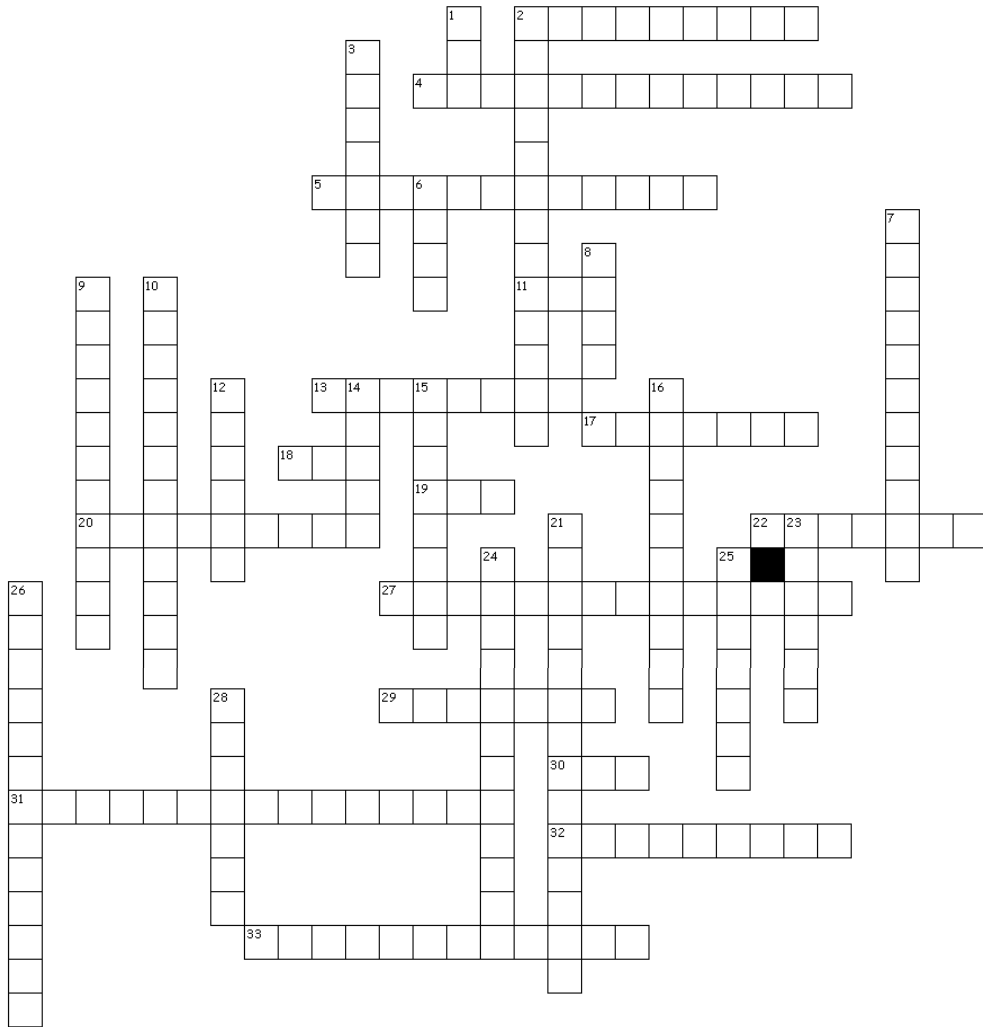


Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chemistry of Life



Across

2. Class of organic compounds that includes monosaccharides, disaccharides, and polysaccharides.
4. Extremely large biological molecule.
5. Maltose.
11. Helps make proteins.
13. Storage molecule in animals.
17. One molecule makes 36 ATP.
18. Chemical energy used and made by animals.
19. Has a plant origin.
20. Chemical bond in which ions are attracted to one another by opposite charges.
22. One of four nitrogen bases in nucleotides composing the structure of DNA and RNA.
27. A molecule that has double bond between carbons.
29. Cholesterol, progesterone, and testosterone.
30. Charged particle that carries a negative or positive charge.
31. Type of molecule that contains carbon and hydrogen.
32. A monomer that makes up proteins.
33. Chemical bond in which atoms share one pair of electrons.

Down

1. Contains the genetic material.
2. Class of organic compounds that includes monosaccharides, disaccharides, and polysaccharides.
3. One of four nitrogen bases in nucleotides composing the structure of DNA.
6. A low pH number between 1 & 6. Releases Hydrogen bonds.
7. Non-polar, does not react with water.
8. Releases hydroxide ions and has a pH between 6 and 14.
9. Molecules that dissolve in water.
10. Connects one water molecule to another.
12. Storage polysaccharide found in plants.
14. Fats, oils.
15. One of four nitrogen bases in nucleotides composing the structure of DNA and RNA.
16. Monomer of DNA and RNA.
21. Breaking up of fat globules into smaller droplets.
23. The base in RNA that replaces thymine found in DNA.
24. A molecule that does not have double bonds between carbons.
25. One of the four bases in DNA.
26. Molecule that forms the bilayer of the cell's membranes.
28. Measurement scale for hydrogen ion concentration.