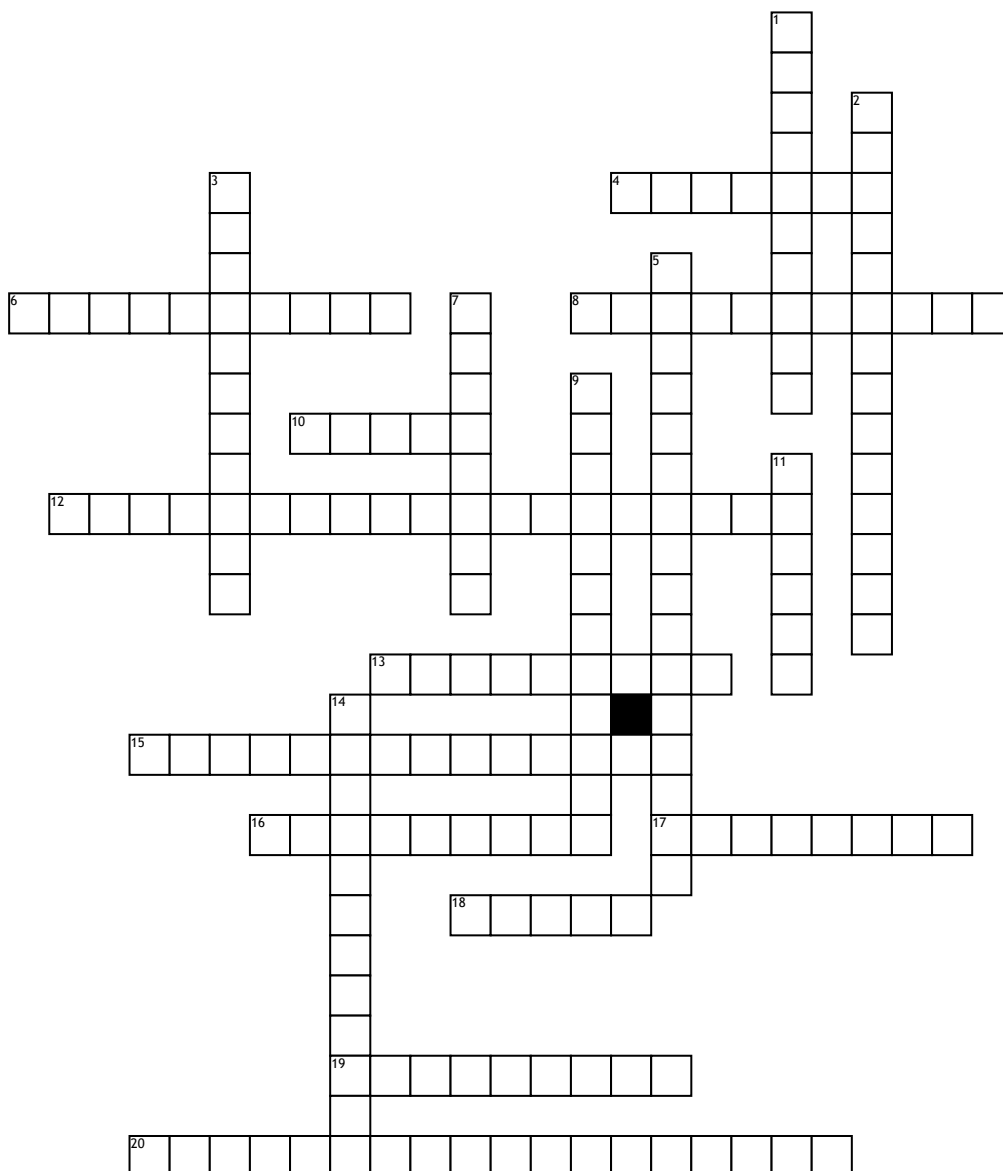


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Macromolecule Vocabulary



Across

4. 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

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

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

12. any process which requires or absorbs energy from its surroundings, usually in the form of heat

13. containing the greatest possible number of hydrogen atoms, and so having no carbon-carbon double or triple bonds

15. a carbohydrate (e.g. starch, cellulose, or glycogen) whose molecules consist of a number of sugar molecules bonded together

16. an underlying substance or layer

17. a colorless, sweet, viscous liquid formed as a byproduct in soap manufacture

18. a sweet crystalline substance obtained from various plants, especially sugar cane and sugar beet, consisting essentially of sucrose, and used as a sweetener in food and drink

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

20. chemical reaction that releases energy through light or heat

Down

1. a compound consisting of a nucleoside linked to a phosphate group. Nucleotides form the basic structural unit of nucleic acids such as DNA

2. any of the class of sugars (e.g., glucose) that cannot be hydrolyzed to give a simpler sugar

3. having carbon-carbon double or triple bonds and therefore not containing the greatest possible number of hydrogen atoms for the number of carbons

5. the minimum quantity of energy which the reacting species must possess in order to undergo a specified reaction

7. an article or substance that is manufactured or refined for sale

9. any of a class of sugars whose molecules contain two monosaccharide residues

11. a substance produced by a living organism which acts as a catalyst to bring about a specific biochemical reaction

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