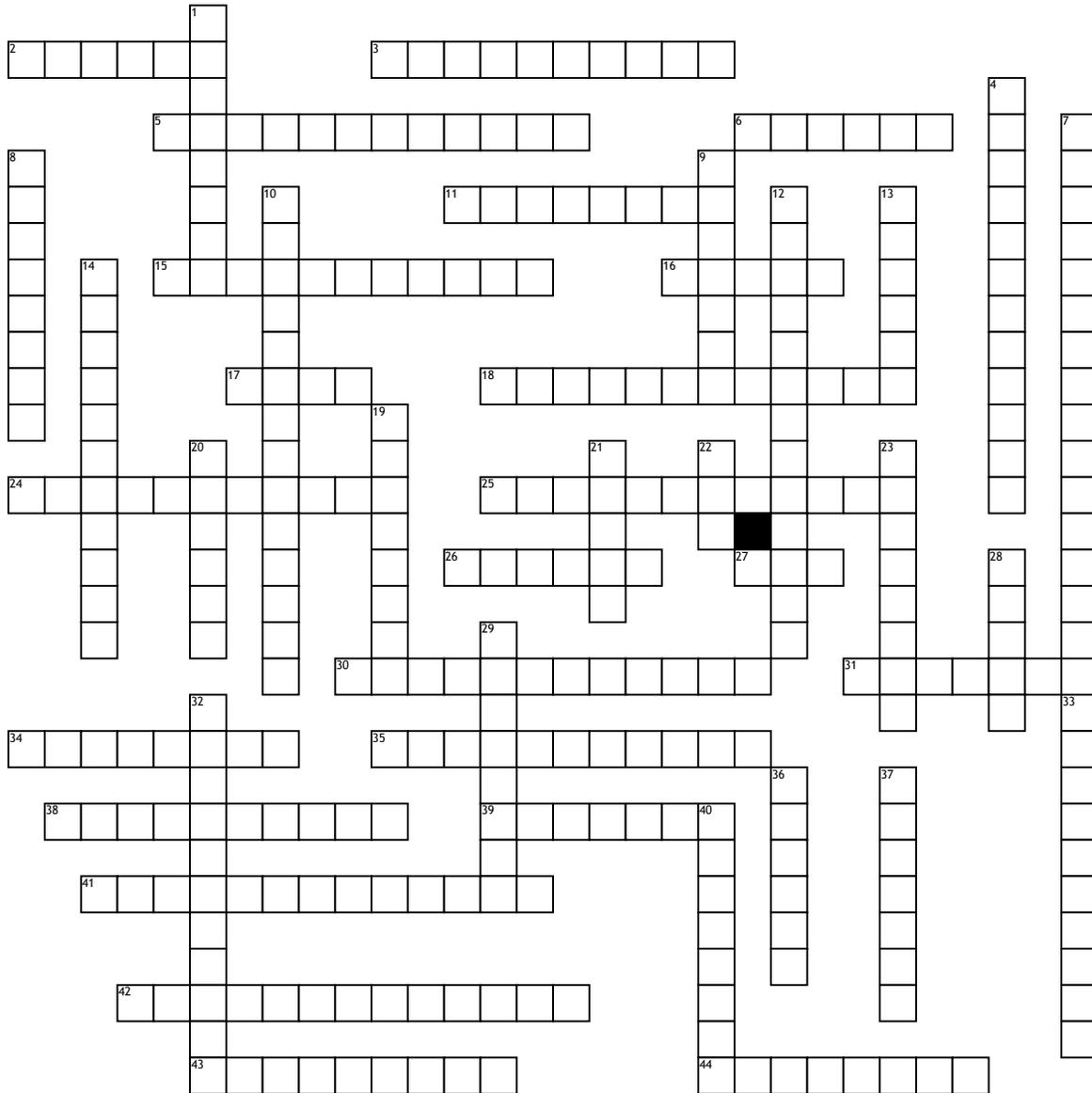


Chapter 2 Vocabulary



Across

2. dna is _ stranded
3. number of particles in a 1 L solution
5. number of proteins in the nucleus of an atom
6. What is the term for anything that occupies space and has mass
11. equal sharing of electrons
15. water-fearing
16. the most important and abundant inorganic compound in all living systems
17. dissolves into H⁺ and one or more anions
18. huge organic molecules that contain C, H, O, nitrogen, and phosphorus
24. important component of cell membranes and starting material for synthesizing other steroids
25. What is the most common and strongest chemical bond?
26. resists pH change
27. relays instructions from the genes in the cell's nucleus
30. water loving
31. the solvent dissolves the _
34. one mole of solute in 1 L solution
35. What is the term for electrically charged atom or group of atoms with an unpaired electron in outermost shell?
38. monomers of proteins

39. same number of protons, different numbers of neutrons
 41. Unequal sharing of electrons
 42. most plentiful lipids in the body
 43. repeated twisting (alpha helix) or folding (pleated sheet)
 44. neutrons have _ charge
- Down**
1. 3-D shape structure determines function
 4. outermost electron shell
 7. three major carbs: monosaccharides, disaccharies, and _
 8. has four rings of carbon atoms
 9. What compound always contains carbon?
 10. happens at the water surface, an inward attraction holding water molecules together
 12. forces of attraction that hold together atoms of a molecule
 13. contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen but they do not have 2:1 ratio of hydrogen to oxygen
 14. If an ionic compound breaks apart in a solution (into + and - ions) it is called _
 19. moles per kilogram solvent
 20. What has the same molecular formula, different structural formula and different properties?
 21. dissociate into OH⁻ and one or more cations

22. forms genetic code inside each cell
23. attraction between water and something else
28. dissociates into anions and cations, none of which are either H⁺ or OH⁻
29. attraction between water molecules
32. derived from a fatty acid called arachidonic acid
33. suspended material may mix with the liquid or suspending medium for some time, but it will eventually settle out
36. What is the term for a positively charged ion
37. differs from a solution mainly on the basis of the size of its particles with the particles in the colloid being large enough to scatter light
40. water mixed with nonpolar liquid (breast milk)