Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

SKU: 9780323402118-TEST-BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which subatomic particle has a positive charge?
   a. Proton
   b. Neutron
   c. Electron
   d. Nucleus

   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
   REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms

2. Which subatomic particle has no charge?
   a. Proton
   b. Neutron
   c. Electron
   d. Nucleus

   ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
   REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms

3. Which subatomic particle has a negative charge?
   a. Proton
   b. Neutron
   c. Electron
   d. Nucleus

   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
   REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms

4. Which subatomic particle is found in the nucleus?
   a. Proton
   b. Neutron
   c. Electron
   d. Both A and B

   ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
   REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms

5. Electrons are found
   a. in the nucleus.
   b. in orbitals.
   c. at various distances from the nucleus called energy levels.
   d. both B and C.

   ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 25
   TOP: Atoms

6. The atomic number of an atom is the number of

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

a. protons.
b. neutrons.
c. electrons.
d. both A and B.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms

7. The atomic mass of an atom is the number of
a. protons.
b. neutrons.
c. electrons.
d. sum of A and B.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms

8. The subatomic particle that determines how an atom unites with other atoms is the
a. proton.
b. neutron.
c. electron.
d. both A and B.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 26 TOP: Atoms

9. An atom that contains 20 protons, 21 neutrons, and 20 electrons has an atomic number of
a. 20.
b. 41.
c. 40.
d. 61.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 25
TOP: Atoms

10. An atom that contains 20 protons, 21 neutrons, and 20 electrons has an atomic mass of
a. 20.
b. 41.
c. 40.
d. 61.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 25
TOP: Atoms

11. An atom that contains 20 protons, 21 neutrons, and 20 electrons has
a. a positive charge.
b. a negative charge.
c. no charge (electrically neutral).
d. not enough information is given to determine its charge.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 25
TOP: Atoms

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

12. Which of these elements is not one of the four elements that make up most of the human body?
    a. Carbon
    b. Nitrogen
    c. Oxygen
    d. Calcium

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
    REF: p. 26 TOP: Elements, molecules, and compounds

13. Bonds that usually dissociate in water to form electrolytes are _____ bonds.
    a. ionic
    b. covalent
    c. organic
    d. both B and C

    ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
    REF: p. 27 TOP: Ionic bonds

14. The bonds formed when electrons are shared are called
    a. electrolytes.
    b. ionic bonds.
    c. covalent bonds.
    d. inorganic bonds.

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
    REF: p. 27 TOP: Covalent bonds

15. The process of dehydration synthesis
    a. uses water to turn large molecules into smaller ones.
    b. adds a molecule of water to the reactants.
    c. converts smaller molecules into larger ones by removing water.
    d. both A and B.

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
    REF: p. 29 TOP: Water

16. The process of hydrolysis
    a. uses water to turn large molecules into smaller ones.
    b. removes a molecule of water from the reactants.
    c. converts smaller molecules into larger molecules by removing water.
    d. both B and C.

    ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
    REF: p. 29 TOP: Water

17. Acids have
    a. a pH less than 7.
    b. more H^+ ions than OH^- ions.
    c. more OH^- than H^+ ions.
    d. both A and B.

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

REF: p. 30 TOP: Acids, bases, and salts

18. Bases have
    a. a pH less than 7.
    b. more H^+ ions than OH^- ions.
    c. a pH greater than 7.
    d. both A and B.

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
    REF: p. 30 TOP: Acids, bases, and salts

19. A solution with a pH of 4
    a. has 100 times more H^+ ions than a solution with a pH of 2.
    b. has 100 times fewer H^+ ions than a solution with a pH of 2.
    c. has 100 times fewer H^+ ions than a solution with a pH of 6.
    d. is basic.

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Synthesis REF: p. 30
    TOP: Acids, bases, and salts

20. The end product of a reaction between a strong acid and a strong base is
    a. water.
    b. a salt.
    c. a weak acid and a weak base.
    d. both A and B.

