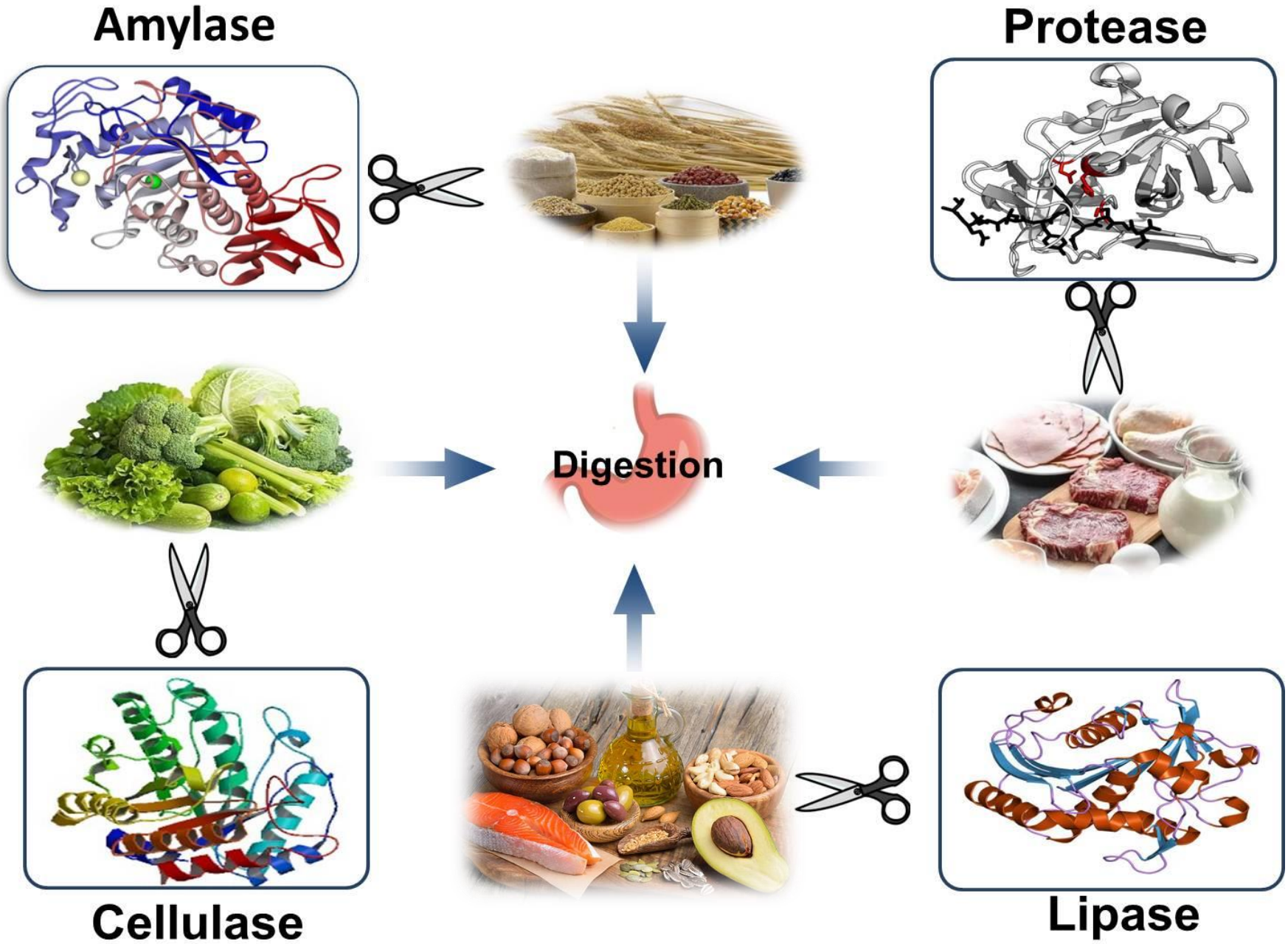
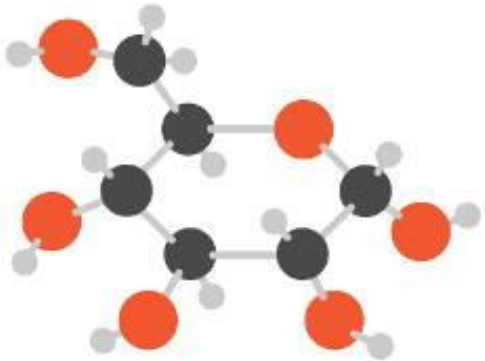

