Water and How Macromolecules are made

Read Chapter 2.1-2.2

Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ is the universal solvent.
2. The substance that dissolves in a solvent is called the _____.
3. Healthy adult females have slightly less total body water percentage because females generally have more _____.
4. Obese people have (more/less) _____ total body water than non-obese people.
5. A typical healthy adult female is approximately _____% water.
6. A typical healthy adult male is approximately _____ % water.
7. The _____ body compartment has the most water.
8. A typical adult as approximately _____ L of blood volume.
9. Blood plasma is part of the (intra/extracellular) _____ fluid compartment.
10. Water molecule contains 1 _____ and 2 _____ atoms that are bonded by _____ bonds.
11. Electrons have a _____ charge.
12. In a water molecule, the electrons are pulled closer to the oxygen compared to the hydrogens making water molecules _____.
13. The hydrogen of one water molecule will be attracted to the oxygen of another water molecule and will form _____ bonds.
14. Hydrogen bonds cause water molecules to form droplets and stay close together, this is called _____.
15. _____ means water loving and _____ means water fearing.
16. Molecules that have both a polar and non-polar region is called _____.
17. Charged molecules like sodium ions or polar molecules like sugar are examples of _____ molecules.
18. _____ are molecules that are hydrophobic and do not mix with water.
19. Molecules (monomers) combine to form macromolecules (polymers) by a process called _____.
20. Macromolecules (polymers) can be broken down into small molecules (monomers) by a process called _____.