

Four principal classes of organic compounds.

Carbohydrates

Lipids

Proteins

Nucleic acids

Where can you find carbohydrates?

pop

cereal

Potatoes

Pasta

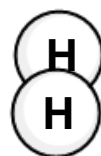
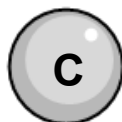
fruit

POP tarts

candy

f.v.g

**What is this
ratio?**



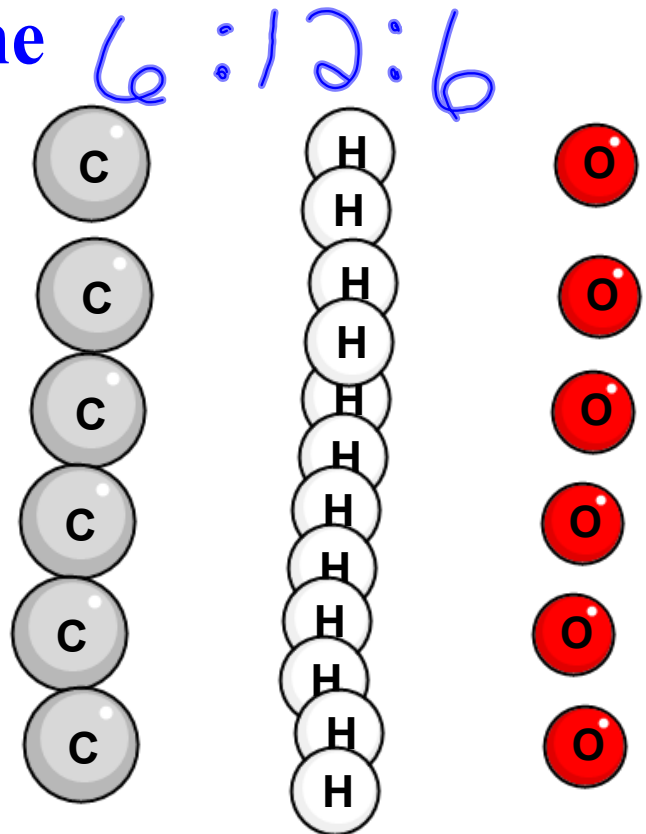
1 : 2 : 1

Single sugars are the building block of carbohydrates.

Examples:

