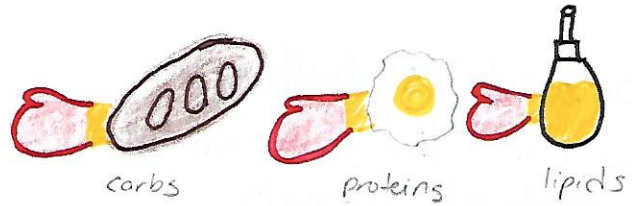


# Inorganic

Vs.

# Organic

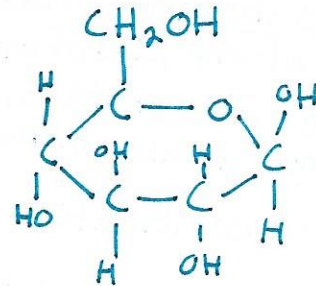


- Does not contain carbon and hydrogen together.
- Water is an important inorganic compound used to regulate temperature, and dissolve minerals.
- Salts help carry electrical impulses through vertebrate organisms.
- Acids and bases have a specific pH that is invaluable for balance.
- pH is the power of hydrogen. The pH level can vary between 0 and 14.
- Buffers are mixtures that can react with acids or bases to keep the pH within a certain range.

A macromolecule is a large organic molecule made up of subunits.

## CARBOHYDRATES

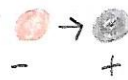
- for immediate energy force



- Carbon, Hydrogen, and Oxygen
- Monomers - Monosaccharides (simple sugars - Glucose, galactose, fructose)
- Polymers - Di- and Polysaccharides (sucrose, maltose, lactose)
- Indicators
  - For simple Carbs  
Benedict's solution
  - For complex carbs  
Lugol's solution (iodine)



- +    ++    +++



- +



## Lipids

- Long term energy storage
- Part of cell membrane
- Insulation
- Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen
- Monomers (Glycerol + 3 fatty acids)
- Polymers (Lipids)

## Indicators

- Brown bag test. If solution leaves a grease stain it is a lipid.

Fatty Acid

Fatty Acid

Fatty Acid

Glycerol