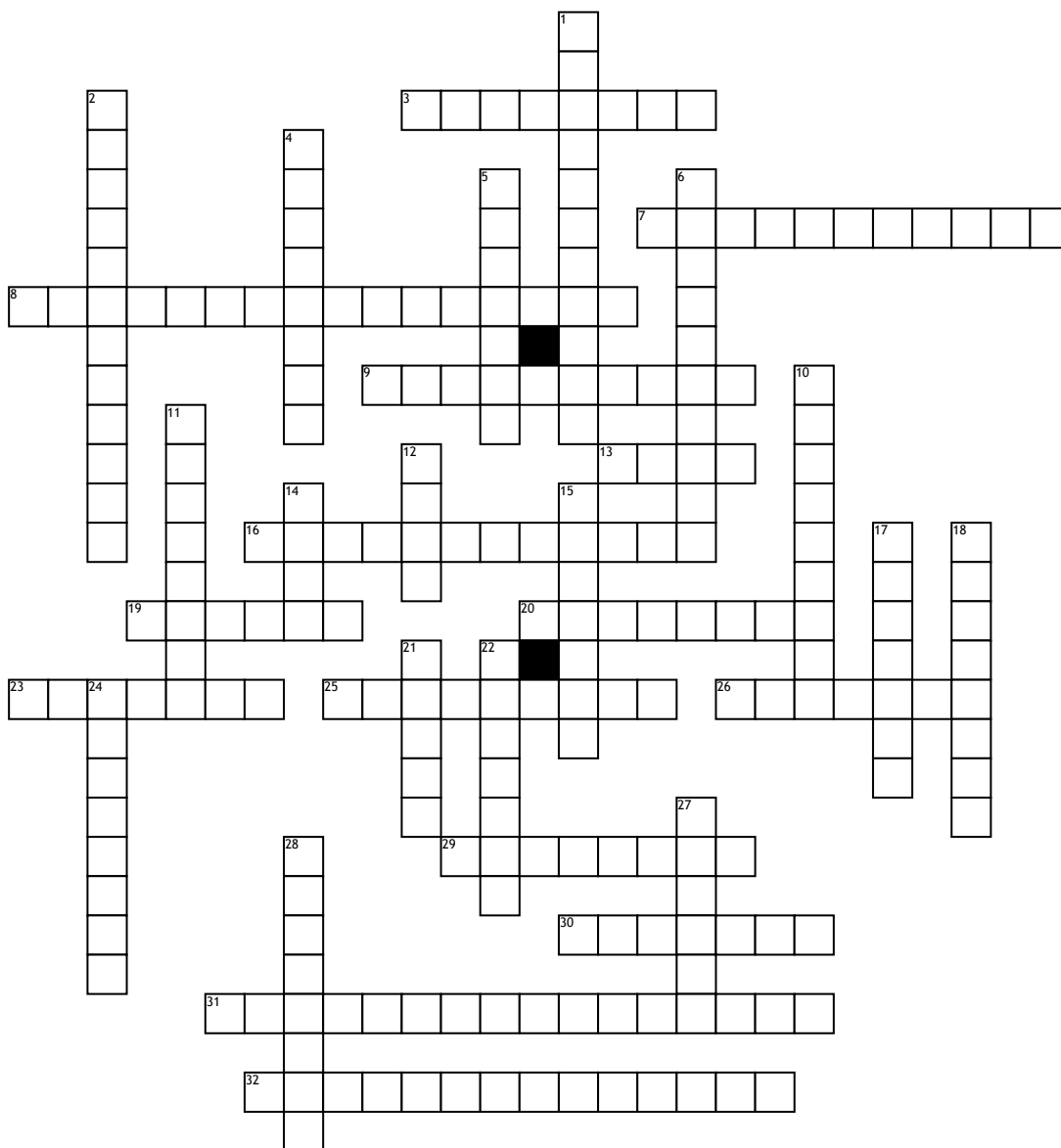


Name: _____

Date: _____

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Across

3. A substance formed by the chemical combination of 2 or more elements in definite proportions.

7. Macromolecule containing hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon and phosphorus.

8. Process that changes one set of chemicals into another.

9. A mixture of water and non dissolved material.

13. A compound that releases hydrogen ions into solution.

16. A compound made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen atoms.

19. A compound that prevents sharp sudden changes in pH.

20. The force of attraction between different kinds of molecules.

23. The center of an atom, which contains the protons and neutrons.

25. Compound with an amino group on one end and a carbonyl group on the other end.

26. A pure substance that consists entirely of 1 type of atom.

29. Elements or compounds that enter into a chemical reaction.

30. Molecules composed of many monomers.

31. Energy that is needed to get a reaction started.

32. Simple sugar molecule.

Down

1. A chemical bond formed when 1 or more electrons are transferred from 1 atom to another.

2. A type of bond between atoms in which the electrons are shared.

4. Substance that speeds up the rate of a chemical reaction.

5. 1 of several forms of a single element, each which contains the same # of protons but different #'s of neutrons.

6. Subunit of which nucleic acids are composed.

10. Reactant of an enzyme-catalyzed reaction.

11. The smallest unit of most compounds that display all the properties of that compound.

12. The basic unit of matter.

14. A compound that releases hydroxide ions in solution.

15. Elements or compounds produced by a chemical reaction.

17. Macromolecule that contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen.

18. A negatively charged particle; located in the space surrounding the nucleus.

21. Macromolecule made mostly from carbon and hydrogen atoms.

22. Small chemical unit that makes up a polymer.

24. The attraction between molecules of the same substance.

27. Protein catalyst that speeds up the rate of specific biological reactions.

28. A type of mixture in which all the components are evenly distributed.