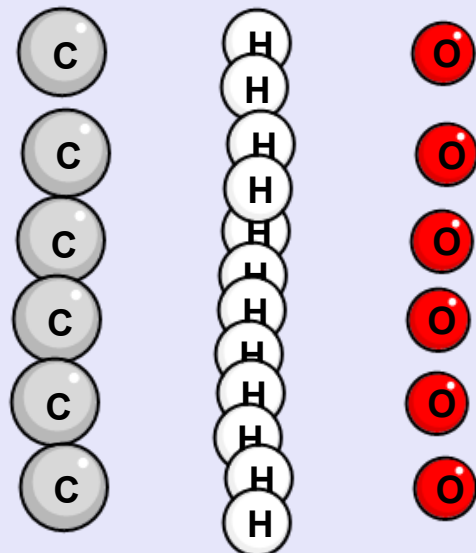
Glucose

Fructose

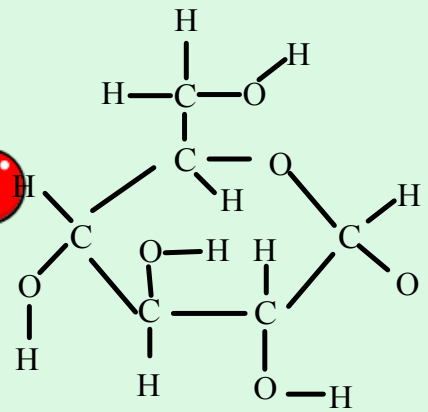
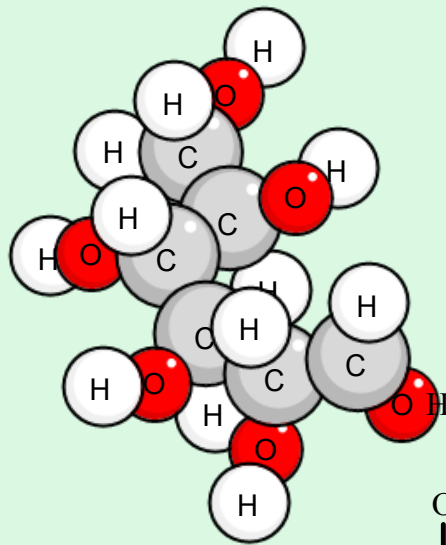
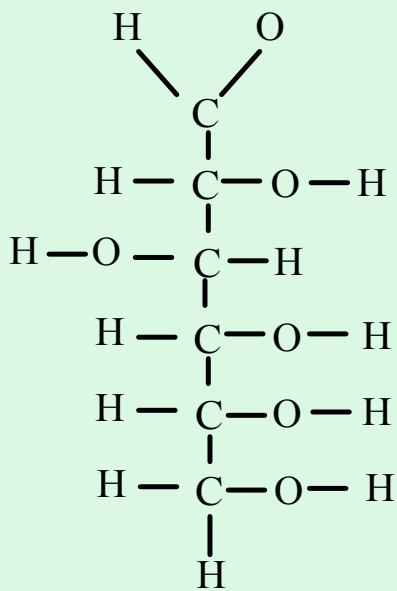


Single sugars are also known
as monosaccharides.

1 sugar

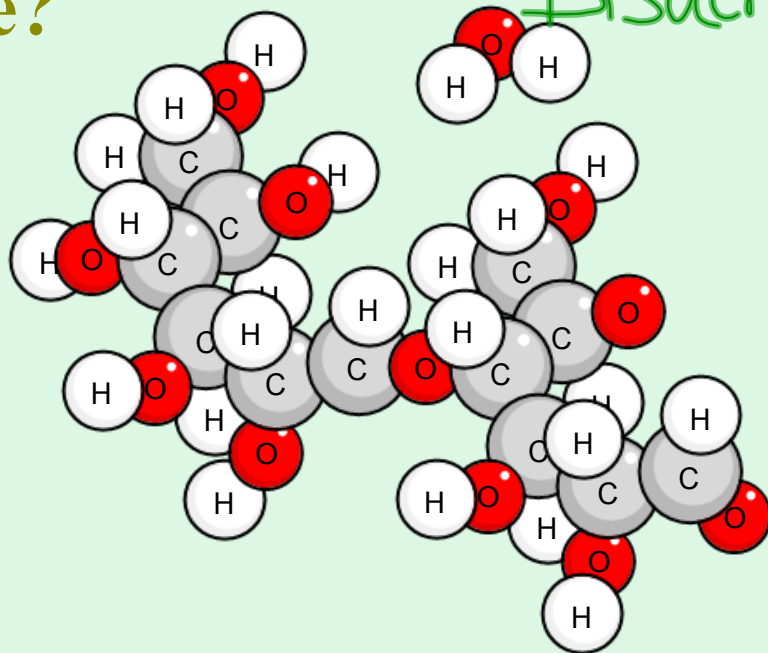


Glucose



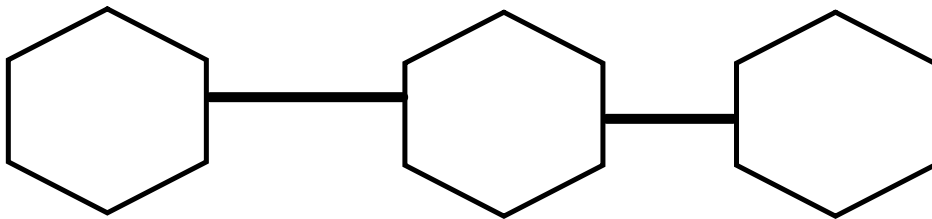
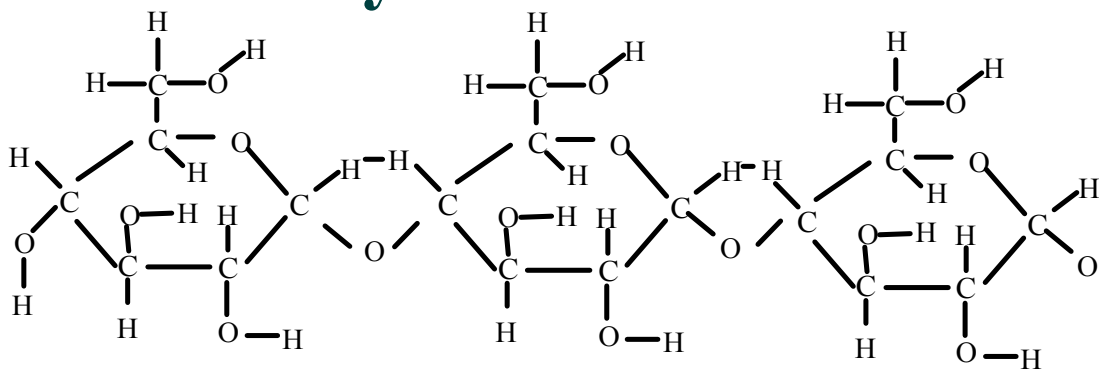
What do you notice about this picture?

