Guided Reading Chapter 13 Section 3

1.	How is it that substances can have the same chemical formulas but make different types of matter?					
2.	An element that is organic, unique and has a branch of chemistry which specializes in it, is called					
	a) oxygen	b) silicon	c) carbon			
3.	Carbon molecules are found in three shapes, straight chains, rings, and					
	a) triangles	b) branched chains	c) broken chains			
4.	A polymer is a molecule that is composed of long chains of smaller molecules. One common polymer is					
5.	Name the four groups in which scientists classify organic molecules.					
6.	Carbohydrates are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and, and make up sugars and starches.					
7.	Use colored pencils to sketch the glucose molecule in figure 13.20.					
8.	What is the difference between both made of glucose?	ween a starch polymer and a co	ellulose polymer since they are			

9.	-	ipids are oils, fats, and waxes that are made from carbon,, xygen.						
	a)	silicon	b) hydrogen	c)sulfur	d) nitrogen			
10.	10. Using colored pencils, sketch the lipid molecule in figure 13.21.							
44. What is the difference but are a set out of the difference but								
11.	11. What is the difference between a saturated and an unsaturated fat?							
12.	12. Proteins are large molecules made of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and sometimes sulfur.							
	a)	nitrogen	b) silicon	c)phosphorous				
13.	Nucleic acids are long, repeating called nucleotides.							
14.	 Nucleic acids are made from, oxygen, hydrogen, nit phosphorus. 				trogen, and			
	a)	silicon	b) sulfur	c) carbon				
15.	.5. A special nucleic acid called contains all the information cells need to make their proteins and the genetic code for organisms.							