UNIT 2, PART 2

1. Carbohydrate-organic compounds made of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; H and O in a 2:1 ratio; examples: sugars, starches, cellulose
2. Sugars-carbohydrates made by plants, provide fuel (energy) for living things
3. Monosaccharide-simples sugars containing 5 or 6 carbon atoms, C6H12O6 or C5H10O5
4. Disaccharides-two simple sugars combined, C5H22O11
5. Polysaccharide-complex carbohydrates made of MANY simple sugars chemically combined
6. Dehydration synthesis-the formation of a large molecule by chemically combining 2 small molecules and removing a water molecule.
7. Hydrolysis-the chemical breakdown of a large molecule into small molecules by the addition of a water molecule
8. Lipids-organic energy storage compounds made of C, H, and O
9. Triglyceride-contains 3 fatty acid molecules and 1 glycerol molecule
10. Phospholipids- have two, rather than three, fatty acids attached to a molecule of glycerol
11. Waxes-type of structural lipid consisting of a long fatty-acid chain joined to a long alcohol chain
12. Nucleic acids-complex biological compounds made of chains of nucleotides, serve as instructions for protein synthesis
13. Nucleotide-made up of a phosphate group, a five-carbon sugar, and a ring-shaped nitrogenous base
14. Protein-most common structural organic compounds in living things and participate in every process within cells, made of C, H, N, and O
15. Amino acid- building blocks of protein
16. Peptide Bond-when two amino acids form a covalent bond to make proteins by releasing a water molecule
17. Catalysts-substance that changes the rate of a chemical reaction without being affected by the reaction
18. Enzymes-proteins that act as catalysts in living organisms
19. Substrate –substance(s) that an enzyme causes to react
20. Active site-area where enzyme and substrate fit together during reaction