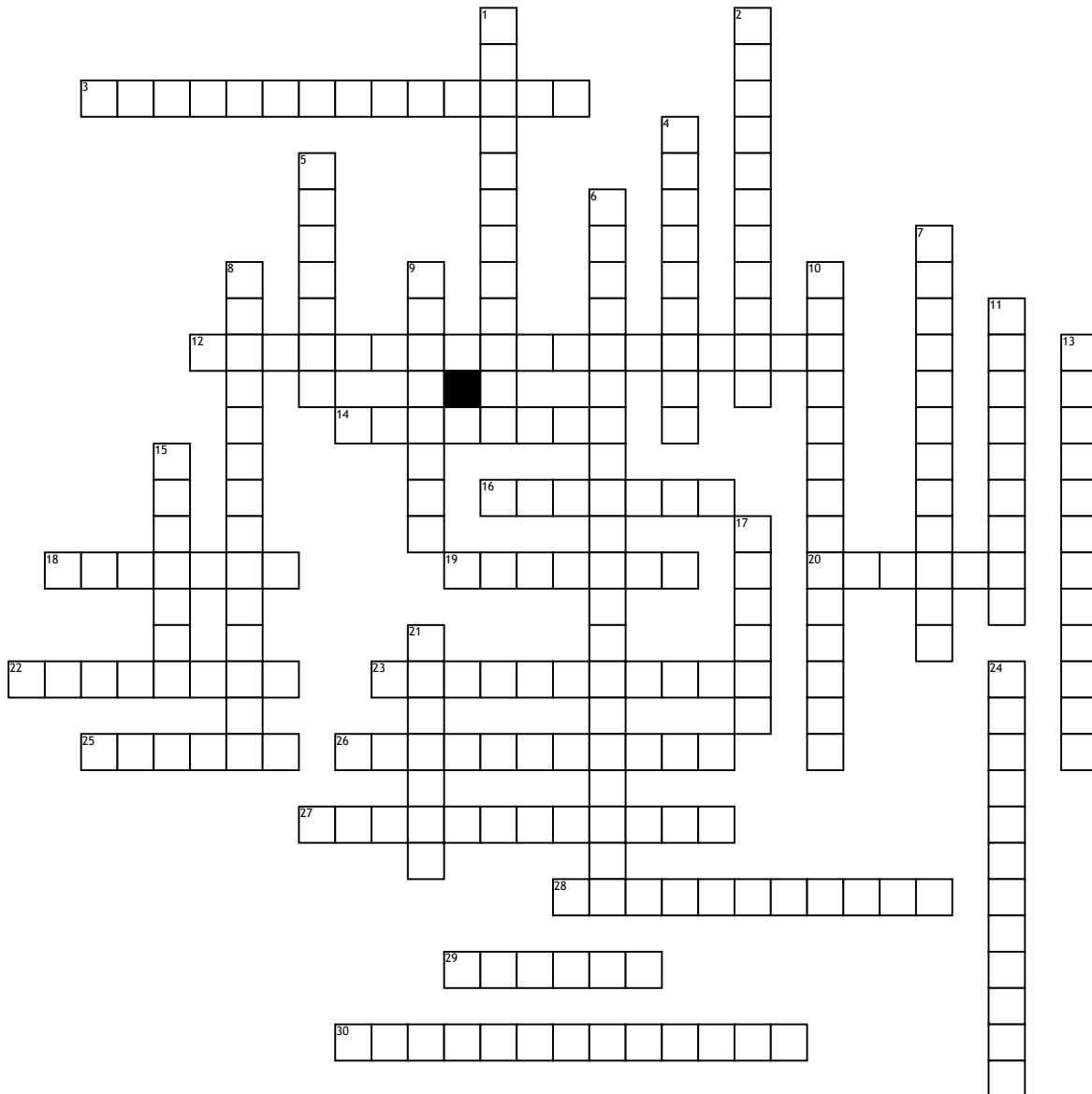


Name: _____

Date: _____

Medical science crossword



Across

3. Any of a class of sugars whose molecules contain more than two monosaccharide
12. The splitting of a chemical compound into two or new compounds by reacting with water
14. They are used to make new cell for growth, and repair damaged tissues
16. : a sugar produced by the breakdown of starch
18. any of a large class of organic compounds with a characteristic molecular structure containing four rings of carbon atoms (three six-membered and one five). They include many hormones, alkaloids, and vitamins
19. a sugar present in milk. It is a disaccharide containing glucose and galactose units
20. any of the class of simple sugars whose molecules contain six carbon atoms
22. is a simple polyol compound (it is colourless and sweet)
23. an amide type of covalent bond linking two consecutive amino acids of one-amino acid, along a peptide or protein chain
25. They are used as an energy store, as insulation to make cell membranes
26. a cyclic, six carbon sugar, formed from glucose, and can polymerise to make cellulose
27. a lipid containing a phosphate group in its molecule

28. it is an organic molecule having carbon-carbon double or triple bonds and therefore not containing the greatest possible number of hydrogen atoms

29. represents a side chain from the central alpha carbon atom and can be anything from a simple hydrogen atom to a more complex ring structure

30. What are the compounds that are found in living things and made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen atoms

Down

1. an ester formed from glycerol and three fatty acid groups. Triglycerides are the main constituents of natural fats and oils
2. property of a substance that repels water. It means lacking affinity for water, and tending to repel or not to absorb water
4. a carboxylic acid consisting of a hydrocarbon chain and a terminal carboxyl group, especially any of those occurring as esters in fats and oils.
5. each of two or more compounds with the same formula but a different arrangement of atoms in the molecule and different properties
6. When monomer bind together a water molecule is formed
7. a specific isomer of glucose (glucose ring structure)
8. A glycosidic bond is a covalent bond that joins a carbohydrate to another functional group or molecule

9. a substance deposited in bodily tissues as a store of carbohydrates. It is a polysaccharide which forms glucose on hydrolysis

10. Any of the class of sugars (e.g. glucose) that cannot be hydrolysed to give a simpler sugar

11. it is an organic molecule containing the greatest possible number of hydrogen atoms, without carbon-carbon double or triple bonds

13. a weak bond between two molecules resulting from an electrostatic attraction between a proton in one molecule and an electronegative atom in the other

15. a compound which is the chief component of cane or beet sugar

17. a thermionic valve having three electrodes

21. any of the class of simple sugars whose molecules contain five carbon atoms

24. Any of a class of sugars whose molecules contain two monosaccharide