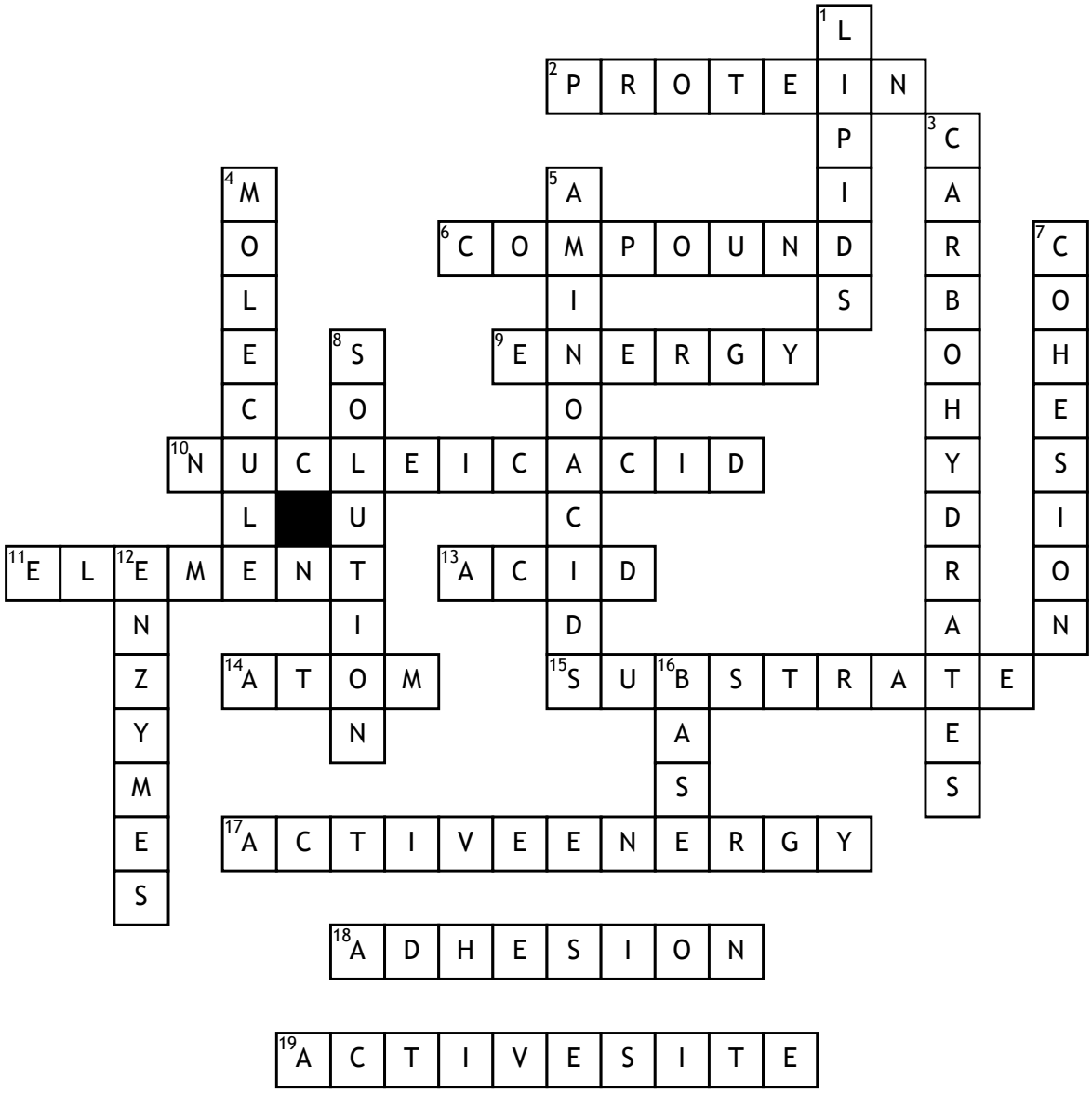
Name: _____ Date: _____

# 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.