Amylase
Protease
Digestion
Cellulase
Lipase

Carbohydrates

- **The most basic units of carbohydrates, <u>simple carbohydrates</u> (*sugars or monosaccharides*) are used for the cell's immediate energy demands.**

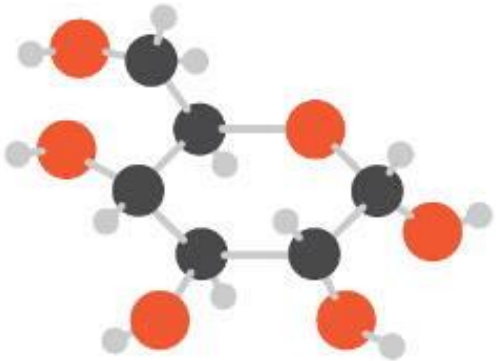
Hydrogen
Oxygen
Carbon

SOME COMMON MONOSACCHARIDES



Glucose
$C_6H_{12}O_6$

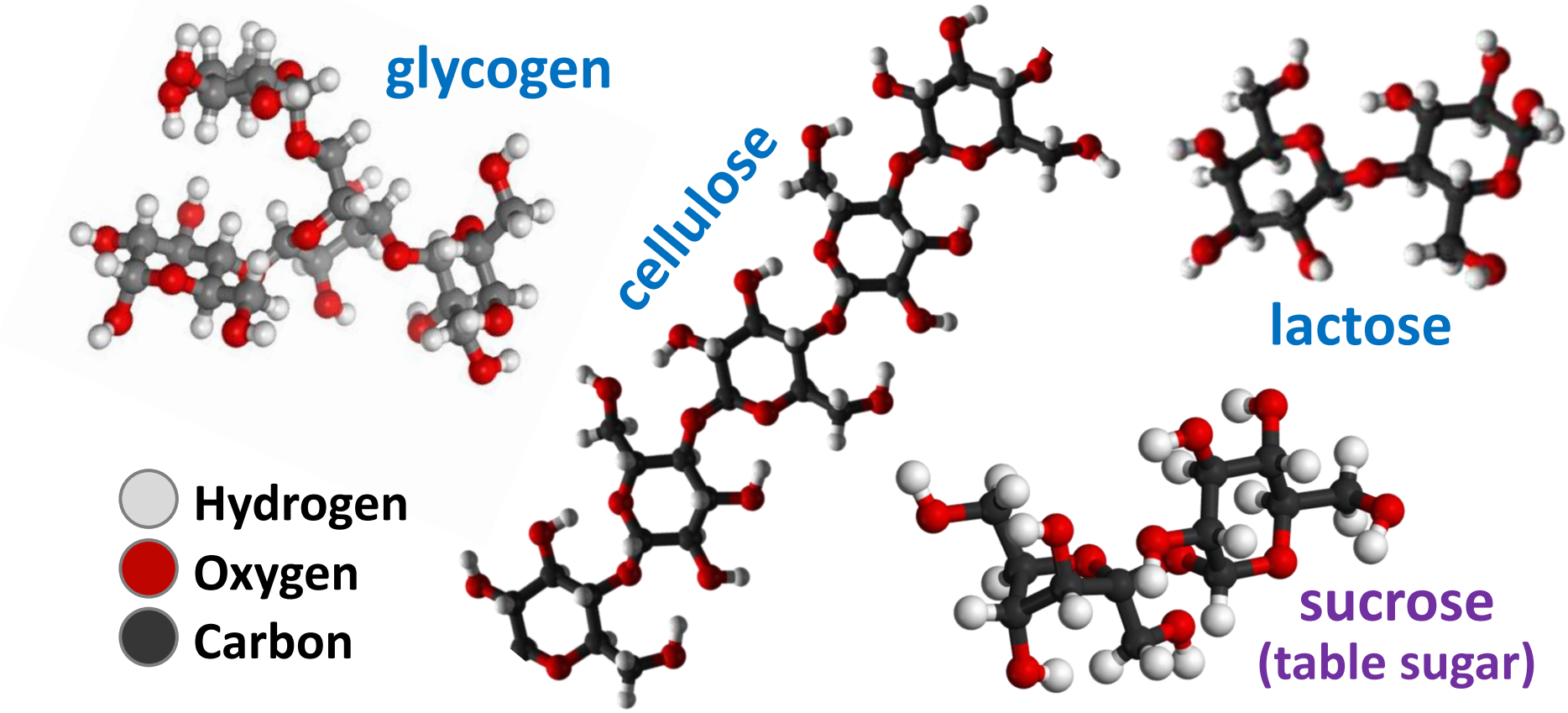
Fructose
$C_6H_{12}O_6$



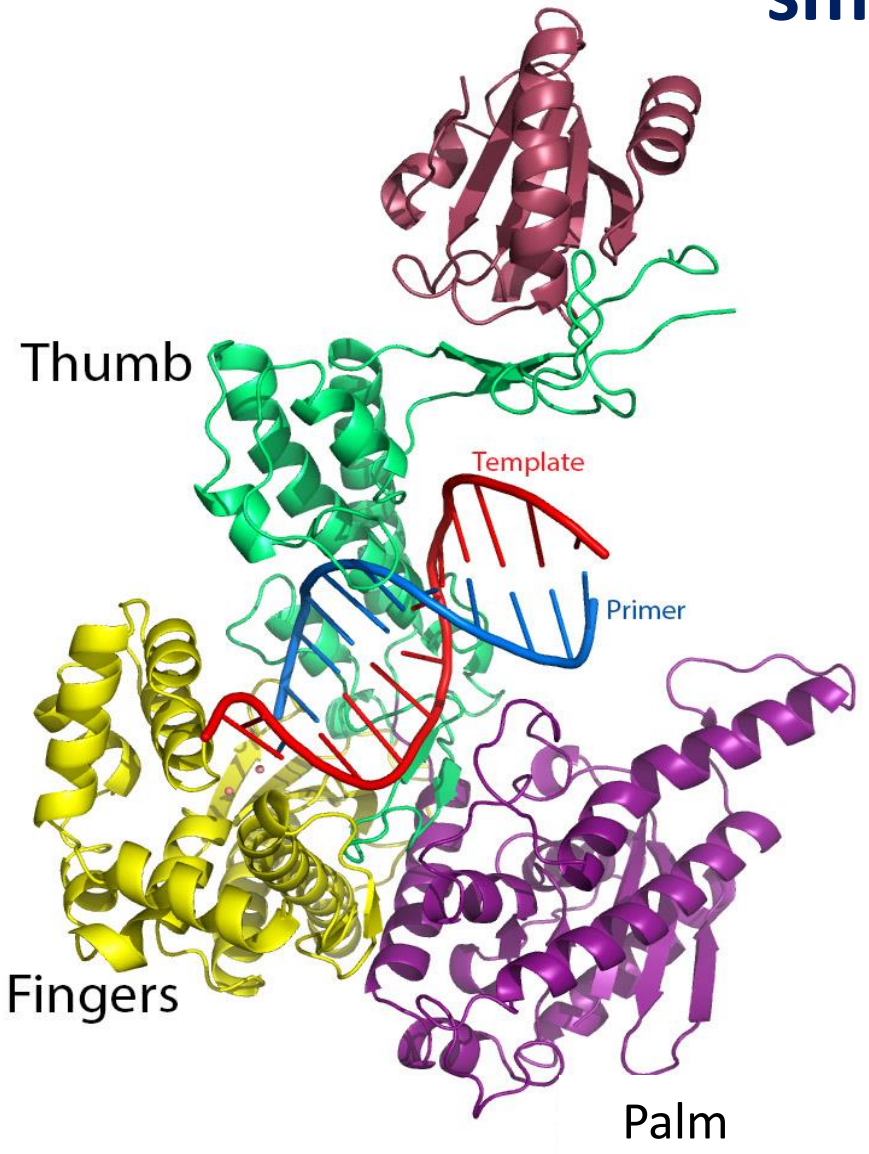
Galactose
$C_6H_{12}O_6$

Carbohydrates

- **<u>Complex carbohydrates</u> (*polysaccharides*) can serve as intracellular energy stores (*starches* and *glycogen*) or have structural functions (*cellulose* and *chitin*); they are also found on a cell's surface, where they play a crucial role in cell recognition.**

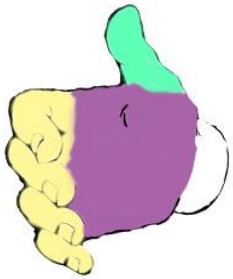


Some proteins build bigger molecules from smaller blocks, like putting Legos together.



