

1. The empirical formula for any monosaccharide is _____.
2. All monosaccharides are composed of two functional groups, they are _____.
3. When a monosaccharides formed a ring structure, the functional group associated with the anomeric carbon is called a(n) _____.
4. The major monosaccharides in our diets are _____ and _____.
5. Maltose contains an α -1 \rightarrow 4 glycosidic linkage while lactose contains a β -1 \rightarrow 4 linkage. Explain how these structures differs in terms of the glycosidic linkage.
6. When two monosaccharides bond together, the functional group that is created is called a(n) _____.
7. Structurally, what is the difference between starch and cellulose?
8. Explain the difference between a D- sugar and a L-sugar
9. Draw a Fischer projection model of D-Ribose and L-Ribose
10. What is the difference between ribose and 2-deoxyribose?
11. A aldose when exposed to an oxidizing agent produces a _____.
12. Amylopectin and glycogen are considered what type of carbohydrate? _____
13. The catalytic addition of one monosaccharide to another produces two products, name them.
14. Kinases are enzymes that catalytically add the functional group _____ to substrates such as sugars using _____ as the source of the functional group.