

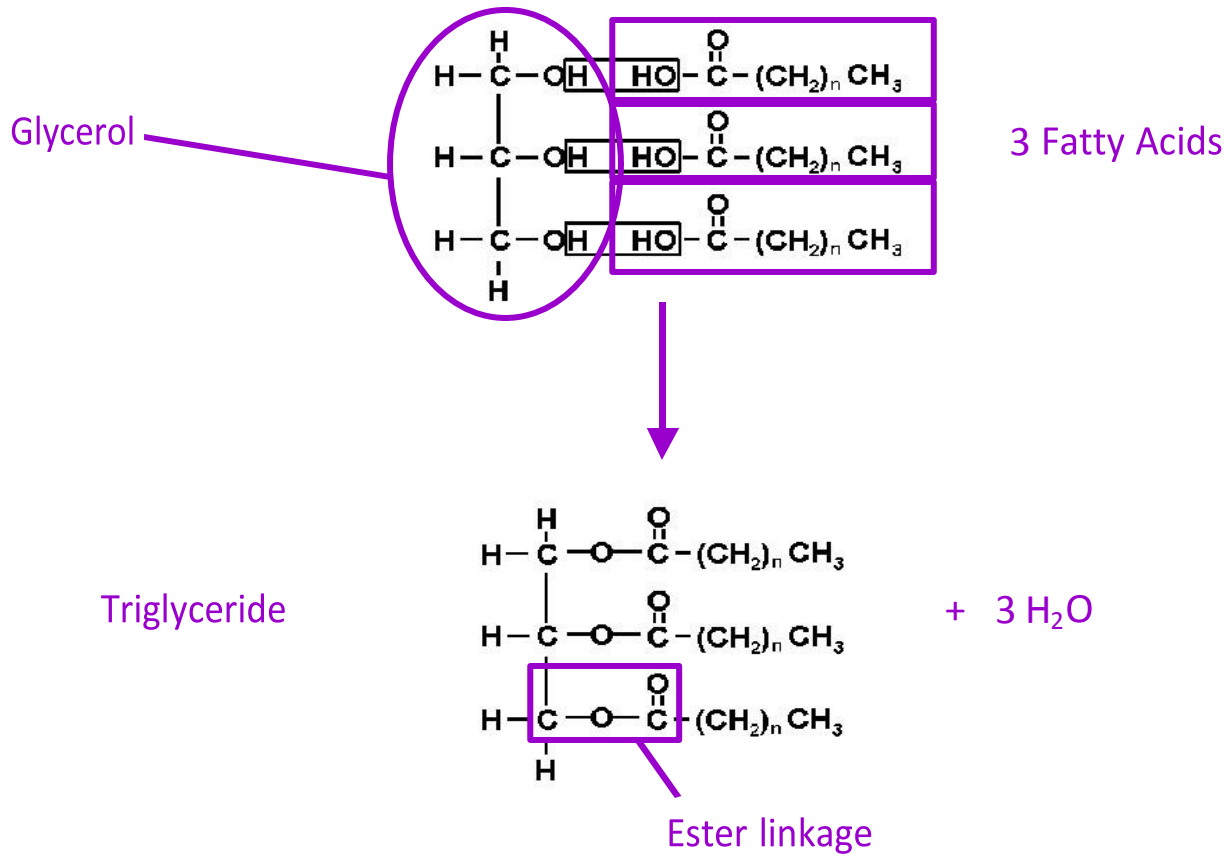
LIPIDS

General Characteristics: Not soluble in water

Mostly hydrocarbon chains

Fats, steroids, phospholipids

Building Blocks:



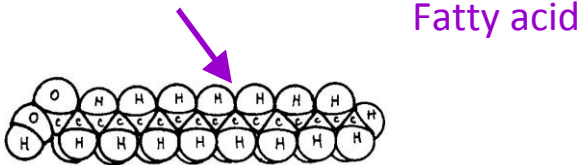
Fats:

