined by:

- A. disulfide bridges
- B. peptide bonds
- C. hydrogen bonds
- D. ionic bonds.

Most enzymes are examples of:

- A. Proteins
- B. Nucleotides
- C. Nitrogenous bases
- D. Amino acids.

Which of the following is a protein with a quaternary structure?

- A. Glucose
- B. Cholesterol
- C. Cellulose
- D. Hemoglobin

Nucleic acids are composed of:

- A. Nucleotides
- B. Sugar
- C. Proteins
- D. fat and glycerol

The association of multiple polypeptides.

- A. Tertiary structure
- B. Primary structure
- C. Quaternary structure
- D. Secondary structure.

The sugar in RNA nucleotides is called:

- A. Glucose
- B. Deoxyribose
- C. Ribose
- D. fructose.

Which of these is not a nitrogenous base in RNA nucleotides?

- A. Cytosine
- B. Thymine
- C. Guanine
- D. Uracil

Which of these statements is correct?

- A. RNA is transcribed into DNA, and DNA is translated into proteins.
- B. Proteins are transcribed into RNA, and RNA is translated into DNA.
- C. DNA is transcribed into RNA, and RNA is translated into proteins.
- D. DNA is translated into RNA, and RNA is transcribed into proteins.

_____ is a particular nucleotide sequence on a DNA that can instruct protein synthesis.

- A. A genome
- B. DNA
- C. Gene
- D. Chromosome

Unsaturated fatty acids contain

- A. Only one double bond
- B. No double bonds
- C. One or more double bonds
- D. Two double bonds

Carbon-based molecules are called

- A. Inorganic compound
- B. Carbohydrates
- C. Organic compound
- D. Carboxylic acid

Polymers are broken down to smaller molecules called monomers by a process called __.

- A. Dehydration reactions
- B. Denaturation
- C. Emulsion
- D. Hydrolysis

The table sugar is formed by combining

- A. Two glucose molecules
- B. Glucose and fructose
- C. Glucose and galactose
- D. Fructose and galactose

Which of the following contains twice the energy provided by the carbohydrates?

- A. Nucleic acids
- B. Lipid
- C. Protein
- D. None of them

An enzyme found in your sweat, tears and saliva.

عرق دموع لعاب

- A. Catalase
- B. Amylase
- C. Lysozyme
- D. Lactase

**In digestion, the proteins are broken down into amino acids by _____.
New proteins are formed in the body cells by _____.**

- A. Dehydration Reaction / Hydrolysis
- B. Hydrolysis - Hydrolysis
- C. Hydrolysis – Dehydration Reaction
- D. Dehydration Reaction - Dehydration Reaction

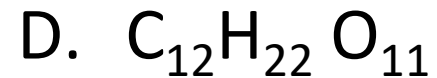
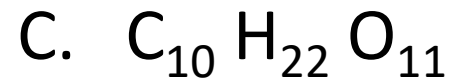
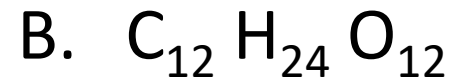
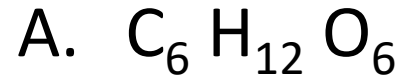
Cellulose and starch are polymers of:

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- A. Lactose
- B. Fructose
- C. Glucose
- D. Galactose

المركبان متناظرين

Lactose is formed from the isomers glucose and galactose by dehydration reactions. Both have a formula of $C_6H_{12}O_6$. What is the formula of lactose ?



صيغه جلكوز

صيغه جلاكتوز

تفاعل نزع ماء

صيغه اللكتوز

يعني ننقصهم

A monounsaturated fat has ____.

- A. No double bonds
- B. One or more double bonds
- C. Only two double bonds
- D. A single double bond

Both a disaccharide and a dipeptide are formed through _____.

- A. Hydrolysis
- B. Hydration Reaction
- C. Neutralization
- D. Dehydration Reaction

Both DNA and RNA are :

- A. Nucleotides
- B. Nucleic bases
- C. Nucleic acids
- D. Nitrogen bases

(glucose and fructose) are _____ that contain the same number of atoms (6-carbon long) but in different arrangements.

- A. polysaccharides
- B. Polypeptide
- C. Isomers
- D. Polymers

DNA is made up of Nitrogenous base pairs. The bases bond in which of the following patterns?

- A. Adenine – Cytosine; Guanine – Thymine
- B. Adenine – Thymine; Cysteine – Guanine
- C. Adenine – Taurine ; Cytosine – Guanine
- D. Adenine – Thymine; Cytosine – Guanine

Monosaccharide is the building block of:

- A. Lipids
- B. Carbohydrates
- C. Proteins
- D. Nucleic acids

Ribose and deoxyribose are :

- A. Polysaccharides
- B. Disaccharides
- C. Dipeptides
- D. Monosaccharides

Which of the following is the functional group specific to acids?

