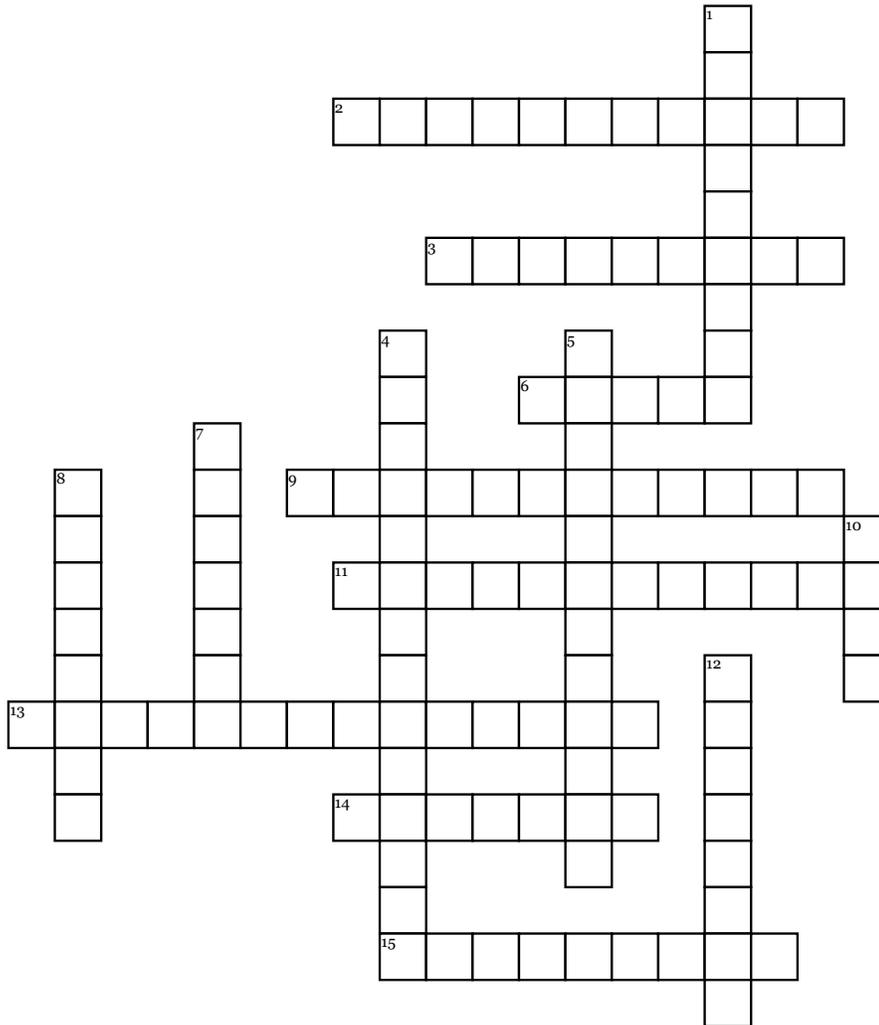


Extra Credit:)



Across

- 2. a linear organic polymer consisting of a large number of amino-acid residues bonded together in a chain, forming part of (or the whole of) a protein molecule.
- 3. the material or protoplasm within a living cell, excluding the nucleus.
- 6. any of a class of organic compounds that are fatty acids or their derivatives and are insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents. They include many natural oils, waxes, and steroids.
- 9. a lipid containing a phosphate group in its molecule, e.g., lecithin.
- 11. any of a large group of organic compounds occurring in foods and living tissues and including sugars, starch, and cellulose. They contain hydrogen and oxygen in the same ratio as water (2:1) and typically can be broken down to release energy in the animal body.

- 13. a carbohydrate (e.g. starch, cellulose, or glycogen) whose molecules consist of a number of sugar molecules bonded together.
- 14. any of a class of nitrogenous organic compounds that consist of large molecules composed of one or more long chains of amino acids and are an essential part of all living organisms, especially as structural components of body tissues such as muscle, hair, collagen, etc., and as enzymes and antibodies.
- 15. an organism consisting of a cell or cells in which the genetic material is DNA in the form of chromosomes contained within a distinct nucleus. Eukaryotes include all living organisms other than the eubacteria and archaebacteria.

Down

- 1. a simple organic compound containing both a carboxyl (—COOH) and an amino (—NH₂) group.
- 4. any of the class of sugars (e.g., glucose) that cannot be hydrolyzed to give a simpler sugar.

- 5. an organelle found in large numbers in most cells, in which the biochemical processes of respiration and energy production occur. It has a double membrane, the inner layer being folded inward to form layers (cristae).
- 7. the central and most important part of an object, movement, or group, forming the basis for its activity and growth.
- 8. a minute particle consisting of RNA and associated proteins found in large numbers in the cytoplasm of living cells. They bind messenger RNA and transfer RNA to synthesize polypeptides and proteins.
- 10. the smallest structural and functional unit of an organism, typically microscopic and consisting of cytoplasm and a nucleus enclosed in a membrane. Microscopic organisms typically consist of a single cell, which is either eukaryotic or prokaryotic.
- 12. The passing of physical or mental characteristics genetically from one generation to another

Word Bank

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| lipid | cytoplasm | amino acid | mitochondria |
| eukaryote | ribosome | carbohydrate | protein |
| monosaccharide | Heredity | polypeptide | phospholipid |
| polysaccharide | cell | nucleus | |