

Chapter 2: - Chemical Aspects of Life

Chapter 2 Chemical Aspects of Life

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Anything that has weight and occupies space can be described as

- A. an atom.
- B. matter.**
- C. a compound.
- D. a molecule.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #1

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Describe the basic structure of an atom.

Section 02.01

Topic: Chemistry

2. There are ____ naturally occurring elements of which _____ are commonly found in the human body.

- A. 96; 22
- B. 104; 28
- C. 92; 26**
- D. 58; 34

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #2

Section 02.01

Topic: Chemistry

Chapter 2: - Chemical Aspects of Life

3. Which of the following is NOT an example of a lipid?

- A. fats.
- B. amino acids.**
- C. steroids.
- D. phospholipids.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #3

Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

4. Proteins are made up of

- A. fats.
- B. amino acids.**
- C. nucleotides.
- D. sugars.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #4

Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

5. Nucleic acids are made up of

- A. fats.
- B. amino acids.
- C. nucleotides.**
- D. sugars.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #5

Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

Chapter 2: - Chemical Aspects of Life

6. About 96% of the body consists of what four elements?
- A. oxygen, hydrogen, glucose, and carbon
 - B. oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and copper
 - C. oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and sodium
 - D. oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen**

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #6

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Distinguish between inorganic and organic compounds.

Section 02.01

Topic: Chemistry

7. A chemical formula expresses
- A. the chemical composition of a molecule.
 - B. the number of atoms for each element in the molecule.
 - C. the atoms involved in chemical bonding.
 - D. all of these choices are correct**

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #7

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Explain the meaning of a chemical formula.

Section 02.02

Topic: Chemistry

8. Covalent bonds form when
- A. two or more atoms share electrons equally.
 - B. a positive ion and a negative ion attract.
 - C. two or more molecules share electrons unequally.
 - D. two or more atoms share electrons equally and two or more molecules share electrons unequally.**

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #8

Learning Outcome: 02.04 Compare ionic, covalent, and hydrogen bonds.

Section 02.02

Topic: Chemistry

Chapter 2: - Chemical Aspects of Life

9. To be considered an organic molecule a substance must contain

- A. carbon and nitrogen.
- B. carbon and hydrogen.**
- C. carbon and oxygen.
- D. oxygen and hydrogen.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #9

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Distinguish between inorganic and organic compounds.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

10. The process used to convert liquid vegetable oils to solids by changing its bonds is called

- A. carbonization.
- B. hydrogenation.**
- C. solidification.
- D. oxygenation.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #10

Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

11. If an atom has 8 protons and 8 neutrons in its nucleus, and 8 orbiting electrons, its atomic number would be

- A. 24.
- B. 16.
- C. 8.**
- D. 12.

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #11

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Describe the basic structure of an atom.

Section 02.01

Topic: Chemistry

Chapter 2: - Chemical Aspects of Life

12. To form an ionic bond one atom must donate its _____ to another.

- A.** electrons
- B. protons
- C. neutrons
- D. electrons and neutrons

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 02 #12
Learning Outcome: 02.04 Compare ionic, covalent, and hydrogen bonds.
Section 02.02
Topic: Chemistry

13. Hydrogen bonds occur between

- A. multiple ions.
- B. non-polar molecules.
- C.** polar molecules.
- D. ions and non-polar molecules.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 02 #13
Learning Outcome: 02.04 Compare ionic, covalent, and hydrogen bonds.
Section 02.02
Topic: Chemistry

14. The valence electrons are those

- A. active in chemical bonds.
- B. close to the nucleus of the atom.
- C. in the outermost shell.
- D.** located in the outermost shell and active in chemical bonding.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 02 #14
Learning Outcome: 02.01 Describe the basic structure of an atom.
Section 02.02
Topic: Chemistry

Chapter 2: - Chemical Aspects of Life

15. A saturated fat will have
- A. significant numbers of carbon-carbon double bonds.
 - B.** very few hydrogen atoms.
 - C. little or no carbon-carbon double bonds.
 - D. excessive nutrients.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #15

Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

16. Lactose, the sugar contained in milk, is an example of a
- A. simple sugar.
 - B. monosaccharide.
 - C.** disaccharide.
 - D. none of these choices are correct

