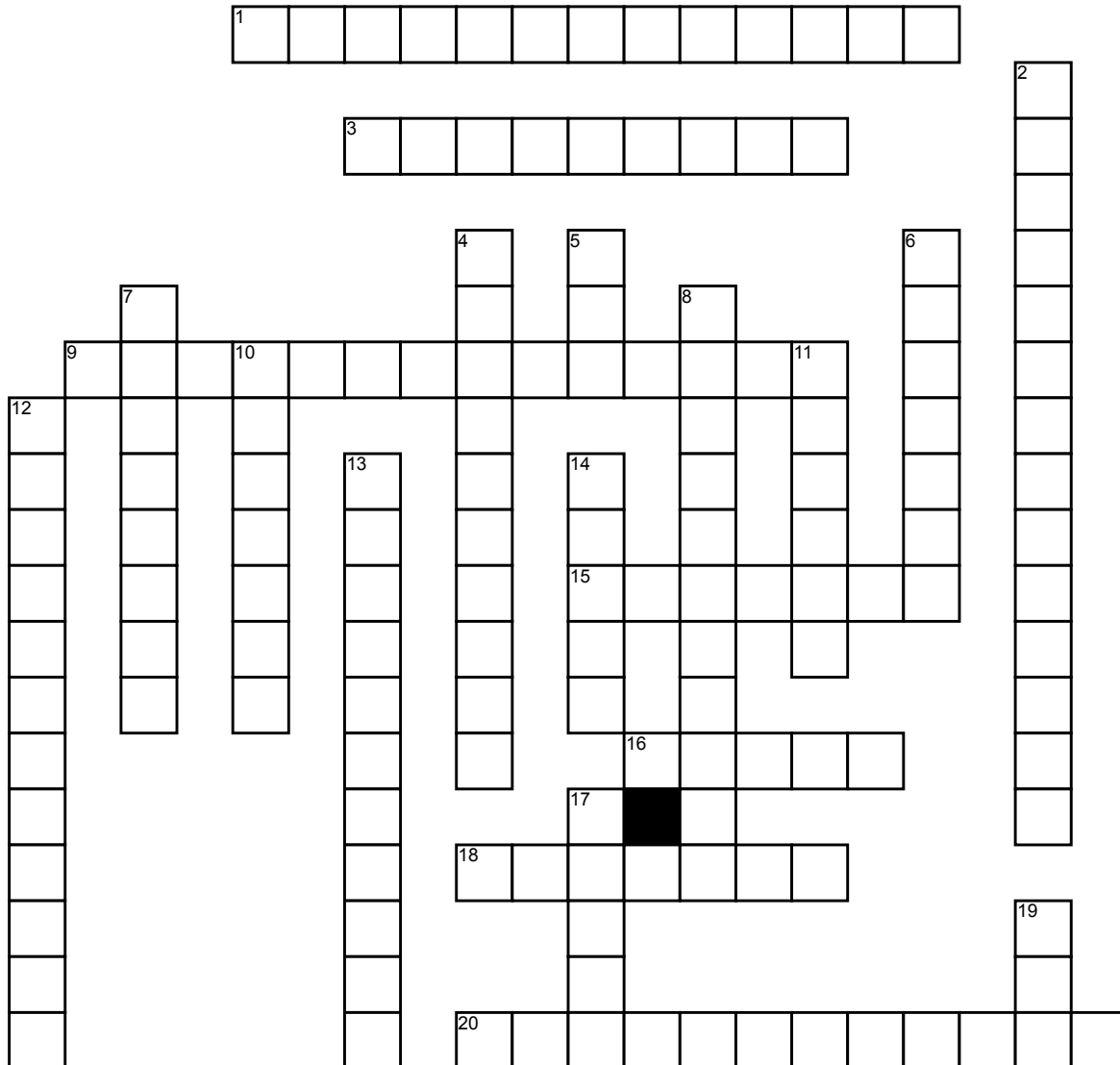


Name: _____

Date: _____

Biomolecule cross word



Across

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

3. a simple organic compound containing both a carboxyl (—COOH) and an amino (—NH_2) group.

9. any of the class of sugars (e.g., glucose) that cannot be hydrolyzed to give a simpler sugar.

15. a substance that has a molecular structure consisting chiefly or entirely of a large number of similar units bonded together, e.g., many synthetic organic materials used as plastics and resins.

16. 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. any of a class of nitrogenous organic compounds that consist of large molecules composed of one or more long chains of amino acids

20. any of a large group of organic compounds occurring in foods and living tissues and including sugars, starch, and cellulose.

Down

2. a carbohydrate (e.g. starch, cellulose, or glycogen) whose molecules consist of a number of sugar molecules bonded together.

4. a compound consisting of a nucleoside linked to a phosphate group. Nucleotides form the basic structural unit of nucleic acids such as DNA.

5. the fundamental and distinctive characteristics or qualities of someone or something, especially when regarded as unchangeable.

6. a molecule that can be bonded to other identical molecules to form a polymer.

7. When atoms bond together to form molecules, they share or give electrons.

8. a molecule that is produced by a living organism.

10. what relates to or is derived from living matter

11. a substance produced by a living organism which acts as a catalyst to bring about a specific biochemical reaction.

12. a lipid containing a phosphate group in its molecule, e.g., lecithin.

13. a complex organic substance present in living cells, especially DNA or RNA, whose molecules consist of many nucleotides linked in a long chain.

14. any of a class of organic compounds that are fatty acids or their derivatives and are insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents

17. the straight line joining the two points at which tangents from a fixed point touch a conic section.

19. a natural oily or greasy substance occurring in animal bodies, especially when deposited as a layer under the skin or around certain organs.