

CHO Puzzle

This puzzle contains 29 names, terms, prefixes, and acronyms that describe sugars and their polymers. Circle the terms in the matrix below that are **CAPITALIZED** in the following paragraph describing sugars. After all the words have been circled, the remaining letters in the matrix will complete a sentence describing these molecules.

CARBOHYDRATES can be **SIMPLE SUGARS** that are either **ALDOSES** or **KETOSES** and, therefore, **REDUCING** sugars. Table sugar, **SUCROSE**, is a **DISACCHARIDE** of the **HEXOSEs**, **FRUCTOSE** and **GLUCOSE**, in clycic furanose and **PYRANOSE** forms, respectively. **LACTOSE** is glucose linked to **GALACTOSE**. Plants store energy in the **POLY**saccharide, **STARCH**, which contains **AMYLOSE** and **AMYLOPECTIN**. The animal equivalent is **GLYCOGEN**. The only **MONOMER** in them is the alpha **ANOMER** of glucose. Beta-linked glucose makes **CELLULOSE** or **CHITIN**. Complex molecules like **GLYCOLIPIDS** and **GLYCOPROTEINS** have sugars attached. Finally, phophodi**ESTER** bonds link **RIBOSE** units in the backbone of **RNA**. Converting the pentose into deoxy form produces a **DNA** strand.

N	I	E	T	O	R	P	O	C	Y	L	G	S	U
N	I	T	I	H	C	G	L	U	C	O	S	E	G
K	E	T	O	S	E	S	S	E	S	O	D	L	A
E	A	G	C	H	E	X	O	S	E	I	P	E	R
S	S	L	S	E	S	O	B	I	R	A	Y	S	S
O	U	Y	T	M	P	A	M	A	M	K	R	O	N
T	G	C	A	R	B	O	H	Y	D	R	A	T	E
C	A	O	R	E	N	C	L	L	I	F	N	C	G
A	R	L	C	O	C	O	E	Y	S	W	O	U	O
L	N	I	H	A	S	E	L	P	M	I	S	R	C
A	A	P	S	E	R	E	M	O	N	A	E	F	Y
G	N	I	C	U	D	E	R	E	T	S	E	E	L
E	D	D	C	E	L	L	U	L	O	S	E	T	G

Use the remaining letters to fill in the following sentence:

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