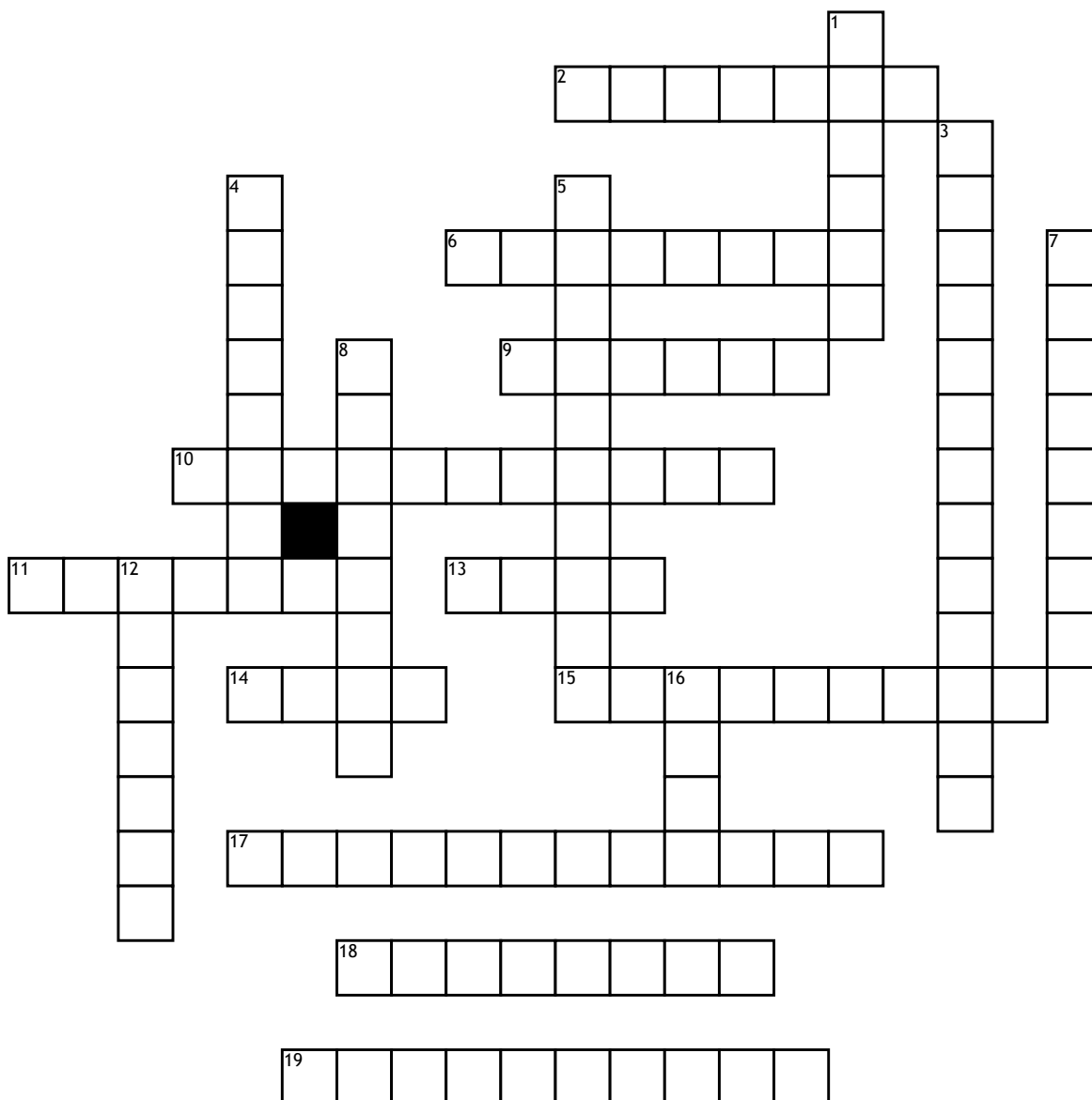


Name: _____

Date: _____

Unit 2- Chemistry of Life



Across

2. A molecule composed of polymers of amino acids joined together by peptide bonds.

6. formed when two or more chemical elements are chemically bonded together.

9. Use the metabolic capacities of organisms to convert some combination of light, biomass, organic compounds, gases and water into useful chemical-bond energy.

10. consist of either one or two long chains of repeating units called nucleotides, and consists of a nitrogen base attached to a sugar phosphate.

11. cannot be decomposed, and is made up of atoms all with identical number of protons.

13. Any of a class of compounds that form hydrogen ions when dissolved in water, and whose aqueous solutions react with bases and certain metals to form salts.

14. the smallest component of an element having the chemical properties of the element

15. Material or substance on which an enzyme acts.

17. the energy required to start a reaction.

18. The force of attraction between unlike molecules, or the attraction between the surfaces of contacting bodies.

19. The specific region of an enzyme where a substrate binds and catalysis takes place or where chemical reaction occurs.

Down

1. naturally occurring molecules that include fats, waxes, sterols, fat-soluble vitamins, monoglycerides, diglycerides, triglycerides, phospholipids, and others.

3. molecular compounds made from just three elements: carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

4. a group of atoms bonded together, representing the smallest fundamental unit of a chemical compound that can take part in a chemical reaction.

5. link together bonds in a particular order as defined by genes.

7. sticking together of alike molecules, such as water molecule being attracted to another water molecule.

8. homogenous mixture in which the particles of one or more substances are distributed uniformly throughout another substance.

12. accelerate, or catalyze, chemical reactions.

16. substances that accept protons from acids.