## Lipid Worksheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Block: \_\_\_\_\_

**1.** What are the 3 major **groups/types** of lipids; and, what are their main functions? List the three groups of lipids. What are the main functions of each type of lipid?

1	a
2	b
3	с

**2.** Lipids are not polymers, but they are organic marcromolecules. The three main types vary in chemical structure. But, what common characteristics do all lipids have that result in placing these three diverse groups of molecules in the same class of Organic Molecules (*i.e.*, Lipids)?

3. What causes fatty acids to be saturated and unsaturated?

**4.** What does it mean that lipids are nonpolar and how does this affect their relationship with water?

**5-8**. For the three pictures below, write the kind of lipid shown. For oils specify saturated and unsaturated fats.



**8.** Fats are used in living organisms \_\_\_\_\_. Circle the appropriate answer(s).

- a. as semi-permeable biological membranes.
- b. to store energy.
- c. to give plants rigidity.
- d. as chemical messengers.
- e. A & C
- f. A & B
- g. C & D
- h. A, B & C
- i. B, C & D
- j. A, B & D





**10.** Label the following parts of a Phospholipid in the boxes provided: Two fatty acid chains, glycerol, phosphate group and choline. Identify which part of the molecule is polar (hydrophilic) and which part is nonpolar (hydrophobic)



**11.** Circle the parts of the molecule that need to combine through dehydration synthesis to form a saturated fat. Label which are fatty acids and which is glycerol.