- A. Hydroxyl group
- B. Carbonyl group
- C. Carboxyl group
- D. Amine group

What is the main component of the plant cell wall?

- A. Cellulose
- B. Starch
- C. Chinin
- D. Glycogen

The term _____ refers to folding of peptide chain in three dimension giving final three dimensional shape of a protein.

- A. Primary structure
- B. Secondary structure
- C. Tertiary structure
- D. Quaternary structure

Which of the following lipid is a steroid?

- A. Triglyceride
- B. Cholesterol
- C. Phospholipid
- D. Collagen

Galactose is a _____.

- A. Polysaccharide
- B. Disaccharide
- C. Monosaccharide
- D. Dipeptide

The proteins building block is called :

- A. Fatty acid
- B. Amino acid
- C. Monosaccharide
- D. Glucose

Each amino acid contains:

- A. Phosphate group and hydroxyl group
- B. Amino group and carbonyl group
- C. Carbonyl group and hydroxyl group
- D. Amino group and carboxyl group

Steroids are lipids in which their carbon skeleton contains:

- A. 2 fused rings
- B. 3 fused rings
- C. 4 fused rings
- D. 5 fused rings

Two amino acids attached together form:

- A. A disaccharide
- B. A polysaccharide
- C. A polypeptide
- D. A dipeptide

Which of the following are the main sources of energy for the cell

- A. Fats and vitamins
- B. Carbohydrates and minerals
- C. Fats and carbohydrates
- D. Minerals and vitamins

What type of lipids are the sex hormones?

- A. Steroids
- B. True fats
- C. Phospholipids
- D. Polysaccharides

Which of the following means a water-loving compound?

- A. Insoluble
- B. Hydrophobic
- C. Halophobic
- D. Hydrophilic

Polypeptide chain can fold back on itself in a number of ways give a _____ _____ called alpha helix.

- A. Primary structure
- B. Secondary structure
- C. Tertiary structure
- D. Quaternary structure

Maltose is formed by combining:

- A. Glucose and glucose
- B. Glucose and fructose
- C. Glucose and galactose
- D. Fructose and galactose

Which of the following is the functional group specific to alcohols?

- A. Hydroxyl group
- B. Carbonyl group
- C. Carboxyl group
- D. Amine group

Lipids do not mix with water. This means that lipids are _____.

- A. Hydrophilic
- B. Water Soluble
- C. Hydrophobic
- D. Halophilic

DNA information is transcribed into _____.

- A. Nucleic acid
- B. Fatty acid
- C. Amino acid
- D. Single-stranded RNA

Which of the following pairs are **NOT** Isomers?

- A. Fructose and galactose
- B. Fructose and glucose
- C. Fructose and maltose
- D. Galactose and glucose

Fructose

يعتبر سكر احادي

Maltose

يعتبر سكر ثنائي علشان كذا مو متناظرين

الجواب C

A nucleotide is composed of _____.

- A. Phosphate group
- B. Nitrogenous bases
- C. pentose sugar
- D. All of the above

Saturated fat has ____.

- A. No double bonds
- B. Several double bonds
- C. Only two double bonds
- D. A single double bond

Tendons and ligaments are ____.

الاورتار

الاربطه

- A. Signal proteins
- B. Receptor proteins
- C. Structural proteins
- D. Storage proteins

Identify the functional group that do not contain carbon?

- A. Carboxyl group
- B. Phosphate group
- C. Carbonyl group
- D. Methyl group

The structure of DNA is a _____.

- A. single strand
- B. double helix
- C. triple strand
- D. single helix

Estradiol is a:

- A. Fat
- B. Carbohydrate
- C. Phospholipid
- D. Steroid.

Essential constituent of plant cell is the carbohydrate –

- A. Starch
- B. Glycogen
- C. Collagen
- D. Cellulose

Cells link monomers together to form polymers by

- A. Hydrolysis reactions
- B. Dehydration reactions
- C. Denaturation
- D. Emulsion

The amino acid structure of a polypeptide chain determines its _____ structure.

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Tertiary
- D. Quaternary

The essential protective carbohydrate in plant cells is _____.

- A. Starch
- B. Cellulose
- C. Maltose
- D. Glycogen

In the DNA structure, the nitrogen bases pair in the center of the helix as follows :

- A. A - C & T - G
- B. A - T & C - G
- C. A - G & T - C
- D. A - U & C - G

RNA is translated into :

- A. DNA
- B. Protein
- C. RNA
- D. Gene

When a DNA condenses, it forms :

- A. A gene
- B. A nucleus
- C. A chromosome
- D. A nucleotide

Some hormones are signal _____.

- A. Lipids
- B. Carbohydrates
- C. Nucleic acids
- D. Proteins

glycogen & starch are _____.

- A. Storage carbohydrates
- B. Signal lipids
- C. Structural proteins
- D. Protective carbohydrates

Which of the following means a water- hating compound?

- A. Soluble
- B. Hydrophobic
- C. Halophobic
- D. Hydrophilic