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Topic: Monomer Polymer Vocabulary Worksheet

Summary: Students match vocabulary about monomers and polymers.

Goals & Objectives: Students will be able to use key vocabulary in understand how biomolecules are made and broken.

Time Length: 30 minutes

NGSS Standards: *HS-LS1-6.* Construct and revise an explanation based on evidence for how carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen from sugar molecules may combine with other elements to form amino acids and/or other large carbon-based molecules.

Materials:

Class notes or textbook or online textbook:

- <https://flexbooks.ck12.org/cbook/ck-12-biology-flexbook-2.0/section/1.9/primary/lesson/significance-of-carbon-bio/>

Prerequisite Knowledge: None.

Procedures:

1. Give the students their lecture notes.
2. Tell the students which section they are to use in the textbook. Students are then going to read the section and answer the questions on the worksheet using their notes and the textbook.

Accommodations: Students with an IEP can take the handout home if they need extra time.

Editable DOCX File and Answer Key:

Available at www.ngsslifescience.com

Monomer Polymer Vocabulary WS

Word Bank:

Nucleotide	Polymers	Nucleic Acid
DNA	Protein	Lipid
Atoms	Amino Acid	Fatty Acid
Triglyceride	Monomers	Glycogen
Glucose Sugar	Enzyme	Carbohydrate

Fill in the blanks using the words above. Each word is used only once for question 1-14.

- In order to change biomolecules, an organism needs to break down food into _____ and rearrange them to form new biomolecules.
- When keeping the same biomolecule, an organism needs to break down food into _____ and then perform dehydration synthesis to build _____.
- The monomer of a protein is an _____.
- An example of a monomer of a lipid is a _____.
- The monomer of a nucleic acid is a _____.
- The monomer of a carbohydrate is a _____.
- An example polymer of a protein is an _____.
- An example polymer of a lipid is a _____.
- An example polymer of a nucleic acid is _____.
- An example polymer of a carbohydrate is _____.
- An example function of a _____ is to perform most of the work for the cell.
- An example function of a _____ is to store short-term energy.
- An example function of a _____ is to create a barrier, like a cell membrane.
- An example function of a _____ is to provide instructions to make a protein.
- Draw a line to match the **monomer** on the left to the **macromolecule** on the right.

Fatty acids and glycerol
 Monosaccharide
 Nucleotide
 Amino acid

protein
 lipid
 nucleic acid
 carbohydrate

16. Draw a line to match the **polymer** on the left to the **macromolecule** on the right.

DNA	protein
Enzyme	lipid
Triglyceride	nucleic acid
Polysaccharide	carbohydrate

17. Draw a line to match the **monomer** on the left to the **polymer** on the right.

Fatty acids and glycerol	polysaccharide
Monosaccharide	RNA
Nucleotide	enzyme
amino acid	triglyceride

18. Draw a line to match the **monomer** on the left to the **polymer** on the right.

Fatty acids and glycerol	enzyme
Glucose	phospholipid
Nucleotide	starch
Amino acid	DNA

19. Draw a line to match the **monomer** on the left to the **polymer** on the right.

Amino acid	glycogen
Nucleotide	phospholipid
Monosaccharide	protein collagen
Fatty acids	DNA

20. Draw a line to match the **polymer** on the left to the **biomolecule** on the right.

Cholesterol	protein
Enzyme	nucleic acid
RNA	carbohydrate
Cellulose	lipid