DNA replication, or the copying of a cell's DNA, is no simple task! One of the key molecules in DNA replication is the *enzyme*

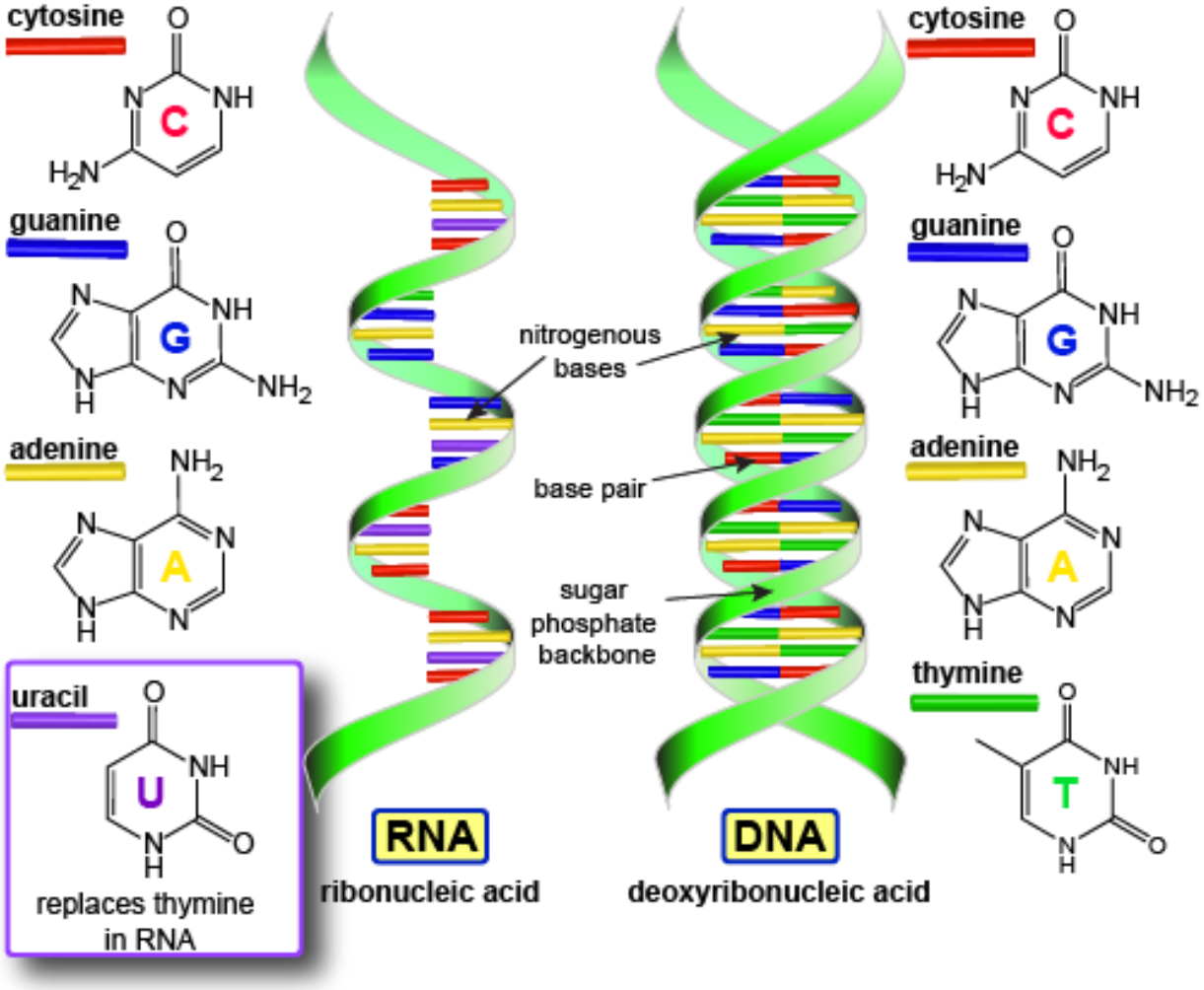
DNA POLYMERASE



which is responsible for synthesizing DNA by adding nucleotides one by one to the growing DNA chain.

Nucleic Acids: Hereditary Material

All cells <u>store information</u> required to build and maintain the cell (*genetic information*) and <u>constantly use it</u>.



Nucleic acids are the molecules that

contain (Deoxyribonucleic acid, DNA)

and

help express (ribonucleic acid, RNA)

this information.