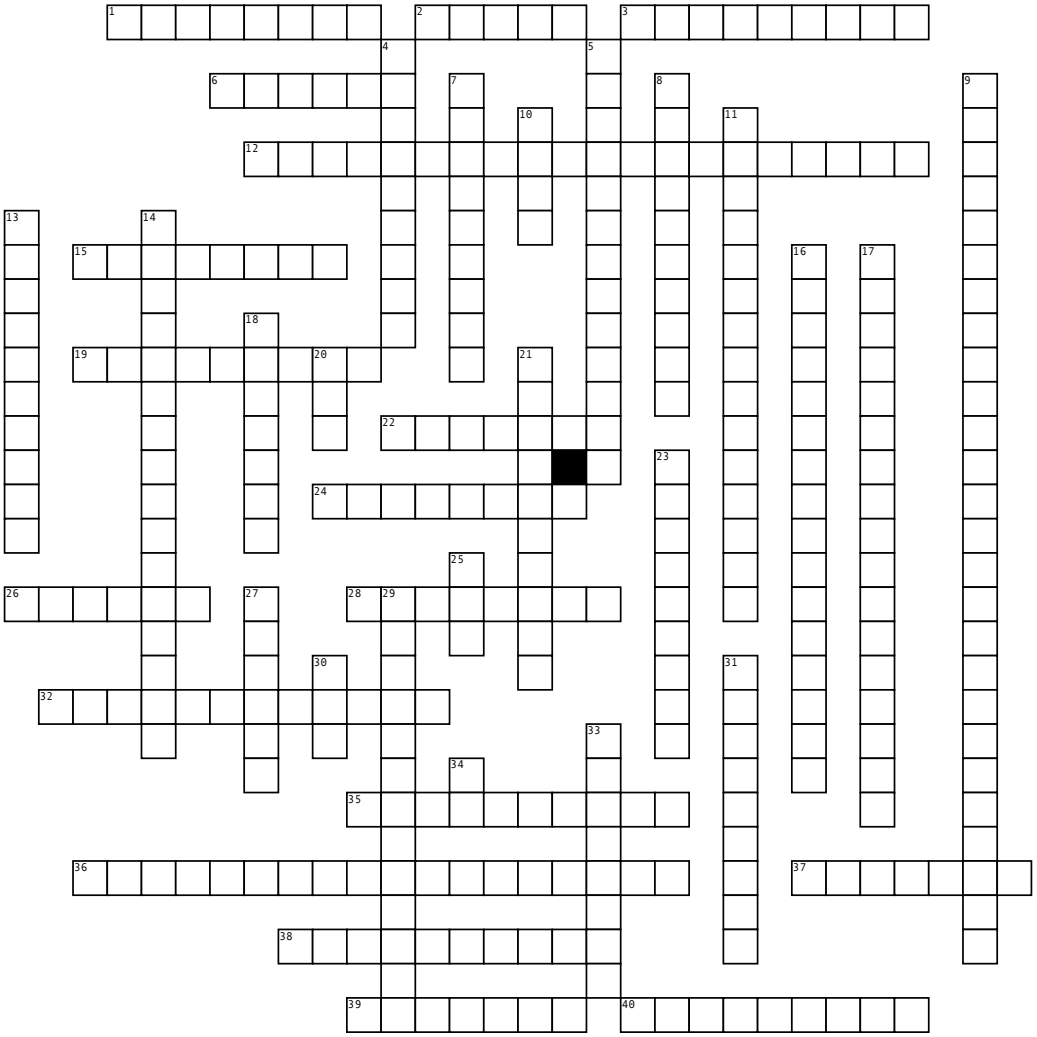
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Chapter 6 Vocabulary Crossword



Across

1. Most enzymes are _____.

2. The breakdown of ATP into ____ makes energy available for energy-requiring cell processes.

3. reactant in an enzyme-controlled reaction.

6. Speeds a reaction in cells.

12. A set of laws explaining energy and its relationships and exchanges.

15. Energy associated with the interaction of atoms in a molecule.

19. Products can act as a _____ for a following reaction.

22. A molecule that accepts electrons.

24. Says that energy cannot be created or destroyed.

26. Energy is required for the general characteristics of life, including ____.

28. Substances that form as a result of a reaction.

32. Loss of a protein's or an enzyme's normal shape.

35. The sum of the chemical reactions that occur in a cell.

36. Energy that must be added in order for molecules to react.

37. The energy of motion

38. Region of an enzyme where the substrate binds and where the chemical reaction occurs.

39. Measure of disorder or randomness in a system.

40. ADP cand become ATP by accepting another _____ group.

Down

4. Says that energy cannot change forms without losing usable energy.

5. Potential energy can be converted into kinetic energy once stored in _____.

7. Stored energy whose capacity to accomplish work is not being used at the moment.

8. Chemical reaction that requires an input of energy.

9. A redox reaction is also known as an _____.

10. Type of kinetic energy associated with the random motion of molecules.

11. Enhances the fit between the active site and its substrate(s).

13. An induced fit model comes from a change in the shape of an enzyme's _____.

14. Series of linked reactions, beginning with a particular reactant and terminating with an end product.

16. Denaturation can be caused by a lack of _____.

17. The First Law is also known as the "_____."

18. Enzymes are _____ catalysts.

20. Enzymes can speed up reaction rate up to ____ million times.

21. Energy possessed by an object as the result of its motion or position.

23. Chemical reactions that release energy.

25. Nucleotide with two phosphate groups.

27. The ability to do work or bring about a change.

29. A paired set of chemical reactions in which one molecule gives up electrons and another accepts electrons.

30. Nucleotide with three phosphate group.

31. Substances participating in a reaction.

33. A molecule that gives up electrons.

34. Abbreviation for energy of activation.

Word Bank

reduced
growth
denaturation
entropy
metabolism
Second Law
ten
metabolic pathway
mechanical
active site
substrate
products
active site
reactants
potential
enzyme
redox reaction
energy of activation
ADP + P
ADP
Ea
organic
exergonic
oxidized
induced fit model
substrate
energy
phosphate
First Law
kinetic
pH and temperature
chemical bonds
endergonic
ATP
proteins
chemical
Law of Conservation
oxidation-reduction reaction
heat
laws of thermodynamics