Glycerol + fatty acids
Triglycerides have 3 fatty acids
Fatty acids present may vary

Compact energy source
Cushions vital organs
Provides insulation

Saturated:

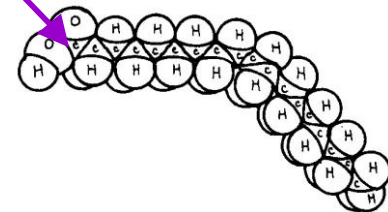
No double bonds between carbons
Straight chain



Usually solid at room temperature
Straight chains allow for tight packing
Most animal fats

Unsaturated:

At least 1 double bond between carbons
Hydrocarbon chain is bent
Fatty acid



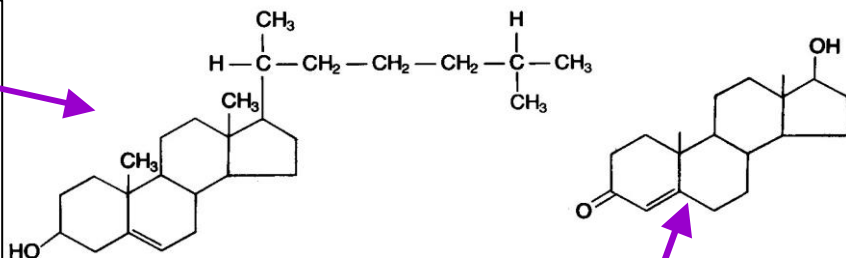
Usually liquid at room temperature
Bent chain prevents tight packing
Most plant fats

STEROIDS :

Consist of 4 fused carbon rings
Three are 6-sided
One is 5-sided
Attached functional groups vary

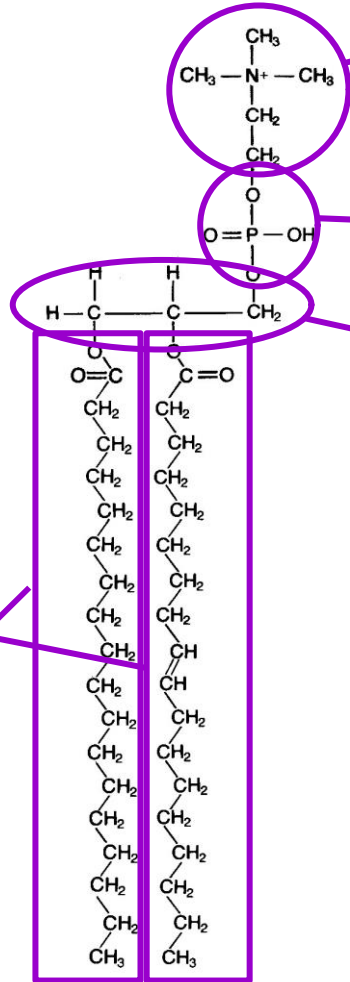
Cholesterol

- Precursor of other steroids
- Component of animal cell membranes
- Contributes to arteriosclerosis



Testosterone

PHOSPHOLIPIDS :



Functional Group

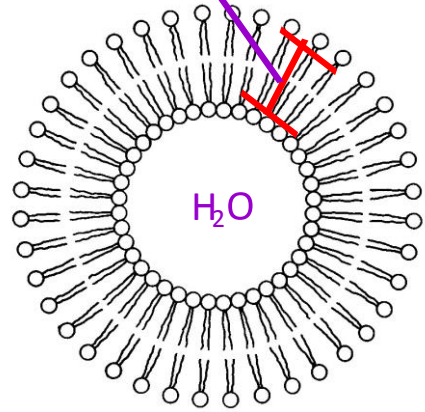
Phosphate Group

Glycerol

Head
Hydrophilic
Water loving
Polar

- 2 Fatty acid chains
- Make up Tail of phospholipid
 - Hydrophobic
 - Water fearing
 - Nonpolar

