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Crash Course Biology #20: Carbon & Biological Molecules: What is Life Made Of?

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. Dr. Jacques Monod famously stated that "All that is true for _____ is true for the elephant."
2. The six key elements that make up living organisms are carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, and sulfur, collectively known as _____.
3. _____ is the most common element in living organisms and is considered the "MVP" of life.
4. Carbon can form four strong connections with other atoms, known as _____ bonds.
5. Organic compounds always contain the element _____.
6. Compounds with the same chemical formula but different atomic arrangements are called _____.
7. The four major classes of biological molecules are lipids, carbohydrates, proteins, and _____.
8. _____ are biological molecules that do not dissolve in water and include fats, oils, and waxes.
9. The primary function of _____ in living organisms is to store and provide energy.
10. The two types of nucleic acids that store and transmit genetic information are DNA and _____.
11. Proteins are made of smaller building blocks called _____.
12. The process by which large molecules are broken down using water is called _____.
13. The opposite of hydrolysis, where water is removed to build larger molecules, is called _____.
14. The large molecules formed from repeated smaller units, such as DNA and proteins, are called _____.
15. A _____ reaction occurs when three fatty acids attach to glycerol to form a triglyceride.

Crash Course Biology #20: Carbon & Biological Molecules: What is Life Made Of? – KEY

1. Dr. Jacques Monod famously stated that "All that is true for *E. coli* is true for the elephant."
2. The six key elements that make up living organisms are carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, and sulfur, collectively known as **SCHNOPS**.
3. **Carbon** is the most common element in living organisms and is considered the "MVP" of life.
4. Carbon can form four strong connections with other atoms, known as **covalent** bonds.
5. Organic compounds always contain the element **carbon**.
6. Compounds with the same chemical formula but different atomic arrangements are called **isomers**.
7. The four major classes of biological molecules are lipids, carbohydrates, proteins, and **nucleic acids**.
8. **Lipids** are biological molecules that do not dissolve in water and include fats, oils, and waxes.
9. The primary function of **carbohydrates** in living organisms is to store and provide energy.
10. The two types of nucleic acids that store and transmit genetic information are DNA and **RNA**.
11. Proteins are made of smaller building blocks called **amino acids**.
12. The process by which large molecules are broken down using water is called **hydrolysis**.
13. The opposite of hydrolysis, where water is removed to build larger molecules, is called **dehydration**.
14. The large molecules formed from repeated smaller units, such as DNA and proteins, are called **macromolecules**.
15. A **dehydration** reaction occurs when three fatty acids attach to glycerol to form a triglyceride.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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