Disaccharide



Maltose

Polysaccharide



<http://www.mansfield.ohio-state.edu/~sabedon/biol1025.htm>



Lipids are non-polar molecules that are not soluble in water.

Examples:

Fats

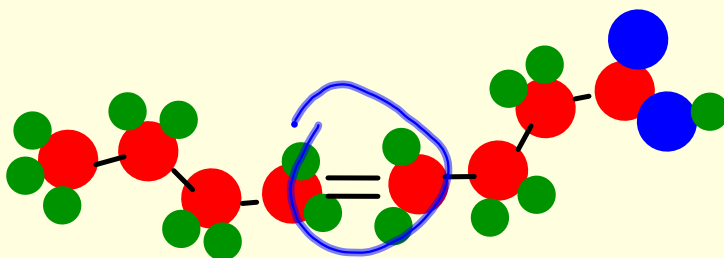
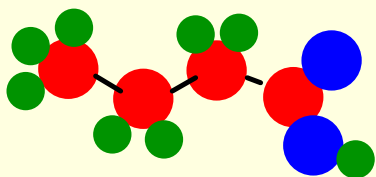
Phospholipids

Cholesterol

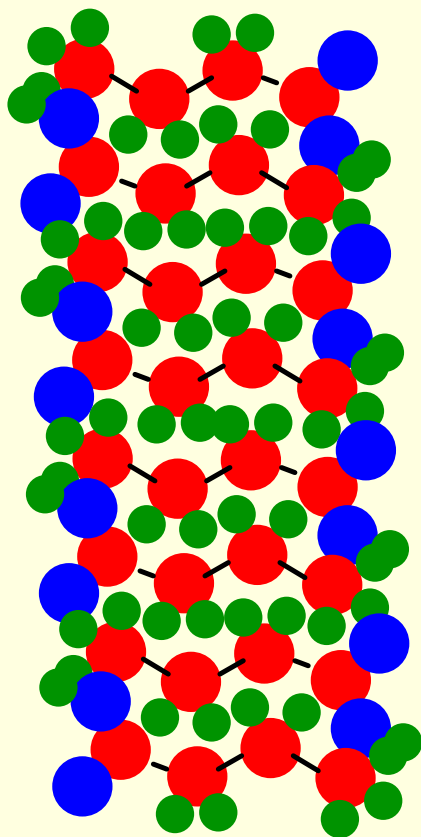
Chlorophyll

**Fats- lipids
that store
