

Biol 1201 wischusen learning catalytics



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Protons and _____ are located in the nucleus of an atom, with _____ orbiting the nucleus.

A. Neutrons, Protons

B. Electrons, Neutrons

C. Neutrons, Electrons

CElectrons have a charge of?

A. +1

B. 0

C. -1

CNeutrons have a mass of?

A. 1 gram

B. 1 dalton

C. ~0 grams

D. ~0 daltons

BElectrons have a mass of?

A. 1 gram

B. 1 dalton

C. ~0 grams

D. ~0 daltons

DElement Y has the atomic number? https://d1py7umku9kunm.cloudfront.net/assets/4072564/Sub-Atomic_Particle_image.jpg6Lithium has the atomic number 3. What is the valence of Li? A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

E. 4

BCarbon has the atomic number 6. What is the valence of C? (Draw the structure)

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

E. 4

EOxygen has the atomic number 8. What is the valence of O? 2Sodium has the atomic number 11. What is the valence of Na? 1Phosphorous has the atomic number 15. What is the valence of P? 3https://d1py7umku9kunm.cloudfront.net/assets/4091280/Electronegativity_Tabel.jpg

The C-C bond: A. Ionic B. Polar Covalent C. Covalent

C8/28 The molecular weight of water is: $H_2O = (1 \times 2) + 16 = 18$ daltons

What is the molecular weight of CO_2

A. 3

B. 22

C. 44

D. have no idea

C The molecular weight of Sucrose is: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$

A. 45

B. 182

C. 342

D. have no idea

C The molecular weight of Insulin is: $C_{254}H_{377}N_{65}O_{75}S_6$

A. 2512

B. 5727

C. 7283

D. 9235

BHow many grams NaOH would you need to have 3.0 Moles? 117
How many grams of NaCl would you need to make 1 liter of a 1 molar solution? 56
How many grams of glucose (C₆H₁₂O₆) would you need to make 1 liter of a 0.25 M glucose solution? 45
True or False. Water is less dense as a liquid than a solid. False
True or False. Water will adhere to a non-polar surface. False
True or False. Water is a good evaporative coolant because it has a high heat of vaporization. True
Based on the dissociation pattern Calcium Bromide is considered a/an:

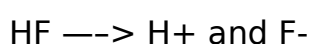


A. Acid

B. Base

C. Salt

CBased on the dissociation pattern Hydrogen Fluoride is considered a/an:



A. Acid

B. Base

C. Salt

ABased on the dissociation pattern Cesium Hydroxide is considered a/an:



A. Acid

B. Base

C. Salt

Beginning with a solution of pH 8 you decrease the $[H^+]$ by a factor of 1,000 what is the new pH of the solution?

A. 3

B. 5

C. 8.3

D. 11

Beginning with a solution of pH 7 you increase the $[H^+]$ by a factor of 100 what is the new pH of the solution?

A. 5

B. 6.8

C. 9

D. 11

Beginning with a solution of pOH 5 you increase the $[OH^-]$ by a factor of 1,000 what is the new pH of the solution? 12 Which of these formulas represents a carbohydrate?

A. $C_4H_8O_2$

B. $C_6H_{12}O_2$

C. $C_6H_6O_2$

D. $C_3H_6O_3$

E. more than one

F. none

D Four monomers are joined to form a linear polymer (tetramer) how many bonds must be formed?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

E. 5

F. 6

C Two monosaccharides are joined to form a disaccharide, as a result:

A. 1 molecule of water is produced

B. 1 molecule of water is consumed

C. I don't know how to answer this question

A Four monomers are joined to form a polymer (tetramer), as a result:

A. 1 molecule of water is produced

B. 3 molecules of water are produced

C. 4 molecules of water are produced

D. 3 molecules of water are consumed

E. 4 molecules of water are consumed

BYou consume an octasaccharide and in your digestive system it is broken down into 8 glucose molecules, the result was:

A. 1 molecule of water is produced

B. 1 molecule of water is produced

C. 7 molecules of water are produced

D. 7 molecules of water are consumed

E. 8 molecules of water are consumed

EA polysaccharide (carbohydrate) made from 5 glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) molecules joined together would have the molecular formula:

A. $C_6H_{12}O_6$

B. $C_{15}H_{30}O_{15}$

C. $C_{30}H_{60}O_{30}$

D. $C_{30}H_{52}O_{26}$

E. $C_{30}H_{50}O_{25}$

F. I have no idea

DWhich of these formulas most likely represents a lipid?

A. $C_6H_{12}O_6$

B. $C_5H_{10}O_5$

C. $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$

D. $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$

E. more than one

F. none

DAmino Acids contain which of the following functional groups?

amino

carbonyl

carboxyl

hydroxyl

amino and carbonyl

amino and carboxyl

carboxyl and carbonyl

carboxyl and hydroxyl

amino, carboxyl, and hydroxyl

F