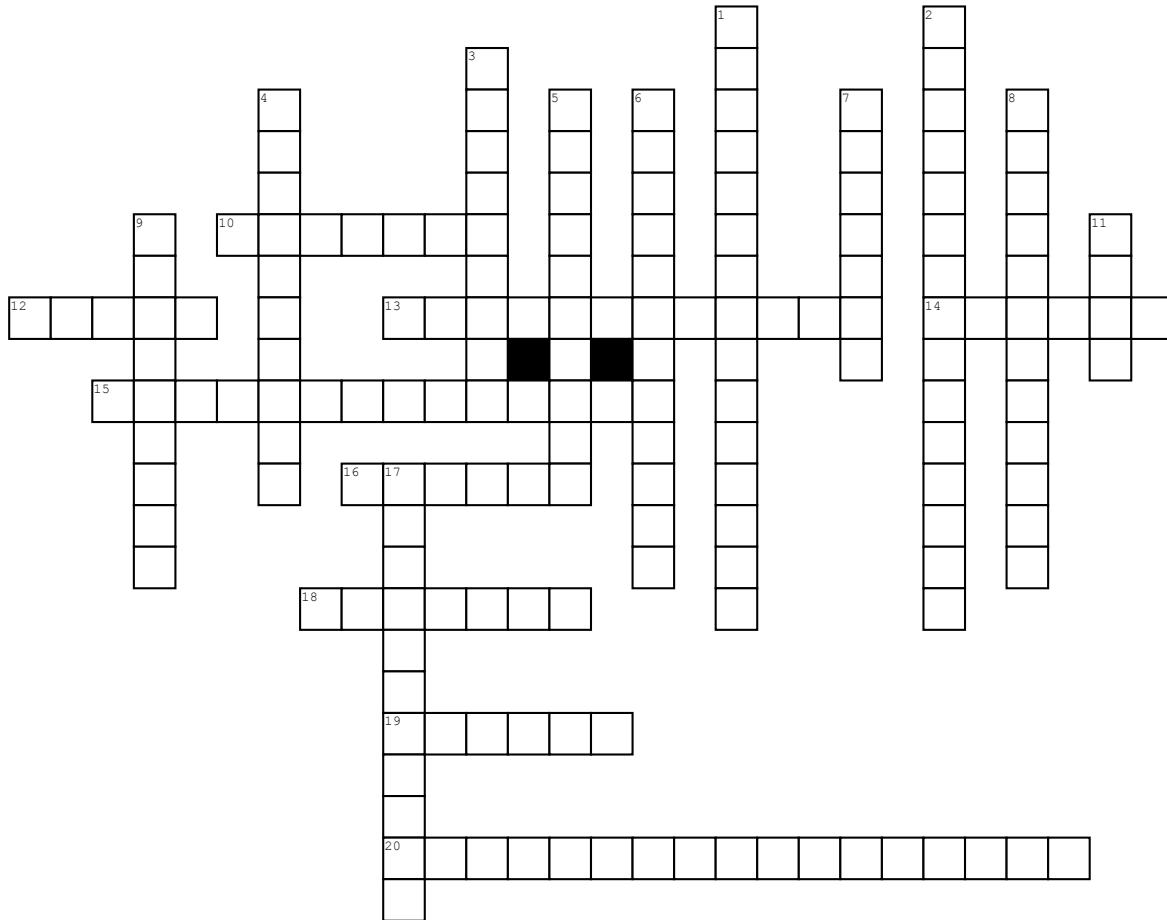


chapter 3



Across

- 10. long chains of amino acids and are an essential part of all living organisms, especially as structural components of body tissues such as muscle and as enzymes and antibodies.
- 12. a organic compound that are fatty acids or their derivatives and are insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents.
- 13. Any of the group of organic compounds consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen
- 14. the chemical element of atomic number 6, a nonmetal that has two main forms
- 15. glucose, fructose, and galactose etc...
- 16. a substance produced by a living organism that acts to bring about a specific biochemical reaction.

- 18. a substance that has a molecular structure consisting entirely of a large number of similar units bonded together
- 19. The acronym which stands for carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen,
- 20. a compound that is not organic.

Down

- 1. type of energy that is not long lasting
- 2. a member of a large class of gaseous, liquid, or solid chemical compounds whose molecules contain carbon.
- 3. Short for ribonucleic acid. The nucleic acid that is used in key metabolic processes for all steps of protein synthesis in all living cells and carries the genetic information of many viruses.
- 4. the chemical breakdown of a compound due to reaction with water
- 5. a compound consisting of a nucleoside linked to a phosphate group. Nucleotides form the basic structural unit of nucleic acids such as DNA.
- 6. is a chemical compound formed from one molecule of glycerol and three fatty acids.
- 7. a molecule that can be bonded to other identical molecules to form a polymer.
- 8. these are fats
- 9. a simple organic compound containing both a carboxyl
- 11. the basic unit of a chemical element
- 17. a complex organic substance present in living cells, especially DNA or RNA, whose molecules consist of many nucleotides linked in a long chain.