Across
6. of or denoting the acid radical- COOH, present in most organic acids
7. A molecule that may react chemically to another molecule of the same type to form a larger molecule, such as dimer, trimer, and tetramer
9. A three carbon alcohol molecule that combines with fatty acids to form fats and oils
10. The process by which living cells that contain chlorophyll use light energy to make organic compounds inorganic materials
11. Any of the group of a long chain of hydrocarbon derived from the breakdown of fats through a process called hydrolysis
12. A sugar, or a carbohydrate, composed of two monosaccharides, thus yields two monosaccharide molecules on complete hydrolysis.
13. A carbohydrate found in cell walls
14. A complex carbohydrate found in many plants and used as a sweetening agent
15. A six carbon sugar abundant in plants.
16. A polysaccharide carbohydrate consisting of a large number of glucose monosaccharide units joined together by glycosidic bonds found especially in seeds, bulbs, and tubers
17. A sugar, or a carbohydrate, composed of two monosaccharides, thus yields two monosaccharide molecules on complete hydrolysis.
18. The condition that results from excessive loss of water.

Down
1. Building blocks of life
2. A fat that contains a carbon-carbon double bond, or fat containing unsaturated fatty acids.
3. A statement suggesting an explanation for an observation or an answer to a specific problem
4. A lipid that is associated particularly with animal plasma membranes
5. A disaccharide sugar deprived from galactose and glucose that is found in milk
6. A form of DNA that is associared particularly with animal plasma membranes
7. A compound consisting of amino acids connected by amide bond
8. Any of a class of carbohydrates formed by repeating units link together by glycosidic bonds
9. A statement suggesting an explanation for an observation or an answer to a specific problem
10. A disaccharide sugar deprived from galactose and glucose that is found in milk
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17. A sugar, or a carbohydrate, composed of two monosaccharides, thus yields two monosaccharide molecules on complete hydrolysis.
18. Any of a class of carbohydrates formed by repeating units link together by glycosidic bonds
19. A simple sugar such as fructose, glucose, and ribose
20. A protein or part-protein molecule made by an organism and used as a catalyst
21. A simple sugar such as fructose, glucose, and ribose
22. A simple monosaccharide sugar that serves as the main source of energy and as an important metabolic substrate for most living things
23. A group name for lipids that contain a hydrogenated ring system
24. A chemical that promotes a reaction between other chemicals
25. A fatty acid with all potential hydrogen binding sites filled
26. An abbreviation for any group in which a carbon or hydrogen atom is attached to the rest of the molecule
27. Of or pretending to be something that cannot be dissolved
28. An organic compound or any substance containing a carbon based compound
29. An organic compound made of Carbon, Hydrogen, and oxygen
30. The condition that results from excessive loss of water.