Unit 2 Vocabulary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Carbohydrate** | **Organic molecule used for quick energy** |
| **Protein** | **Organic molecule found in all cells that serve as enzymes, hormones and antibodies** |
| **Lipid** | **Organic molecule used as a long term energy source, protective coatings and insulation** |
| **Nucleic Acid** | **Organic molecule that stores genetic information** |
| **Monomer** | **Literally means one unit** |
| **Polymer** | **Literally means many units** |
| **Saccharide** | **A simple sugar** |
| **Glucose** | **The sugar made in the process of photosynthesis.** |
| **Glycogen** | **Polymer made of glucose that is used for**  **storage in animals** |
| **Starch** | **Polymer made of glucose that is used for**  **storage in plants.** |
| **Amino Acid** | **Monomer of a protein** |
| **Nucleotide** | **Monomer of a nucleic acid** |
| **Enzyme** | **Protein that speeds up the**  **rate of a reaction.** |
| **Catalyst** | **A substance that speeds up the**  **rate of a reaction without**  **entering into the reaction.** |
| **Substrate** | **The substance an enzyme works on.** |
| **Active Site** | **Portion of an enzyme where the**  **substrate comes into contact.** |
| **Activation Energy** | **Energy needed to get a reaction started** |
| **Benedict’s Solution** | **Test used for a monosaccharide** |
| **Biuret’s Solution** | **Test used for a protein** |
| **Iodine** | **Test used for a starch** |
| **Acid** | **Substance with a pH below 7** |
| **Base** | **Substance with a pH above 7** |
| **Denature** | **To change the shape of a protein**  **so that it no longer is able to**  **carry out its function** |
| **Lactic Acid** | **Type of anaerobic respiration that produces lactic acid and a small amount of ATP** |
| **Alcoholic** | **Type of anaerobic respiration that produces alcohol, carbon dioxide, water and a small amount of ATP** |
| **ATP** | **Molecule that provides energy for many of the cells processes.** |