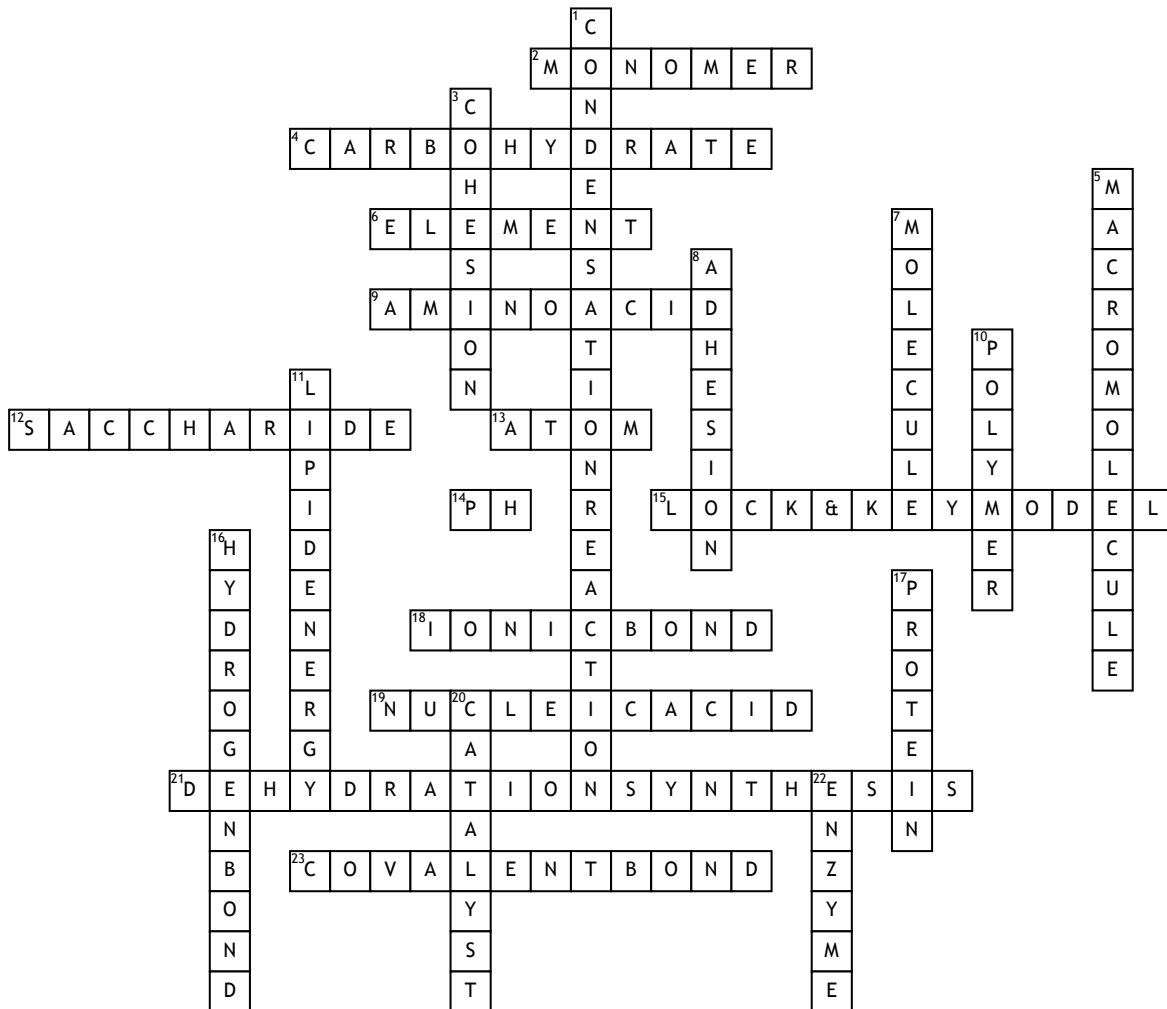


Name: _____

Date: _____

Biochem Vocabulary



Across

2. a molecule that can be bonded to other identical molecules to form a polymer.
4. Compound containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen in the approximate ratio of C:2H:O (e.g., sugars, starches, and cellulose)
6. A pure substance that cannot be broken down into other substances by chemical or physical means
9. The building blocks of proteins
12. The simplest carbohydrate molecule, also called a sugar
13. The basic particle from which all elements are made
14. a numeric scale used to specify the acidity or basicity of an aqueous solution.
15. each enzyme has a specific shape to work with a specific substrate; a substrate fits into the active site of an enzyme like a key fits into a lock
18. a bond that forms when electrons are transferred from one atom to another, which results in a positive ion and a negative ion

19. A polymer (polynucleotide) consisting of many nucleotide monomers; serves as a blueprint for proteins and, through the actions of proteins, for all cellular activities. The two types are DNA and RNA.

21. A chemical reaction in which two molecules are bonded together with the removal of a water molecule.

23. A type of strong chemical bond in which two atoms share one or more pairs of valence electrons.

Down

1. A chemical reaction in which two or more molecules combine to produce water or another simple molecule

3. The intermolecular attraction between LIKE molecules. Surface tension results from the cohesive properties of water.

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

7. A particle made of two or more atoms bonded together

8. The intermolecular attraction between UNLIKE molecules. Capillary action results from the adhesive properties of water and the molecules that make up plant cells.

10. A long molecule consisting of many similar or identical monomers linked together.

11. rich organic compounds, such as fats, oils, and waxes, that are made of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

16. Very weak bonds; occurs when a hydrogen atom in one molecule is attracted to the electrostatic atom in another molecule

17. A molecule that is made up of amino acids and that is needed to build and repair body structures and to regulate processes in the body.

20. a substance that initiates or accelerates a chemical reaction without itself being affected

22. A type of protein that speeds up a chemical reaction in a living thing