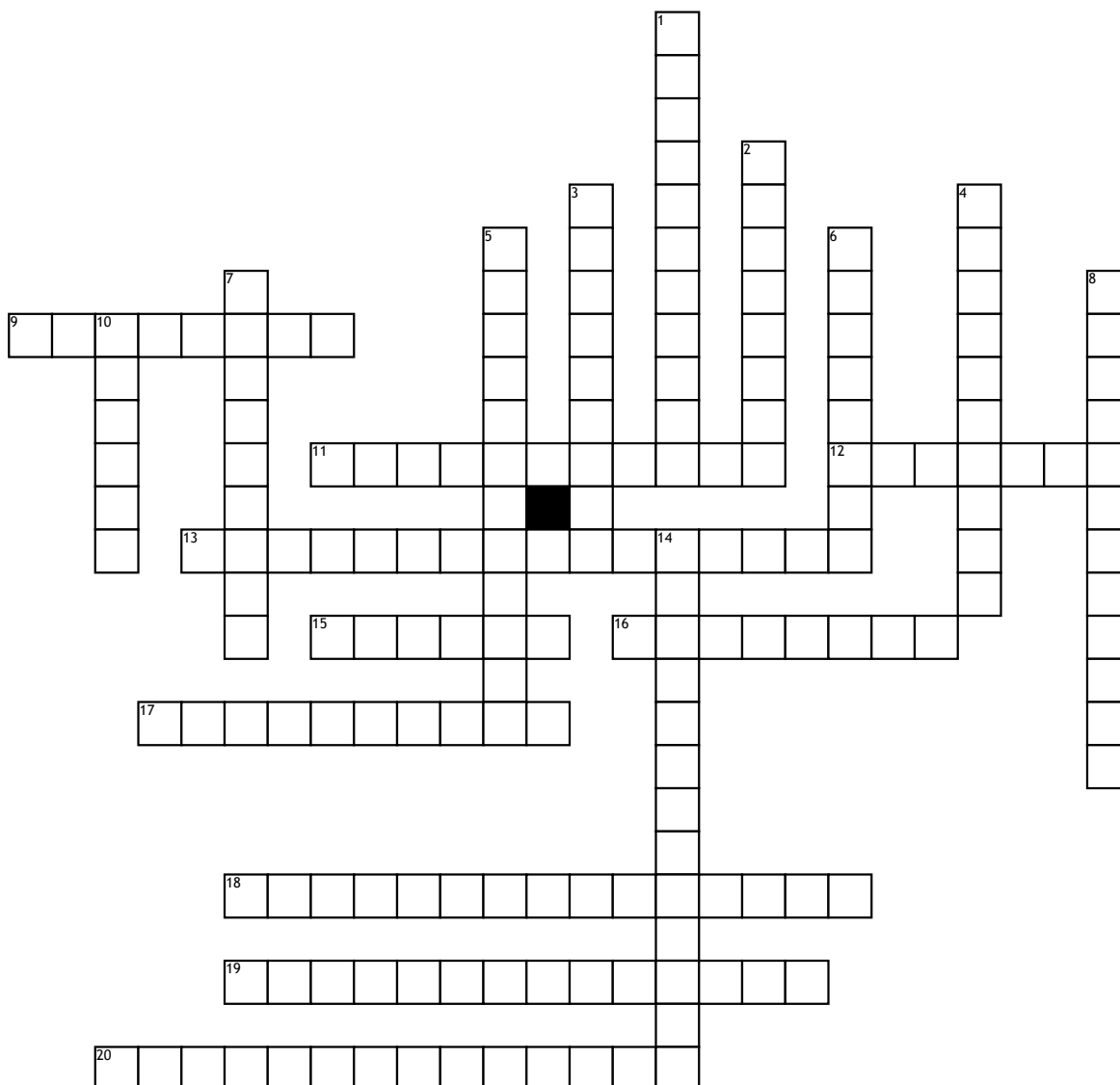


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson 2.3



## Across

9. a large molecule, or macromolecule, composed of many repeated subunits

11. organic molecules that serve as the monomer units for forming the nucleic acid polymers deoxyribonucleic acid and ribonucleic acid

12. a simple sugar which is an important energy source in living organisms and is a component of many carbohydrates

13. consists of smaller sub-units or amino acids that are linked together

15. the chemical element of atomic number 6

16. 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

17. a carboxylic acid consisting of a hydrocarbon chain and a terminal carboxyl group, especially any of those occurring as esters in fats and oils

18. the simplest form of sugar and the most basic units of carbohydrates

19. a process of reacting monomer molecules together in a chemical reaction to form polymer chains or three-dimensional networks

20. a very large molecule

## Down

1. a chemical bond formed between two molecules when the carboxyl group of one molecule reacts with the amino group of the other molecule, releasing a molecule of water

2. a molecule that can be bonded to other identical molecules to form a polymer

3. holding as much water or moisture as can be absorbed

4. a simple organic compound containing both a carboxyl ( $-\text{COOH}$ ) and an amino ( $-\text{NH}_2$ ) group

5. a chemical bond that involves the sharing of electron pairs between atoms

6. a substance deposited in bodily tissues as a store of carbohydrates

7. an insoluble substance which is the main constituent of plant cell walls and of vegetable fibers

8. a complex organic substance present in living cells, especially DNA or RNA, whose molecules consist of many nucleotides linked in a long chain

10. any of a class of organic compounds that are fatty acids or their derivatives and are insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents

14. any of a large group of organic compounds occurring in foods and living tissues and including sugars, starch, and cellulose