Which macromolecule stores genetic information?

A. proteins

B. lipids

C. nucleic acids 

D. carbohydrates

The function of lipids such as fats, oils and waxes is to

A. store energy

B. provide insulation

C. form a water barrier

D. all of the above 

Proteins function in living things to

A.build and repair tissue

B.transport materials

C.catalyze reactions

D.all of the above 

A five carbon sugar, a phosphate and a nitrogenous base combine to form a nucleotide. Nucleotides are the building blocks of

A.proteins

B.lipids

C.nucleic acids 

D.carbohydrates

Carbohydrates, such as glucose, function in

A. repelling water

B. building proteins

C. providing energy 

D. genetic info

All of the following are examples of lipids EXCEPT

A.cholesterol

B.pheromones

C.glucose 

D.steroids

Which of the following is not associated with proteins?

A.enzymes

B.polysaccharides 

C.amino acids

D.peptide bonds

Animals that hibernate need to eat large amounts of food high in this type of macromolecule in order to store energy for the winter.

A. proteins

B. monosaccharides

C. lipids 

D. fiber

Antibodies are structures that attack pathogens and fight disease. Antibodies are classified as what type of macromolecule?

A. carbohydrates

B. proteins 

C. lipids

D. nucleic acids

DNA stores hereditary information which provides instructions for the assembly of proteins. DNA categorized as which type of macromolecule?

A.lipid

B.carbohydrate

C.protein

D.nucleic acid 

12. What are amino acids held together by?

A. Peptide bonds 

B. Hydrogen bonds

C. Carbon bonds

D. Covalent bonds

A chemical subunit that serves as a building block of a polymer is a(n)

A. carbohydrate

B. monomer 

C. peptide bond

D. glucose

The term saccharide refers to _____

A. carbohydrate
B. monomer
C. sugar 
D. polymer

Polypeptide bonds hold together which type of macromolecule?

A.carbohydrates

B.proteins 

C.lipids

D.nucleic acids

Which macromolecule makes up the cell wall of plant cells?

A. carbohydrates 
B. proteins
C. lipids
D. nucleic acids

Provides immediate energy to cells

A.Carbohydrates 

B.Lipids

C.Nucleic Acids

D.Proteins

Which macromolecule stores and transmits genetic information

A.Carbohydrates

B.Lipids

C.Nucleic Acids 

D.Proteins

Which macromolecule stores energy and provides insulation

A.Carbohydrates

B.Lipids 

C.Nucleic Acids

D.Proteins

Which macromolecule builds and repairs tissue

A.Carbohydrates

B.Lipids

C.Nucleic Acids

D.Proteins 

Which polymer is composed of monomers called amino acids

A.Carbohydrates

B.Lipids

C.Nucleic Acids

D.Proteins 

Cellulose is an example of which macromolecule that provides structural component to plants

A.Carbohydrates 

B.Lipids

C.Nucleic Acids

D.Proteins

Which macromolecule functions as enzymes to catalyze reactions as well as to fight disease

A.Carbohydrates

B.Lipids

C.Nucleic Acids

D.Proteins 

DNA and RNA are examples

A.Carbohydrates

B.Lipids

C.Nucleic Acids 

D.Proteins

Which macromolecule is a major component of the cell membrane that forms a water barrier

A.Carbohydrates

B.Lipids 

C.Nucleic Acids

D.Proteins

Study guide: Macromolecule

1. Nucleic Acids
2. Water barrier, insulation, stores energy
3. Fights diseases, builds and repairs tissue, catalyzes chemical reactions, transports materials
4. Nucleic Acids
5. Gives immediate energy and provides structural support
6. Carbohydrates
7. Carbohydrates
8. Proteins
9. Lipids

10. Nucleic acids
11. Peptide bonds
12. Monomers
13. Sugar
14. Proteins
15. Carbohydrates
16. Nucleic acids
17. ose
18. Amino acids
19. Stores genetic information and controls cell activities
20. polymer