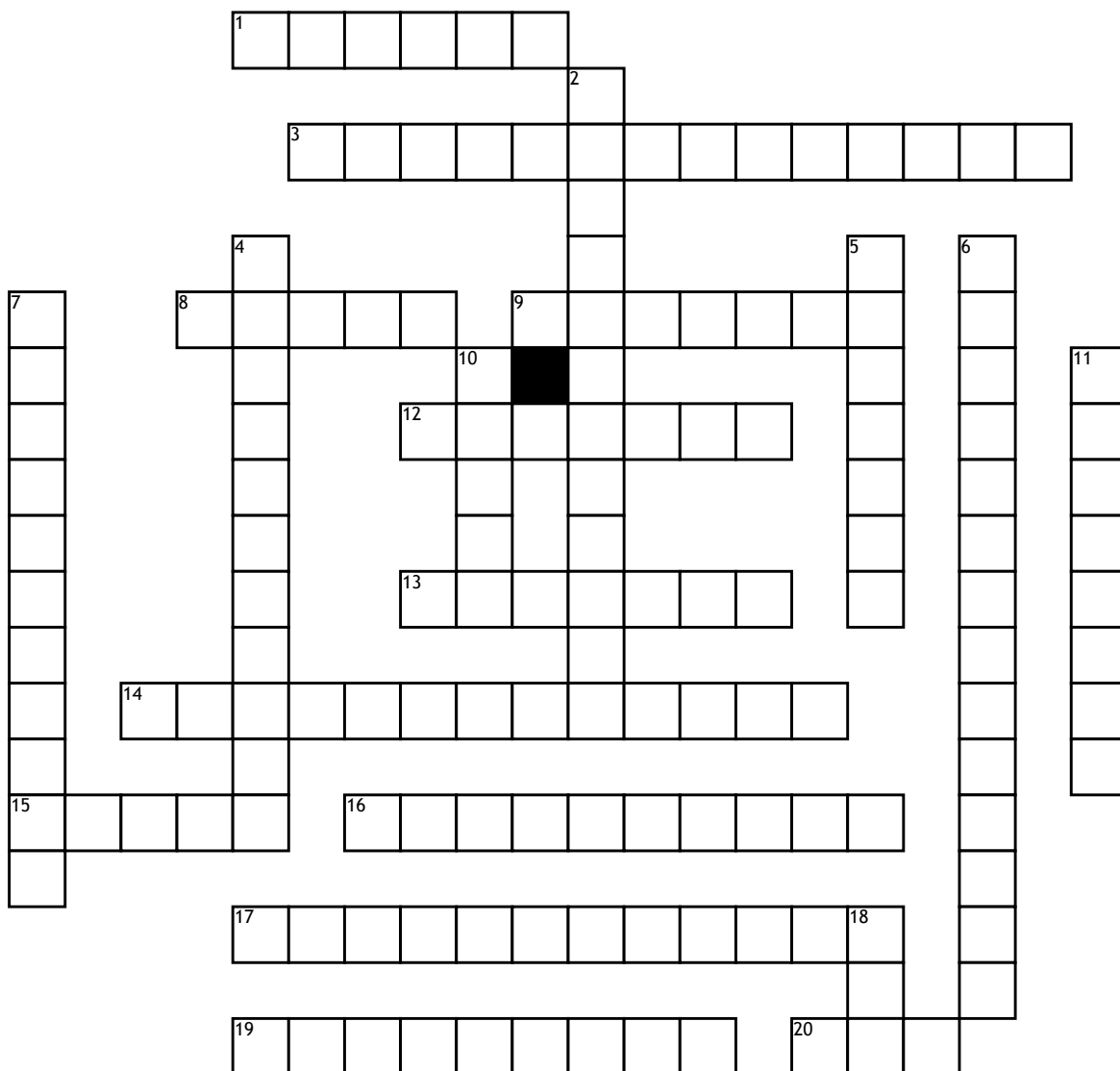


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# science



## Across

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

3. a carbohydrate whose molecules consist of a number of sugar molecules bonded together.

8. 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.

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

12. a substance that has a molecular structure consisting chiefly or entirely of a large number of similar units bonded together, e.g., many synthetic organic materials used as plastics and resins.

13. relating to or derived from living matter.

14. a molecule containing a very large number of atoms, such as a protein, nucleic acid, or synthetic polymer.

15. any of a class of organic compounds that are fatty acids or their derivatives and are insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents. They include many natural oils, waxes, and steroids.

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

17. a lipid containing a phosphate group in its molecule

19. a simple organic compound containing both a carboxyl

20. a natural oily or greasy substance occurring in animal bodies, especially when deposited as a layer under the skin or around certain organs.

## Down

2. any of a large group of organic compounds occurring in foods and living tissues and including sugars, starch, and cellulose. They contain hydrogen and oxygen in the same ratio as water (2:1) and typically can be broken down to release energy in the animal body.

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

5. 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

6. any of the class of sugars that cannot be hydrolyzed to give a simpler sugar.

7. a molecule that is produced by a living organism.

10. having electrical or magnetic polarity.

11. covalent bonds, with equal sharing of the bond electrons, arise when the electronegativities of the two atoms are equal.

18. deoxyribonucleic acid, a self-replicating material which is present in nearly all living organisms as the main constituent of chromosomes. It is the carrier of genetic information.