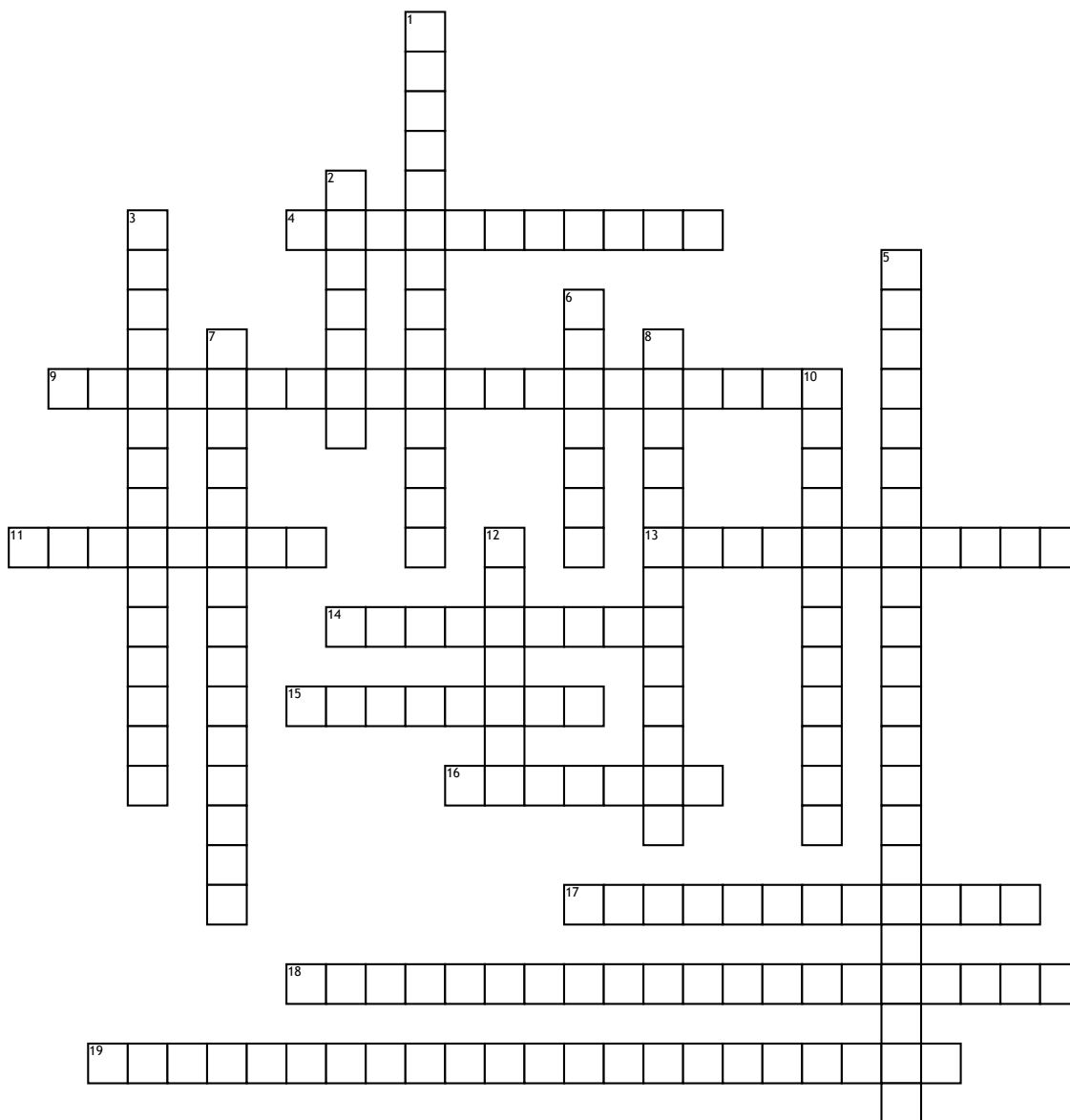


Name: _____

Date: _____

Carbon Chemistry



Across

4. mixtures of hydrocarbons that formed from the remains of plants or animals
9. all of the bonds are single bonds
11. are organic compounds that organism need in small amounts but cant produce
13. an organic compound that contains only the elements hydrogen and carbon
14. a compound that contains both carboxyl and amino functional groups in the same molecule
15. the smaller molecules that join together to form a polymer
16. are proteins that act as catalysts for reactions in cells
17. large nitrogen-containing polymers found mainly in the nuclei of cells

18. hydrocarbons that contain similar ring structures

19. one or more hydrocarbon atoms have been replaced by an atom or group of atoms

Down

1. plants chemically combine carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates
2. a large molecule that forms when many smaller molecules are linked together by covalent bonds
3. the substituted atom or group of atoms
5. a hydrocarbon that contains one or more double or triple bonds
6. compounds with the same molecular formula but different structural formulas

7. contains carbon and hydrogen often combined with a few other elements such as oxygen and nitrogen

8. simple sugars, slightly more complex sugars such as sucrose, and polymers built from sugar monomers
10. all the atoms are linked by covalent bonds

12. a polymer in which at least 100 amino acid monomer are linked through bonds between an amino group and a carboxyl group