Biological Macromolecules

**Directions:** Write either Protein (P), Lipid (L), Carbohydrate (C), or Nucleic acid (N) before each statement.

(C) The monomers are monosaccharides

(C) The basic formula is C:H:O but does not have a greater than 2:1 C:O (carboxyl group)

(P) An example of these macromolecules are enzymes

(P) The monomers are amino acids

(N) Its main function is to make up genetic information

(L) Its monomers are fatty acid and glycerol

(C) Its main functions are energy and/or structure

(L) Its main functions are to repel water, store energy, and add protection

(P) The basic formula is CHON

(N) The monomers are nucleotides

(N) Some examples of this macromolecule are RNA and DNA

(L) An example of this macromolecule is oil

(L) The basic formula is C:H:O but has a greater than 2:1 H:O (carboxyl group)

(N) Consist of pentose, a nitrogenous base, and a phosphate group

(C) Some examples of this macromolecule are glucose, glycogen, and cellulose

(P) Its main function is biological signaling, structure, transport, and building receptors

(N) The basic formula is CHONP

(C) An example of this macromolecule is lactose