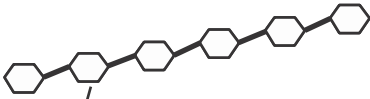




Monomer:

small molecule that is a single unit in a much larger molecule

Polymer:

large molecule (macromolecule) formed from many monomers bonded together

Type of Molecule	Functions	Example
1. Carbohydrate	broken down to provide a source of energy; make up plant cell walls	Polymer - cellulose  Monomer: <u>Glucose</u>
2. Lipid	broken down to provide a source of energy; make up cell membranes; used to make steroid hormones; cholesterol	Molecule: <u>phospholipid;</u>  phosphate group head; nonpolar fatty acid tails
3. Protein	many, including enzymes, oxygen transport, and muscle movement	Polymer: <u>polypeptide (or protein)</u>  Monomer: <u>Amino Acids</u>
4. Nucleic Acids	Types: DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid) RNA (Ribonucleic acid)	Functions: store genetic information; build proteins 