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
    REF: p. 30 TOP: Acids, bases, and salts

21. Which of the following is an example of a monosaccharide?
    a. Sucrose
    b. Glucose
    c. Lactose
    d. Glycogen

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
    REF: p. 31 TOP: Carbohydrates

22. Which of the following is an example of a polysaccharide?
    a. Sucrose
    b. Glucose
    c. Lactose
    d. Glycogen

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
    REF: p. 31 TOP: Carbohydrates

23. Triglycerides
    a. are steroid lipids.
    b. have a phosphorus-containing unit on one end.
    c. have two fatty acids.
    d. have three fatty acids.

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 32 TOP: Lipids

24. Phospholipids
    a. contain glycerol.
    b. contain two fatty acids.
    c. contain three fatty acids.
    d. both A and B.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 32 TOP: Lipids

25. Cholesterol
    a. contains three fatty acids.
    b. contains two fatty acids.
    c. is a steroid lipid.
    d. contains glycerol.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 33 TOP: Lipids

26. Which of the following is not true of proteins?
    a. They have water-repelling tails.
    b. They are made up of amino acids.
    c. They contain nitrogen.
    d. They contain peptide bonds.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 33 TOP: Proteins

27. Which of the following is a structural protein?
    a. Collagen
    b. Keratin
    c. Enzymes
    d. Both A and B

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 34 TOP: Proteins

28. Which of the following is a functional protein?
    a. Collagen
    b. Keratin
    c. Enzymes
    d. Both A and B

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 34 TOP: Proteins

29. Which of the following substances is not found in a DNA nucleotide?
    a. Phosphate unit
    b. Glycerol molecule
    c. Nitrogen base
    d. A sugar

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 35 TOP: Nucleic acids

30. Which substance is found only in DNA?
    a. Adenine
    b. Guanine
    c. Thymine
    d. Cytosine

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 35 TOP: Nucleic acids

31. The nitrogen atom has a total of seven electrons. To have a full outer energy level, it would have to
    a. add one electron.
    b. lose one electron.
    c. add three electrons.
    d. lose two electrons.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Synthesis REF: p. 26
TOP: Atoms

32. Which type of chemical bond does not result in the formation of a new molecule?
    a. Hydrogen bond
    b. Ionic bond
    c. Covalent bond
    d. None of the above; all chemical bonds result in the formation of a new molecule.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 28 TOP: Hydrogen bonds

MATCHING

Match each part of the atom with its corresponding description.

a. Protons
b. Neutrons
c. Electrons
d. Both protons and neutrons

1. Part of the atom that is found in the nucleus
2. Part of the atom that is found in orbitals around the nucleus
3. Part of the atom that gives an atom its atomic number
4. Part of the atom that when combined with the protons gives the atom its atomic mass

1. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
   REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms
2. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
   REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms
3. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
   REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms
4. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms

Match each organic compound with its corresponding description.

a. Carbohydrates
b. Triglycerides
c. Phospholipids
d. Cholesterol
e. Proteins
f. RNA
g. DNA

5. Compound whose basic unit is a monosaccharide
6. Nucleic acid that contains the nitrogen base uracil
7. Lipid that is used to make hormones such as estrogen and testosterone
8. Nucleic acid that contains the nitrogen base thymine
9. Lipid that is composed of a molecule of glycerol and three fatty acids
10. Lipid that has two fatty acids and is important in the cell membrane
11. Can be enzymes

5. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 31 TOP: Carbohydrates
6. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 35 TOP: Nucleic acids
7. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 33 TOP: Lipids
8. ANS: G PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 35 TOP: Nucleic acids
9. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 32 TOP: Lipids
10. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 32 TOP: Lipids
11. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 34 TOP: Proteins

Match each term with its corresponding description or definition.

a. Nucleus
b. Ionic bond
c. Atomic mass
d. Compound
e. Electrolyte
f. Atomic number
g. Covalent bonds
h. Orbitals
i. Hydrolysis
j. Dehydration synthesis
k. Acid
l. Base

12. Part of the atom in which electrons are found
13. Equal to the number of protons an atom has

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

14. Molecules that form ions when dissolved in water
15. Process by which reactants combine only after hydrogen and oxygen atoms have been removed
16. Compound that produces H^+ ions
17. Part of the atom in which protons are found
18. Bond formed when oppositely charged atoms are attracted to one another
19. Compound that produces OH^- ions
20. Equal to the number of protons and neutrons in an atom
21. Process by which water is used to break larger molecules into smaller molecules
22. Bond that is formed when electrons are shared
23. A molecule that contains more than one type of atom

