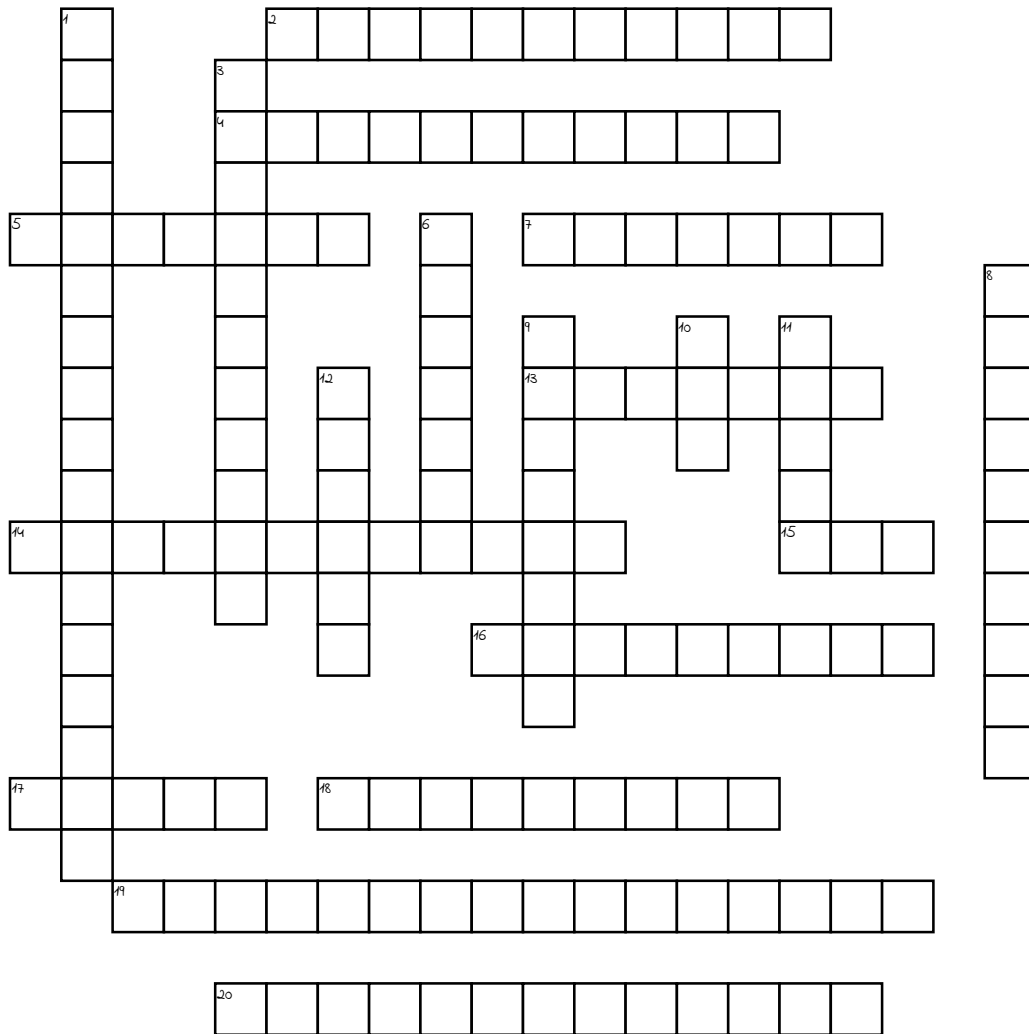


Biomolecule



Across

- 2. A complex organic substance present in living cells, especially DNA or RNA, whose molecules consist of many nucleotides linked in a long chain.
- 4. A molecule that is produced by a living organism.
- 5. Any of a class of nitrogenous organic compounds that consist of large molecules composed of one or more long chains of amino acids and are an essential part of all living organisms, especially as structural components of body tissues such as muscle, hair, collagen, etc., and as enzymes and antibodies.
- 7. A molecule that can be bonded to other identical molecules to form a polymer.
- 13. (of food or farming methods) produced or involving production without the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, or other artificial agents, or relating to or derived from living matter.
- 14. Any of a large group of organic compounds occurring in foods and living tissues and including sugars, starch, and cellulose. They contain hydrogen and oxygen in the same ratio as water (2:1) and typically can be broken down to release energy in the animal body.

- 15. Deoxyribonucleic acid, a self-replicating material which is present in nearly all living organisms as the main constituent of chromosomes. It is the carrier of genetic information.
- 16. A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.
- 17. A sweet crystalline substance obtained from various plants, especially sugar cane and sugar beet, consisting essentially of sucrose, and used as a sweetener in food and drink.
- 18. A simple organic compound containing both a carboxyl (-COOH) and an amino (-NH₂) group.
- 19. A method of procedure that has characterized natural science since the 17th century, consisting in systematic observation, measurement, and experiment, and the formulation, testing, and modification of hypotheses.
- 20. A molecule containing a very large number of atoms, such as a protein, nucleic acid, or synthetic polymer.

- 3. The action or process of observing something or someone carefully or in order to gain information. The ability to notice things, especially significant details. A remark, statement, or comment based on something one has seen, heard, or noticed.
- 6. A substance that has a molecular structure consisting chiefly or entirely of a large number of similar units bonded together, many synthetic organic materials used as plastics and resins.
- 8. A compound consisting of a nucleoside linked to a phosphate group. Nucleotides form the basic structural unit of nucleic acids such as DNA.
- 9. Occurring continuously over a period of time. Remaining the same over a period of time.
- 10. A natural oily or greasy substance occurring in animal bodies, especially when deposited as a layer under the skin or around certain organs.
- 11. Any of a class of organic compounds that are fatty acids or their derivatives and are insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents. They include many natural oils, waxes, and steroids.
- 12. A substance produced by a living organism which acts as a catalyst to bring about a specific biochemical reaction.

Down
 1. (Sometimes called a treatment group) is a group that receives a treatment in an experiment. The "group" is made up of test subjects (people, animals, plants, cells etc.) and the "treatment" is the variable you are studying. The group that does not receive the treatment is called the control group.

Word Bank

Lipid	Carbohydrate	organic	Constant	Macromolecule
Sugar	DNA	Biomolecule	observation	Enzyme
Experimental Group	Scientific Method	Amino Acid	Nucleic Acid	Inference
Fat	Protein	Nucleotide	Polymer	Monomer