Nonpolar hydrophobic core



H₂O

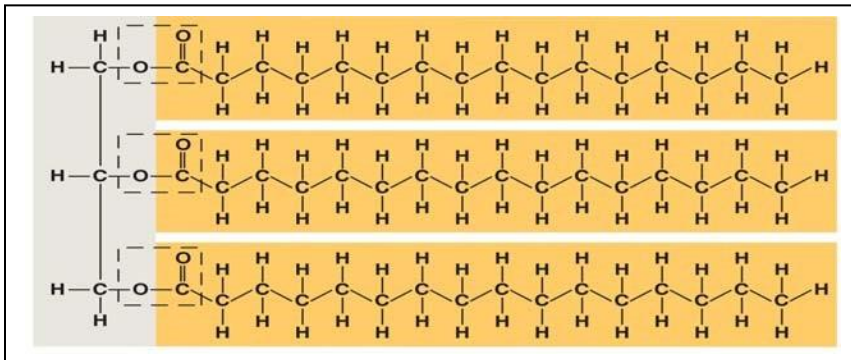
QUESTIONS:

5.3

1. Lipids include fats, waxes, oils, phospholipids, and steroids. What characteristic do all lipids share?
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2. Why are lipids insoluble in water?
-
-

3. What are the building blocks of *fats*? Label them on this figure.



4. If a fat (above) is composed of 3 fatty acids and 1 glycerol molecule, how many water molecules will be removed to form it? _____ Again, what is this process called?
-

5. Indicate if each of the following is true of a **F**at, **P**hospholipid, or a **S**teroid.

_____ Consists of glycerol and three fatty acids

_____ Energy source

_____ Cushions and insulates

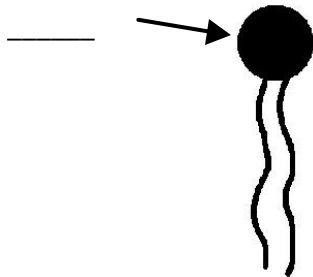
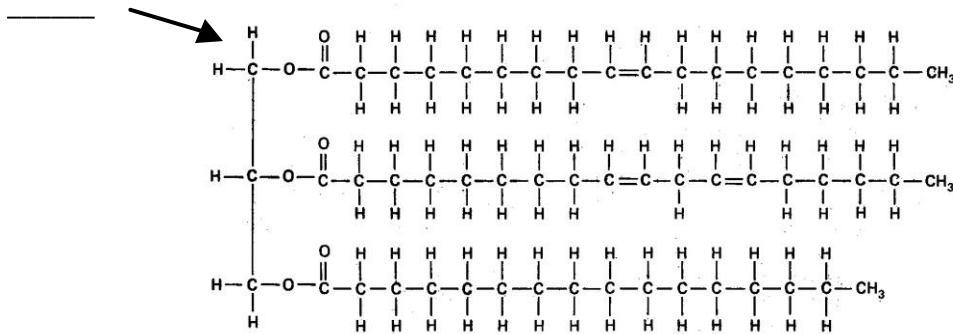
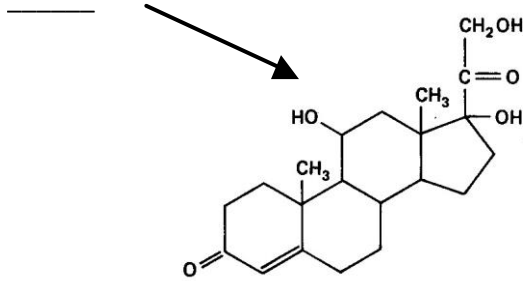
_____ Consists of glycerol, 2 fatty acids, and a phosphate group