energy**

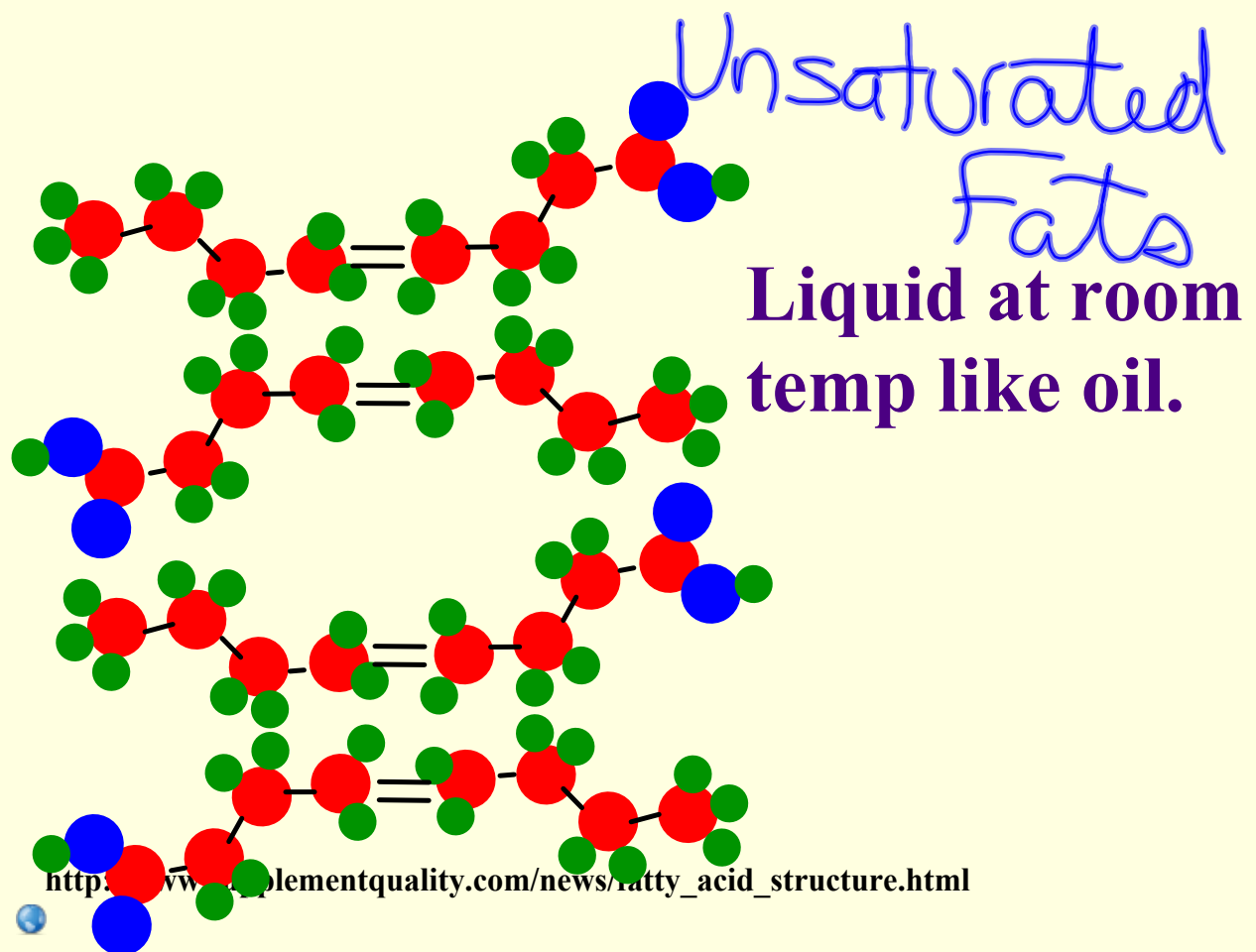
**What is the
difference?**



Saturated Fats

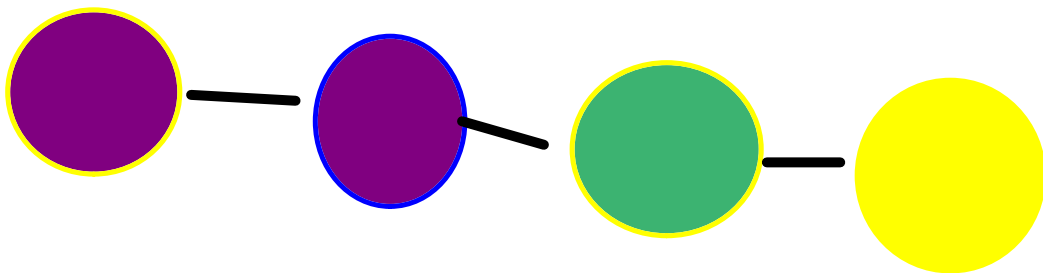


**Solid at room
temp like
butter, lard,
grease.**

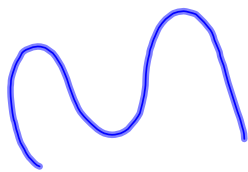


Proteins- a chain of amino acids

Amino acids- building blocks of proteins



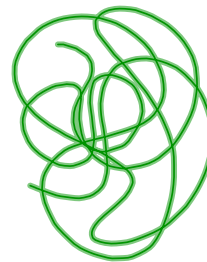
Primary
Structure



