1. D. Membrane structures
2. Monocarboxylic acids
3. Cyclopentanoperhydrophenathrene ring/ nucleus
4. a) dietary triacylgylerol

b) cholesterols esters

c)intestine

d) muscle

e) adipose tissue

1. a Nucleus: the major function is replication and transcription

b mitochondria: it serves as the powerhouse of the cell because they synthesize atp through aerobic respiration

c Endoplasmic retriculum; the rough E.R is biosynthesis of protein and the smooth E.R is for synthesis of lipids and also it is the site of metabolisms of certain drugs, toxic compounds and carcinogens

1. a Cerebrosides: they are the simplest glycolipids in which only one sugar residue(glucose and galactose) is linked to the ceramide. There are two major types namely the glucocerbrosides ( found in the extra neural tissue) and the galactocerebosides found in the nerve tissues

b Suphatides: they are a type of cerebrosides in which the monosaccharides contains a sulphate ester, the most common is galacto sulphate

C globosides: they contain two or more sugar molecules residues attached to the ceramide , they serve as the determinants of the ABO blood group system

D gangliosides: they are complex glycolipids derived from glycocerebosides; they contain oligosaccharides with one or more of sialic acid attached to the ceramide. The simplest gangliosides found in tissues as gMS

