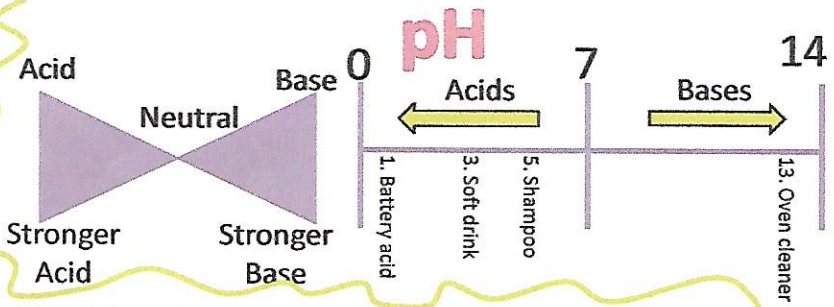
Inorganic compounds do not contain carbon and hydrogen together. They may contain carbon but no hydrogen or vice versa.

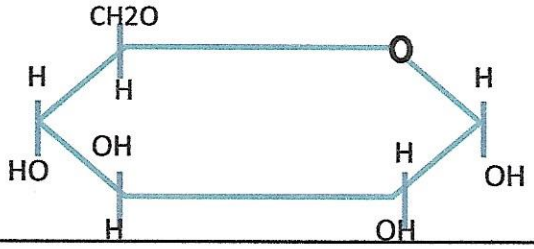


Inorganic **compounds**	*Organic* **compounds**
Does not contain hydrogen and carbon **together**	Does contain carbon and hydrogen
They may contain carbon but not hydrogen or vice versa	EX. Carbohydrates, Lipids, Proteins & Enzymes, Nucleic Acid, Water, Salt, Acids & bases (pH)

Water Organisms are composed of 80-90% of water Used to regulate temp. & dissolve minerals	Salt Partially composes of minerals Help electrical impulses travel through vertebrate
	Acid & Base (pH) Important to maintain pH in certain body parts

Carbohydrate

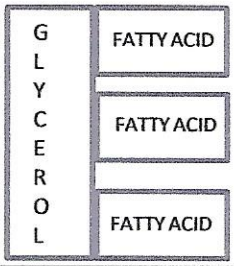
Elements: carbon, hydrogen, oxygen
Function: quick energy
Monomer: monosaccharides
Polymer: polysaccharides
Ex. Starch (plants; used for storage)
Cellulose (plants; cell wall)
Glycogen (animals; storage)
Foods: sugars, pastas, bread, milk, fruit

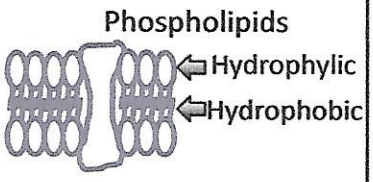


_ose words
Ex. Lactose (milk sugar)
Sucrose (table sugar)
maltose (malt sugar)

Lipids

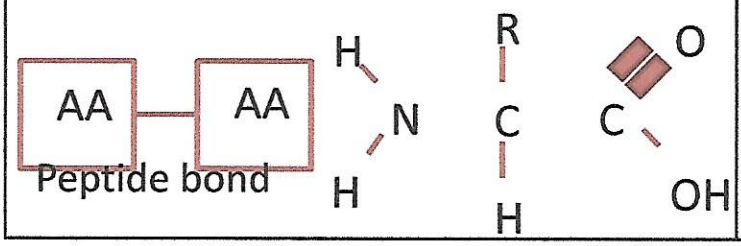
Elements: carbon, hydrogen, oxygen
Monomer: glycerol
Function: energy storage
Ex. Cuticle preserve H2O (plants)
Blubber (animal)
FATS, OILS, WAXES
Foods: butters, oils





Proteins

Elements: Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Sulfur
Monomer: Amino Acid *joined by peptide bond*
Polymer: Polypeptide
Food: Fish, Eggs, Meat
Function: Formation of bones/ muscles
Transport proteins & hemoglobin
Regulation of cell process
Ex. Hormones
Controls rate of reactions via enzymes
Regulation of insulin & blood sugar



Nucleic Acid

Elements: Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Phosphorus
Monomer: Nucleotide
Polymer: DNA & RNA
Function: Code for protein & Heredity
Nitrogen bases in DNA: A G C & T
Nitrogen bases in RNA: A G C & U

**Nucleic acid has instruction on making protein **