Secondary
Structure

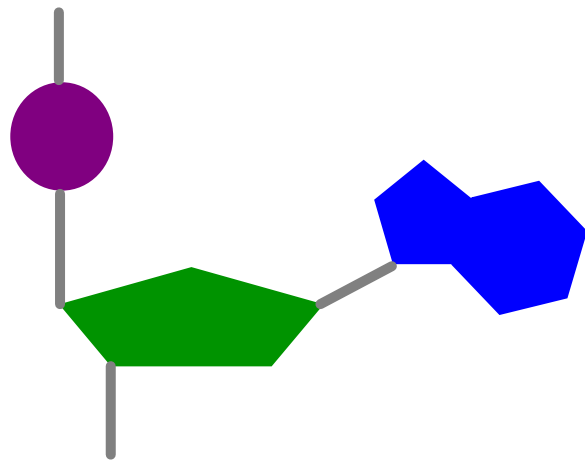


Tertiary
Structure

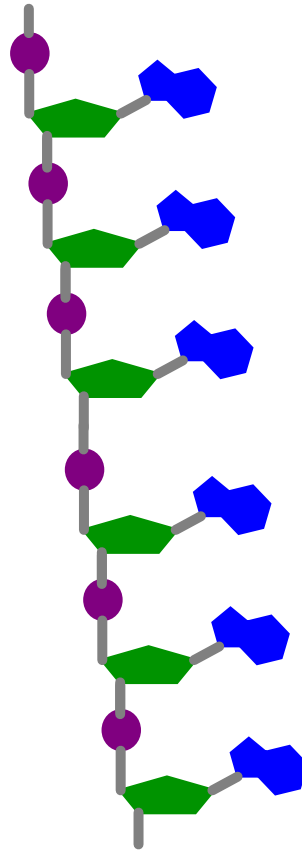


**Proteins are
found in
ligaments,
tendons, hair,
bones, muscles.**

Nucleotide-
three parts a
sugar, a base,
and a
phosphate
group

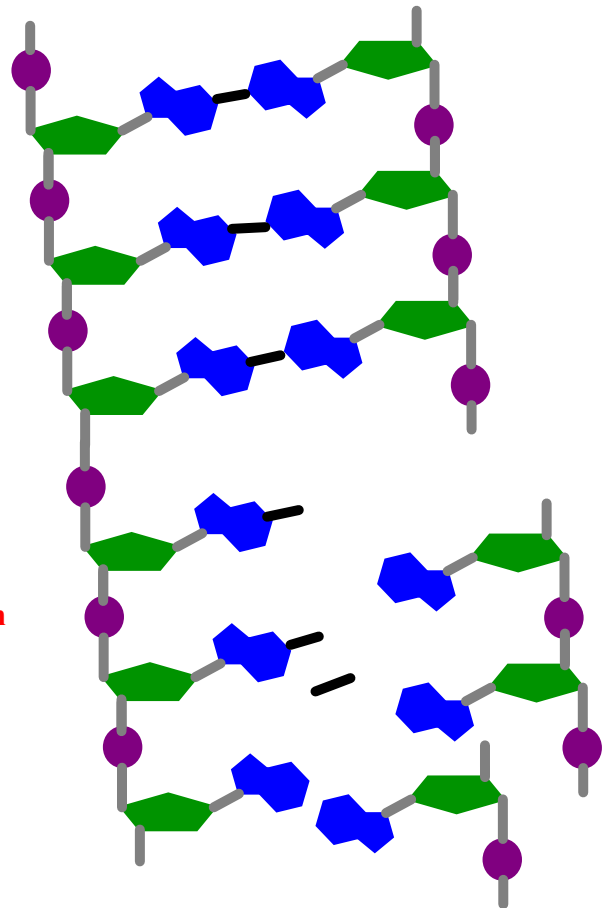


Nucleic acid



DNA

<http://biology.clc.uc.edu/courses/bio104/dna.htm>



RNA