12. ANS: H PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms
13. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms
14. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 27 TOP: Ionic bonds
15. ANS: J PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 29 TOP: Water
16. ANS: K PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 30 TOP: Acids, bases, and salts
17. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms
18. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 27 TOP: Ionic bonds
19. ANS: L PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 30 TOP: Acids, bases, and salts
20. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms
21. ANS: I PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 29 TOP: Water
22. ANS: G PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 27 TOP: Covalent bonds
23. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 26 TOP: Elements, molecules, and compounds

SHORT ANSWER

1. Name the three parts of the atom, and give a description of each.

   ANS:
   Answers will vary.

   PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization REF: p. 25
   TOP: Atoms

2. Explain how an ionic bond forms.

   ANS:

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization REF: p. 27
TOP: Ionic bonds

3. Explain how a covalent bond forms.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization REF: pp. 27-28
TOP: Covalent bonds

4. Explain the processes of dehydration synthesis and hydrolysis.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization REF: p. 29
TOP: Water

5. Describe the difference between an acid solution and a base solution by comparing the types and relative concentrations of ions in each.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization REF: p. 30
TOP: Acids, bases, and salts

6. Explain the relationship among H^+ ion concentration, OH^- ion concentration, and pH.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization REF: p. 30
TOP: Acids, bases, and salts

7. Describe the structures of carbohydrates, and explain their use in the body.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization REF: p. 31
TOP: Carbohydrates

8. Describe the three types of lipids, and give the function of each.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization REF: pp. 32-33

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

TOP: Lipids

9. Describe the structure of a protein, and give examples of structural proteins and functional proteins.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization REF: pp. 33-34
TOP: Proteins

10. Explain the structure of a nucleic acid, and list the differences between RNA and DNA.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization REF: p. 35
TOP: Nucleic acids

TRUE/FALSE

1. Matter is anything that occupies space and has mass.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 25 TOP: Levels of chemical organization

2. The mass of an atom is determined by the total number of protons and electrons.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms

3. The two subatomic particles found in the nucleus of the atom are protons and neutrons.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms

4. A full atomic orbital always contains eight electrons.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms

5. The atomic number of an atom is the number of protons plus the number of electrons.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms

6. The closer an orbital is to the nucleus of an atom, the higher its energy level.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 25 TOP: Atoms

7. An atom with 11 protons, 12 neutrons, and 10 electrons has an atomic number of 11.

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 25
TOP: Atoms

8. An atom with 11 protons, 12 neutrons, and 10 electrons has an atomic mass of 21.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 25
TOP: Atoms

9. An atom with 11 protons, 12 neutrons, and 10 electrons has a +1 charge.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 25
TOP: Atoms

10. An element is a substance composed of only one type of atom.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 26 TOP: Elements, molecules, and compounds

11. All molecules are not necessarily compounds.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 26
TOP: Elements, molecules, and compounds

12. Chemical bonds form when atoms share, donate, or borrow electrons.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 27 TOP: Chemical bonding

13. Ionic bonds result from atoms sharing electrons.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 27 TOP: Ionic bonds

14. When an ionic compound is put into water, it dissociates into ions.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 27 TOP: Ionic bonds

15. Covalent bonds are formed when atoms share electrons.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 27 TOP: Covalent bonds

16. When a covalent compound is put into water, it dissociates into ions.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 27 TOP: Covalent bonds

17. For a compound to be considered an organic compound it must have a C-O or an H-O bond.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 29 TOP: Inorganic chemistry

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

18. Water is the most abundant organic compound in the body.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 29 TOP: Water

19. The process of dehydration synthesis makes bigger molecules from smaller molecules.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 29 TOP: Water

20. The process of dehydration synthesis has water as one of its end products.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 29 TOP: Water

21. The process of hydrolysis has water as one of its end products.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 29 TOP: Water

22. One of the end products of hydrolysis would have one more hydrogen atom than it did at the beginning of the reaction.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Synthesis REF: p. 29
TOP: Water

