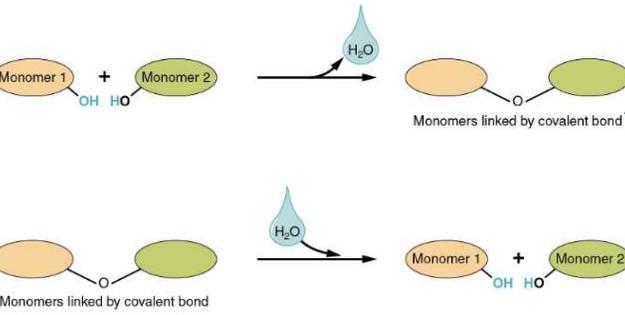


CARBOHYDRATES = _____ and their _____

monomers are an _____ unit (or _____) of macromolecules

polymers are multiple _____ put together

Typically end in _____.



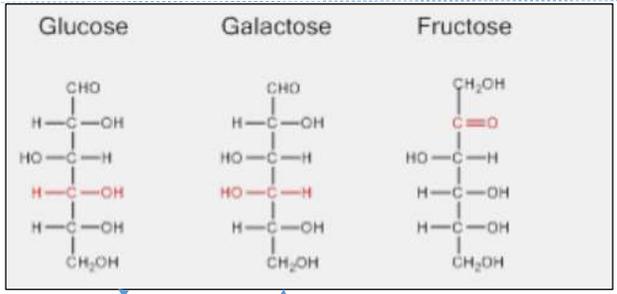
Super Important theme of Biology
Structure determines _____

"Carbo-" = Carbon → _____
"-hydrates" = Water → _____

The ratio from Carbohydrates is always 1 carbon: 1 water

How many hydrogens and oxygens would a carbohydrate have if it had 6 carbons?

What general process assembles monomers together into polymers?
What general process disassembles polymers back into monomers?
What molecule is key to both reactions?

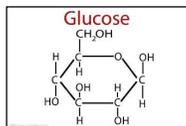


The _____ of carbons as well as the _____ of the hydrogens and oxygens change the _____ of the carbohydrate.
If I change the _____, I change the function!!!!

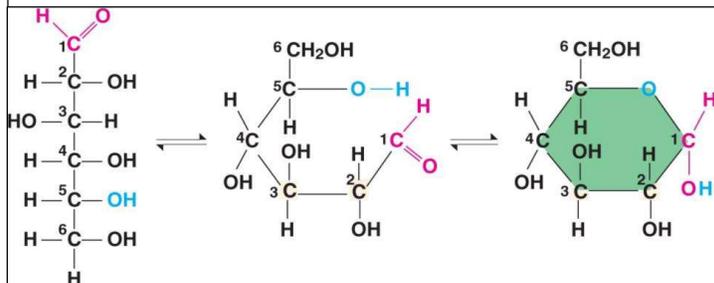
These 3 have different _____ so we expect them to _____ differently!!!!

Speaking of different structures, carbohydrates form different structures in aqueous (water) environments. Carbohydrates form rings! If they change structure, they change _____

Monosaccharides

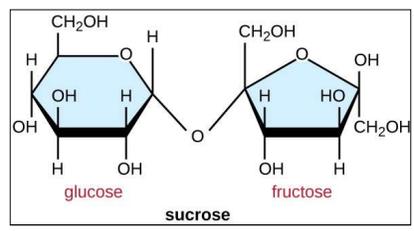


These are the _____ (building blocks) for carbohydrates.
Typically have 3-7 carbons.
Common examples include _____, Fructose, and Galactose.



Disaccharides

_____ monosaccharides put together by a covalent bond called a _____.
In the body, covalent bonds are formed by _____.
Sucrose is _____ and is made of _____ + _____.
Maltose is made of _____ + _____.
Lactose is found in _____ and is made of _____ + _____.



Polysaccharides

These are _____ of carbohydrates. Basically, these are a bunch of _____ put together.
Just like with disaccharides, least are formed by _____.
See NEXT PAGE for Examples!

