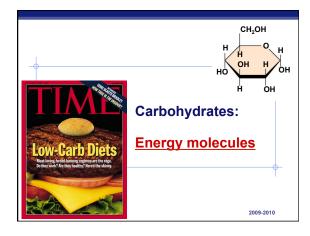
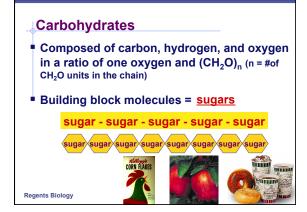
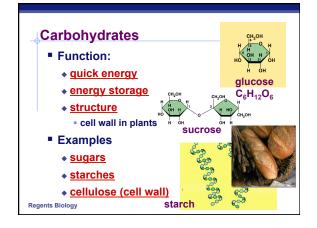
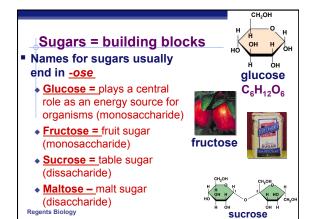
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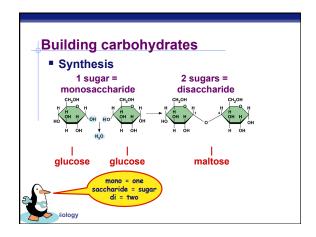




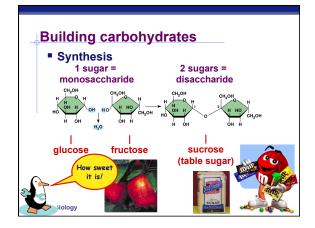


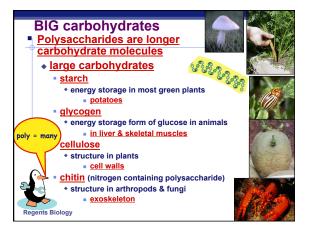


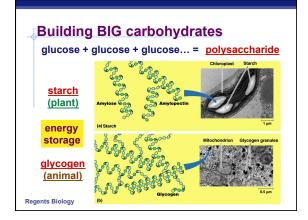


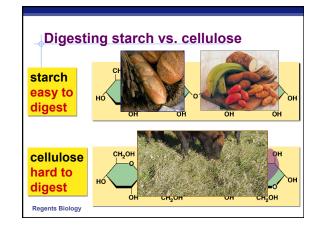


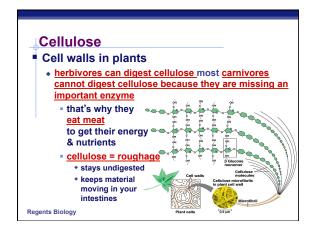
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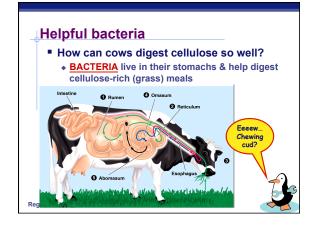






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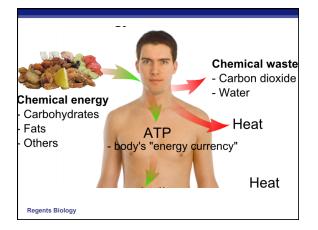
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What happens to carbohydrates that we eat

- In the body, carbs provide energy for working muscles, provide fuel for the central nervous system, enable fat metabolism, and prevent proteins from being used as energy.
- It is broken down into smaller units of sugar in the stomach and small intestine and are absorbed and then enter the bloodstream where they travel to the liver.
- Additional info at http://www.extension.iastate.edu/ humansciences/content/carbohydrate

Regents Biology



What is ATP

- Chemical energy is stored in biological molecules and can be converted to other forms of energy when needed.
- The most important biological molecule that provided chemical energy is called Adenosine triphosphate or ATP
 - It is a multipurpose storehouse of chemical energy that can be used by cells in a variety of reactions
- It is the most abundant energy-carrier molecule in cells and is found in all types of organisms.
 Regents Biology