23. Acids have a higher concentration of H^+ ions than OH^- ions.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 30 TOP: Acids, bases, and salts

24. Bases have a higher concentration of OH^- ions than H^+ ions.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 30 TOP: Acids, bases, and salts

25. A solution with a pH of 8 has more H^+ ions than a solution with a pH of 4.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 30
TOP: Acids, bases, and salts

26. A solution with a pH of 5 has more H^+ ions than a solution with a pH of 7.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 30
TOP: Acids, bases, and salts

27. A solution with a pH of 2 has 10 times more H^+ ions than a solution with a pH of 3.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 30
TOP: Acids, bases, and salts

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

28. When a strong acid and a strong base react, one of the end products is water.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 30 TOP: Acids, bases, and salts

29. A weak acid almost completely dissociates in water.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 30 TOP: Acids, bases, and salts

30. When a strong acid and a strong base react, one of the end products is a salt.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 31 TOP: Acids, bases, and salts

31. A buffer is a substance that resists a sudden change in pH.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 31 TOP: Acids, bases, and salts

32. The basic unit of a carbohydrate is a monosaccharide.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 31 TOP: Carbohydrates

33. A molecule of glucose is larger than a molecule of sucrose.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 31
TOP: Carbohydrates

34. Sucrose is an example of a disaccharide.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 31 TOP: Carbohydrates

35. Glycogen and starch are both examples of polysaccharides.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 31 TOP: Carbohydrates

36. The process of dehydration synthesis could be used to convert a monosaccharide into a disaccharide.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Synthesis REF: p. 29 | p. 31
TOP: Water and carbohydrates

37. Both fats and oils are lipids.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 32 TOP: Lipids

38. A triglyceride contains two fatty acid molecules.

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 32 TOP: Lipids

39. A triglyceride contains a molecule of glycerol.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 32 TOP: Lipids

40. Phospholipids contain three fatty acids.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 32 TOP: Lipids

41. Phospholipids are important molecules in the cell membrane.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 32 TOP: Lipids

42. Cholesterol is a steroid lipid.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 33 TOP: Lipids

43. Cholesterol contains two fatty acid molecules.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 33 TOP: Lipids

44. Cholesterol is needed for the formation of several hormones in the body.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 33 TOP: Lipids

45. The basic building block of proteins is nucleotides.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 33 TOP: Proteins

46. The basic building blocks of protein are held together by peptide bonds.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 33 TOP: Proteins

47. Structural proteins include collagen, keratin, and enzymes.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 34 TOP: Proteins

48. Enzymes are functional proteins that act as chemical catalysts.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 34 TOP: Proteins

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

49. The basic building blocks of nucleic acids are nucleotides.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 35 TOP: Nucleic acids

50. DNA and RNA molecules are identical except that DNA contains thymine and RNA contains uracil.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 35
TOP: Nucleic acids

51. The nitrogen bases adenine, guanine, and cytosine can be found in both RNA and DNA.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 35 TOP: Nucleic acids

52. One difference between DNA and RNA is the type of sugar found in the nucleotides.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 35 TOP: Nucleic acids

53. The smallest unit of matter is the electron.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 25 TOP: Levels of chemical organization

54. The oxygen atom has a total of eight electrons. That means it has six electrons in its outer energy level.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: p. 26
TOP: Atoms

55. The number of electrons in the outer energy level of an atom determines how it behaves chemically.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 26 TOP: Atoms

56. The formula for glucose is $C_6H_{12}O_6$. This indicates that there are 24 atoms in a molecule of glucose.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 27
TOP: Elements, molecules, and compounds

57. The electrolyte most often formed by magnesium (Mg) is Mg^{++}. This shows that the ion has two more electrons than protons.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 27
TOP: Ionic bonds

58. Water is the most common solute in the human body.

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 29 TOP: Water

59. Both sucrose and lactose are examples of disaccharides.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 31 TOP: Carbohydrates

60. Fats tend to be solids at room temperature.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 32 TOP: Lipids

61. Both cholesterol and phospholipids form part of the structure of the cell membrane.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 32 TOP: Lipids

62. The lock-and-key model describes how two strands of DNA are able to join so precisely to form a double helix.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 34 TOP: Proteins

Human Body in Health and Disease 7th edition Patton Test Bank