1 Chapter 2 – Chemical Principles

2 Assume E. coli are grown in a nutrient medium containing the radioisotope 16N. After a 48-hour incubation period, the 16N would most likely be found in the E. coli's

a. carbohydrates.

b. lipids.

c. proteins.

d. water.

e. none of the above

3 If Pseudomonas bacteria are supplied with radioactively labeled cytosine, after a 24hour incubation period this cytosine would most likely be found in the cells' a. carbohydrates.

b. DNA.

c. lipids.

d. water.

e. proteins.

4 If E. coli were grown in a medium containing the radioactive isotope 32P, the 32P would be found in all of the following molecules of the cell except

a. ATP.

b. carbohydrates.

c. DNA.

d. plasma membrane.

e. none of the above.

5 A carbonated drink, pH 3, is \_\_\_\_\_\_ times more acid than distilled water.

- a. 4
- b. 10
- c. 100
- d. 1000

e. 10,000

6 The best definition of ATP is that it is:

a. a molecule stored for food use.

b. a molecule that supplies energy to do work.

c. a molecule stored for an energy reserve.

d. a molecule used as a source of phosphate.

7 Which of the following is an organic molecule?

a. H2O (water)

b. O2 (oxygen)

c. C18H29SO3 (Styrofoam)

d. FeO (iron oxide)

e. F2C = CF2 (Teflon)

8 What is the smallest component of a pure substance that exhibits physical and chemical properties of that substance?

a. Nucleus

- b. Molecule
- c. Atom
- d. Element

9 Atoms with different numbers of neutrons

in their nuclei are called

- a. Molecules
- b. Elements

c. Isotopes

d. Compounds

10 An isotope of oxygen has an atomic number of 8 and an atomic weight of 18. How many neutrons does it have?

- a. 18
- b. 7
- c. 8
- d. 10

[Atomic Wt = p + n, Atomic Number = p, n = Atomic Wt – Atomic Number]

11 Adenosine triphosphate is hydrolyzed to become

- a. ADP
- b. AMP
- c. cAMP
- d. Inorganic phosphate

12 A bond formed from the attraction between ions of opposite charge is called

- a. An ionic bond
- b. A covalent bond
- c. A peptide bond
- d. A hydrogen bond

13 What is formed by sharing electrons?

- a. Compound
- b. Ionic bond
- c. Hydrogen bond
- d. Covalent bond

14 Water has an unequal distribution of charges and is called

- a. An ionic molecule
- b. A polar molecule
- c. A covalent molecule
- d. An organic molecule

15 Acidic solutions have

- a. A pH of less than 7
- b. A pH of greater than 7
- c. A pH of 7
- d. An equal number of hydrogen and hydroxide ions

16 Which type of bond exists between adjacent molecules of water?

a. Ionic bond

- b. Covalent bond
- c. Hydrogen bond
- d. Peptide bond

## 17 Sucrose can be hydrolyzed into

- a. Dextrans
- b. Two glucoses
- c. Glucose and galactose
- d. Glucose and fructose

18 Enzymes are substances that speed up biological reactions and are

- a. Carbohydrates
- b. Lipids
- c. Proteins
- d. Nucleic acids

19 In a decomposition reaction,

a. A larger molecule is broken down into its component molecules, ions, or atoms

b. Two molecules are decomposed, and their subunits are used to synthesize two new molecules

- c. The products can readily revert to form the original reactants
- d. Atoms, ions, or molecules are combined to form a larger molecule

20 Which of the following are the "building blocks" of proteins?

- a. Amino acids
- b. Fatty acids
- c. Peptides
- d. Nucleotides

21 Which of the following nitrogenous bases is NOT found in an RNA molecule?

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

22 Which type of molecule is made from the formula (CH2O)N

a. carbohydrate

- b. nucleic acid
- c. lipid
- d. protein

## 23 Glucose, sucrose, and cellulose are examples of

- a. Carbohydrates
- b. Disaccharides
- c. Polysaccharides
- d. Polypeptides