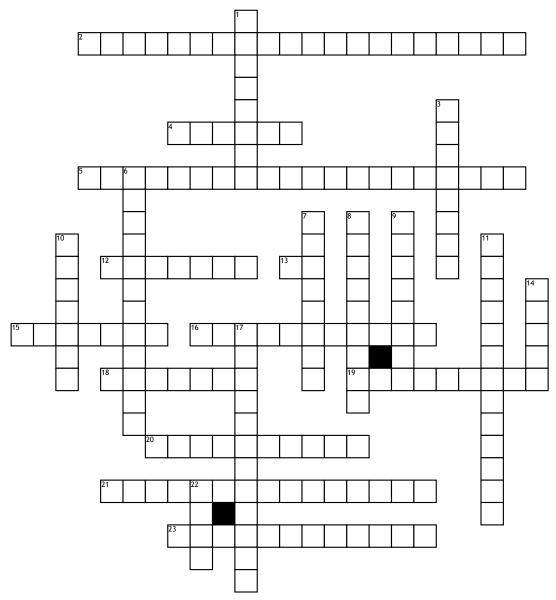
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## Biology Vocab.



## **Across**

- 2. Combining of two compounds into a single compound that occurs in association with the loss of a small molecule between them
- A catalyst or a chemical produced by cells to generally speed up specific chemical reaction
- **5.** A chemical reaction that builds up molecules by losing water molecules.
- **12.** A molecule that may react chemically to another molecule of the same type to form a larger molecule
- **13.** A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution
- **15.** A substance that cannot be decomposed into simpler substances by chemical means
- **16.** may be in the form of DNA or RNA molecules containing the genetic information important for all cellular functions and heredity.

- **18.** made from monomers linked by chemical bonds
- **19.** A chemical bond formed between two ions with opposite charges.
- **20.** An essential structural component of living cells and source of energy for animals; includes simple sugars with small molecules
- **21.** A model for enzyme-substrate interaction suggesting that the enzyme and the substrate possess specific complementary geometric shapes that fit exactly into one another.
- 23. sharing electrons between two or more atoms

## Down

- 1. A substance capable of initiating or speeding up a chemical reaction
- **3.** the structure, function, and makeup of biologically important molecules such as DNA, RNA, and proteins.

- **6.** A type of chemical bond that is formed when the slightly positive hydrogen atom of a polar covalent bond forms
- 7. The force of attraction between unlike molecules, or the attraction between the surfaces of contacting bodies.
- 8. The building block of protein
- **9.** The intermolecular force that holds together alike molecules in a substance
- **10.** A molecule composed of polymers of amino acids joined together by peptide bonds
- 11. usually used to refer to large biological polymers, such as nucleic acids and proteins, which are made up of small monomers linked together.
- **14.** Its major biological functions involve energy storage
- **17.** Examples include sugar, starch, cellulose and gums. Supplement.
- 22. the basic unit of a chemical element.