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

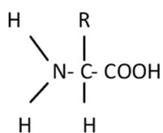
Gunstream - Chapter 02 #16

Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

17. This would be the general representation of a(n)



- A.** an amino acid.
- B. a fatty acid.
- C. a nucleic acid.
- D. glycerol.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #17

Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

Chapter 2: - Chemical Aspects of Life

18. Enzymes are necessary in cells to
- A. maintain cell structure.
 - B. slow down chemical reactions.
 - C.** speed up chemical reactions.
 - D. act as energy.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 02 #18
Learning Outcome: 02.12 Explain the role of enzymes.
Section 02.03
Topic: Chemistry
Topic: Nutrition and Metabolism

19. The difference between DNA and RNA is that
- A. each contains different sugars.
 - B. each has different bases.
 - C. each has a difference in the number of strands.
 - D.** there are differences in sugars, bases, and the number of strands.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 02 #19
Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.
Section 02.03
Topic: Chemistry

20. Steroids are a form of
- A. protein.
 - B.** lipid.
 - C. sugar.
 - D. nucleic acid.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 02 #20
Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.
Section 02.03
Topic: Chemistry

Chapter 2: - Chemical Aspects of Life

21. A substance that cannot be broken down into a simpler substance by chemical means is a/an

- A.** element.
- B. compound.
- C. molecule.
- D. nucleic acid.

*Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 02 #21
Learning Outcome: 02.01 Describe the basic structure of an atom.
Section 02.01
Topic: Chemistry*

22. The positively charged particles located in the nucleus of an atom are the

- A. electrons.
- B.** protons.
- C. neutrons.
- D. nucleons.

*Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 02 #22
Learning Outcome: 02.01 Describe the basic structure of an atom.
Section 02.01
Topic: Chemistry*

23. The number of protons plus the number of neutrons determines the _____ of an atom.

- A. isotope
- B. valence electrons
- C. atomic number
- D.** atomic weight

*Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 02 #23
Learning Outcome: 02.01 Describe the basic structure of an atom.
Section 02.01
Topic: Chemistry*

Chapter 2: - Chemical Aspects of Life

24. Two or more atoms combine chemically to form a/an _____, the smallest unit of a/an _____.
- A. molecule; isotope
 - B. molecule; element
 - C. molecule; compound**
 - D. element; compound

*Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 02 #24
Learning Outcome: 02.03 Explain the meaning of a chemical formula.
Section 02.02
Topic: Chemistry*

25. When one atom donates an electron to another atom, the donating atom becomes a _____ charged ion, and the receiving atom becomes a _____ charged ion. These ions are joined together by a/an _____ chemical bond.
- A. positively; negatively; ionic**
 - B. negatively; positively; ionic
 - C. negatively; positively; covalent
 - D. positively; negatively; hydrogen

*Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 02 #25
Learning Outcome: 02.04 Compare ionic, covalent, and hydrogen bonds.
Section 02.02
Topic: Chemistry*

26. The element that forms the backbone of organic molecules is
- A. hydrogen.
 - B. oxygen.
 - C. carbon.**
 - D. nitrogen.

*Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 02 #26
Learning Outcome: 02.06 Distinguish between inorganic and organic compounds.
Section 02.03
Topic: Chemistry*

Chapter 2: - Chemical Aspects of Life

27. Which of the following is the organic compound?

- A. NaHCO_3
- B. NaOH
- C. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$**
- D. CO_2

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #27

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Explain the meaning of a chemical formula.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

Topic: Water, Electrolyte, and Acid-Base Balance

28. The dissociation of a/an _____ releases hydrogen ions and increases the concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution.

- A. acid**
- B. base
- C. salt
- D. solvent

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #28

Learning Outcome: 02.08 Compare acids and bases.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

Topic: Water, Electrolyte, and Acid-Base Balance

29. A pH of _____ measures a low concentration of hydrogen ions, whereas a pH of _____ measures a high concentration of H^+ .

