

Carbohydrate Worksheet

Name _____

Date _____

1. Carbohydrates are structural components in the form of _____ in plants, _____ in insects, and _____ in animals.
2. Plants store excess carbohydrates as _____ in the stems, leaves, and roots.
3. _____ are composed of 18% or more fiber, and are fed in the largest amounts to animals.
4. _____ is the most abundant nutrient in the diet.
5. Animals store carbohydrate energy in the form of _____ in the _____.
6. For every carbon atom in the carbohydrate molecule, there are/is _____ atom(s) of hydrogen.
7. The most basic carbohydrate molecule is a _____.
8. _____ is the molecule most commonly used on the cellular level for energy.
9. _____ is the sugar found in fruiting bodies.
10. All simple sugars have the _____ chemical formulas.
11. A disaccharide contains _____ simple sugars.
12. Lactose is the sugar found in _____ and is made up of a _____ molecule and a _____ molecule.
13. Sucrose is commonly known as _____ and is made up of a _____ molecule and a _____ molecule.
14. The sugar that is made up of two glucose molecules and is the building block of starches is called _____.
15. Carbohydrates are _____ in order to break them down and digest them.
16. The amount of energy needed to maintain life functions is called an animal's _____.
17. The most basic/primary need for energy stems from _____.
18. An additive to a feed ration that increases a specific nutrient is usually called a _____.
19. A feed stuff that contains high amounts of carbohydrates or fats is known as a _____.
20. Chains of sugars that are linked together to form long polymers are known as a _____.
21. When chains of starches are linked together to form a structural component in plants it is called _____.
22. Only the _____ in ruminant stomachs is able to break down the bonds created in cellulose.
23. The Greek word for sugar is _____.
24. One way to identify carbohydrates is to look for the letters _____ as the suffix to the word.