BIOLOGY WORKSHEET

Grade:X " CARBOHYDRATES" Students name:_____

Fill the gab according with the video using these words in the table. point 22/__

polysaccharide	**Galactose**	**energy**	**Fructose**	**oxygen**	**disaccharides**
sugars	**hydrogens**	**Lactose**	**Monosaccharides**	**structural**	**Macromolecule**

Carbohydrates are a _____made up of Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen in a 1:2:1 ratio, so there is one carbon for every two _____and one _____in all carbohydrates. They are also known as _____and have several key functions in living organisms: Rapid _____production through glycolysis, energy storage as glycogen in animals and starch in plants, and a _____component of plants as cellulose and crustaceans and insects as chitin. The simplest form of carbohydrates are called_____. Mono means "one" and saccharide means "sugar" so a monosaccharide is a single carbohydrate molecule. Examples include glucose, an important simple sugar that is a key energy source in living organisms and the core of many structural carbohydrates. _____is the sugar found in many fruits. _____is a sugar found in yogurt and is less sweet than fructose and glucose, and Ribose is monosaccharide that helps form DNA. You are probably also familiar with some_____, which are two monosaccharides chemically bound together. Examples include Sucrose, which is common table sugar and as formed from glucose and fructose, and _____is the sweetener in milk formed from galactose and glucose. People who are lactose intolerant have low levels of the protein lactase, which breaks down lactose, and if they can't break down lactose, your stomach will be upset. When more than two monosaccharides are combined, a _____is formed. Starch, glycogen, and cellulose are all examples of polysaccharides, and they are all made of the same monomer, glucose. The way the glucose is bound together determines whether the resulting saccharide is starch, glycogen, or cellulose. Needless to say, carbohydrates are pretty important.

LIVEWORKSHEETS