- A. 0; 14
- B. 7; 14
- C. 14; 0**
- D. 0; 7

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #29

Learning Outcome: 02.09 Explain the use of the pH scale.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

Topic: Water, Electrolyte, and Acid-Base Balance

Chapter 2: - Chemical Aspects of Life

30. A carbohydrate molecule consisting of glucose combined with fructose is a
- A. monosaccharide.
 - B. disaccharide.**
 - C. polysaccharide.
 - D. starch.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #30

Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

31. The monosaccharide that is the major carbohydrate fuel for body cells is
- A. sucrose.
 - B. fructose.
 - C. galactose.
 - D. glucose.**

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #31

Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

Topic: Nutrition and Metabolism

32. When the body has excess energy and builds molecules to store it, which molecule do we build MOST?
- A. Glycogen
 - B. Glucose
 - C. Triglycerides**
 - D. Cholesterol

Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #32

Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

Topic: Nutrition and Metabolism

33. Proteins are composed of subunits called _____ and functional proteins include _____, which speed up chemical reactions in the body.

- A.** amino acids; enzymes
- B. fatty acids; enzymes
- C. fatty acids; triglycerides
- D. amino acids; antibodies

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #33

Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.

Learning Outcome: 02.12 Explain the role of enzymes.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

Topic: Nutrition and Metabolism

34. Select the correct statement.

- A. DNA and RNA are double-stranded molecules composed of nucleotides.
- B. DNA and RNA are single-stranded molecules with dissimilar nucleotides.
- C.** DNA contains the genetic code, and RNA carries the coded information to the sites of protein synthesis.
- D. DNA is double-stranded but RNA is single-stranded, although their nucleotides are identical.

Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #34

Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

35. The molecule that provides immediate energy for cellular processes is

- A. glucose.
- B. glycogen.
- C. starch.
- D.** adenosine triphosphate.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02 #35

Learning Outcome: 02.13 Describe the composition and role of ATP.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

Topic: Nutrition and Metabolism

Chapter 2: - Chemical Aspects of Life

36. Adding additional neutrons to an atom would form
- A.** isotopes
 - B. ions
 - C. covalent bonds
 - D. iodine

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 02
Learning Outcome: 02.02 Distinguish between atoms, isotopes and radioisotopes.
Section 02.01
Topic: Chemistry

37. An atom that has 6 electrons in its outer valence shell will be most likely to
- A. donate 2 electrons.
 - B. donate 6 electrons.
 - C.** receive 2 electrons.
 - D. receive 6 electrons.

Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze
Gunstream - Chapter 02
Learning Outcome: 02.04 Compare ionic, covalent, and hydrogen bonds.
Section 02.02
Topic: Chemistry

38. An ionic bond forms between
- A. a cation and another cation.
 - B.** a cation and an anion.
 - C. an anion and another anion.
 - D. all of the above.

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
Gunstream - Chapter 02
Learning Outcome: 02.04 Compare ionic, covalent, and hydrogen bonds.
Section 02.02
Topic: Chemistry

Chapter 2: - Chemical Aspects of Life

39. When placed in water, ionic compounds dissociate into
- A. water molecules.
 - B. salts.
 - C. hydrogen ions.
 - D. electrolytes.**

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02

Learning Outcome: 02.10 Explain the importance of inorganic salts.

Section 02.02

Topic: Chemistry

40. At a pH of 7, which of the following would be true?
- A. H⁺ and OH⁻ concentrations would be equal.**
 - B. H⁺ concentration would be greater than OH⁻ concentration.
 - C. OH⁻ concentration would be greater than H⁺ concentration.
 - D. None of the above.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Gunstream - Chapter 02

Learning Outcome: 02.09 Explain the use of the pH scale.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

Topic: Water, Electrolyte, and Acid-Base Balance

41. The form of carbohydrate our bodies use to store reserve energy is
- A. disaccharides
 - B. starches
 - C. glycogen**
 - D. glucose

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02

Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

Topic: Nutrition and Metabolism

Chapter 2: - Chemical Aspects of Life

42. A monounsaturated fat would have
- A.** one carbon-carbon double bond in a fatty acid tail.
 - B. two fatty acid tails and a phosphate group.
 - C. two carbon-carbon double bonds in its fatty acid tails.
 - D. four carbon rings.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Gunstream - Chapter 02

Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry

43. The name for the covalent bond between two amino acids is termed
- A. protein bond.
 - B. ionic bond.
 - C. enzyme bond.
 - D.** peptide bond.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gunstream - Chapter 02

Learning Outcome: 02.04 Compare ionic, covalent, and hydrogen bonds.

Learning Outcome: 02.11 Distinguish between carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and their roles in the body.

Section 02.03

Topic: Chemistry