_____ Triglycerides

_____ Part of the molecule is hydrophilic and the other part is hydrophobic

_____ Major component of cell membranes

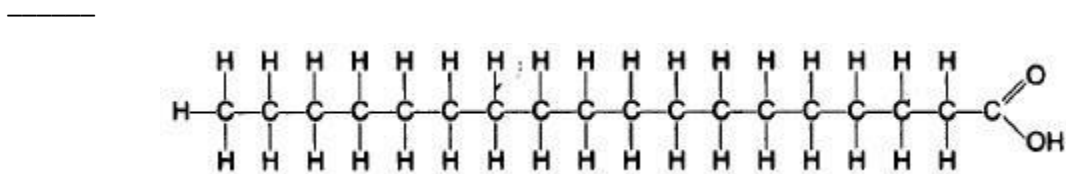
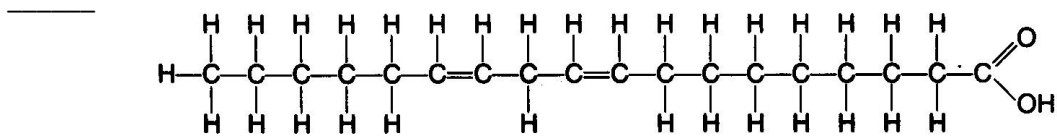
_____ Consists of four fused carbon rings – three 6-sided rings and one 5- sided



6. List three importance's of cholesterol.

7. Indicate if each of the following is true of **S**aturated or **U**nsaturated fats.

- _____ 1 or more double bonds
- _____ Usually solid at room temperature
- _____ Molecules are tightly packed together
- _____ Usually liquid at room temperature
- _____ Most plant fats
- _____ Most animal fats

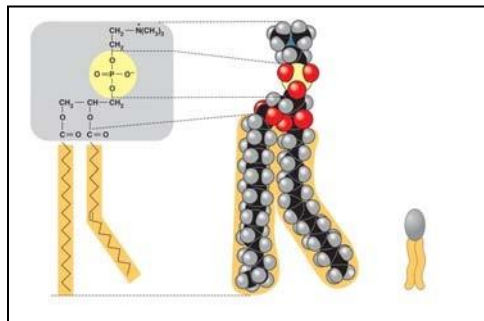


8. Why aren't unsaturated fats solid at room temperature?

9. What is a *trans fat*? Why should you limit them in your diet? _____

10. List four important functions of fats.

11. Here is a figure that shows the structure of a phospholipid. Label the sketch to show the phosphate group, the glycerol, and the fatty acid chains. Also indicate the region that is hydrophobic and the region that is hydrophilic.



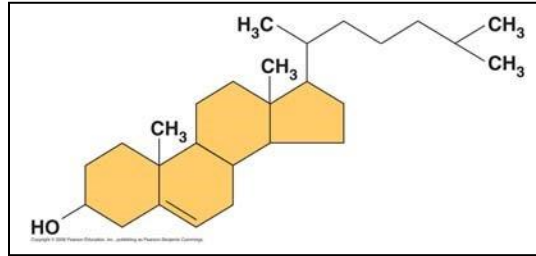
12. Why is the “tail” hydrophobic?

a Why are they located toward the interior of cell membrane?

13. Which of the two fatty acid chains in the figure with question 11 is unsaturated? Label it.

A. How do you know it is unsaturated? _____

14. Some people refer to this structure as three hexagons and a doghouse. What is it?



15. What are other examples of steroids?

End of Chapter Synthesis and Evaluation Problems

Do problem 3 and check your answer in the back of the text.

3. _____

Study guide/ISN (20 points)

In your study guide book, review pages 39-40. In your ISN, do the following: Title the page **Chapter 5 Lipids Must Knows!** In one color copy down the must knows 2 and 3 on page 38 focusing on lipids only. Put your answers underneath each must know in a different color; a brief description, diagram, model, or mnemonic device that will help you study for the unit test and more importantly the AP test in May

Bozeman Science/Podcasts/AP Biology/ISN (see syllabus for format) (20 points)

1. Bozeman Lipids (Big Idea 4 Systems)