

1. Answer: A

Explanation: A protein is a polymer composed of blocks of amino acids.

2. Answer: D

Explanation: The most abundant element in cells is hydrogen (H), followed by carbon (C), oxygen (O), nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and sulfur (S).

3. Answer: B

Explanation: The unique sequence of the various types of amino acids in a polypeptide chain determines how a protein takes shape. The primary structure describes the precise sequence of amino acids in a polypeptide chain. When the chain coils into local patterns, a secondary structure is formed. Among these patterns are the alpha helix and the beta-pleated sheet.

4. Answer: B

Explanation: Each DNA nucleotide can have one of four possible nitrogenous bases: adenine (A), thymine (T), cytosine (C), and guanine (G). RNA is single-stranded while DNA molecules wind around each other forming a double-stranded helix. Because of their structure, nucleotide bases bond with a specific nucleotide base with A always pairing with T, and C pairs with G.

5. Answer: C



Biomolecules

Answer Key

Explanation: A reasonable amount of body fat is both normal and healthy. These long-term fuel reserves are stored in our body in adipose cells, which shrink or swell as we withdraw or deposit fat from them.



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