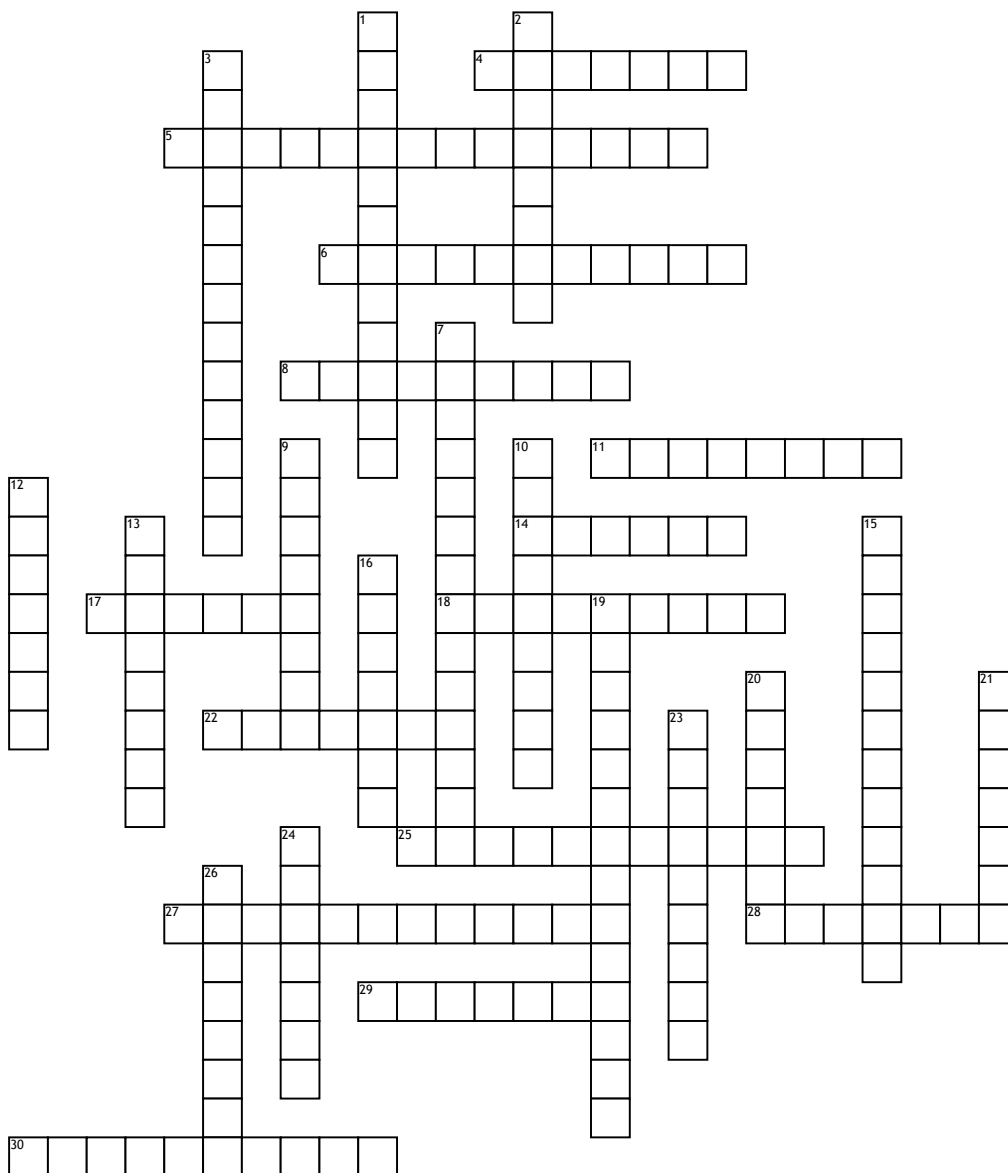


Name: _____

Date: _____

Biochemistry



Across

4. The sugar found in milk
5. Any of a class of carbohydrates formed by repeating units linked together by glycosidic bonds.
6. A lipid that is associated particularly with animal plasma membranes and is linked to deposits in blood vessels and corresponding disorders of the heart.
8. An organic compound composed of a central atom to which are bonded a hydrogen atom. they are the building blocks of polypeptides and proteins.
11. a simple ketonic monosaccharide found in many plants, where it is often bonded to glucose to form the disaccharide sucrose.
14. A polysaccharide carbohydrate consisting of a large number of glucose monosaccharide units joined together by glycosidic bonds found especially in seeds, bulbs, and tubers.
17. A protein or part protein molecule made by an organism and used as a catalyst in a specific biochemical reaction.
18. A carbohydrate found in cell walls.
22. made from monomers linked by chemical bonds.
25. a chemical reaction that involves the loss of a water molecule from the reacting molecule
27. refers to a fat with a chemical nature in which the carbon atoms are saturated with hydrogen atoms and do not contain double bonds between carbon atoms.
28. short chain of amino acids.

29. organic compounds that contain four rings of carbon atoms.

30. A chemical reaction in which water is used to break down a compound; this is achieved by breaking a covalent bond in the compound by inserting a water molecule across the bond.

Down

1. A sugar consisting of two linked monosaccharide molecules.
2. A chemical that promotes a reaction between other chemicals and may take part in the reaction but emerges in its original form.
3. lecithin, that are composed mainly of fatty acids, and a simple organic molecule such as glycerol.
7. A simple sugar, example: fructose, glucose, and ribose.
9. A 3-carbon alcohol molecule that combines with fatty acids to form fats and oils.
10. Of or pertaining to something that cannot be dissolved
12. food that is grown without using or applying synthetic pesticides, fungicides, inorganic fertilizers, or preservatives.
13. process modifying the molecular structure of a protein.
15. An organic compound made of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, with the hydrogen and oxygen atoms in a 2:1 ratio.
16. A molecule (or compound) that consists of a single unit and can join with others in forming a dimer, trimer, or polymer.

19. a fat containing fatty acids with one or more double-bonded carbon atoms; each double bond in the carbon chains reduces by one the number of hydrogen atoms that can be bonded to the carbons; they are usually liquid at room temperature.

20. the radical, meaning it is the variable part of amino acids

21. A crystalline sugar found in many plants, especially sugar cane, sugar beets, and sugar maple. it is used widely as a sweetener.

23. Any of the group of a long chain of hydrocarbon derived from the breakdown of fats. It has a single carboxylic group and aliphatic tail.

24. the main type of sugar in the blood and is the major source of energy for the body's cells

26. Of or denoting the acid radical $-\text{COOH}$, present in most organic acids.