

Biochemistry – Terms

- 1. Atom – The simplest particle of an element that retains all of the properties of that element.**
- 2. Element – A substance that ordinarily cannot be broken down chemically to form simpler kinds of matter. (N) (C) (H) (O) (P) (S)**
- 3. Compound – A pure substance that is made up of atoms of two or more elements. (H₂O) (NaCl)**
- 4. Molecule – The simplest part of a substance that can exist in a free state. (O₂) (H₂O)**
- 5. Ionic Bond – A bond formed by electrical attraction between two oppositely charged ions. (Na⁻)+(Cl⁺) = (NaCl)**
- 6. Covalent Bond – A bond that forms when two atoms share one or more pairs of electrons. (2H₂)+(O₂) = (H₂O)**
- 7. Acid – Any substance that increases the concentration of hydrogen (H⁺) ions when added to a water solution. (Vinegar) (Citric Acid) (Hydrochloric Acid – HCl)**
- 8. Base – Any substance that increases the concentration of hydroxide (OH⁻) ions when added to a water solution. (Ammonia – NH₃) (Baking Soda)**
- 9. Enzyme – A catalyst, usually a protein, in living systems. (Amylase) (Lipase)**
- 10. pH Scale – A numeric range that quantifies the relative concentration of hydronium ions and hydroxide ions in a solution. (0 → 14)
(0 – 7 – Acid) (7 = Neutral) (7-14 – Base)**
 - **Supplies – (HCl – Zinc Metal?) Vinegar, Baking Soda, Ammonia, Water, Salt, Red Cabbage**