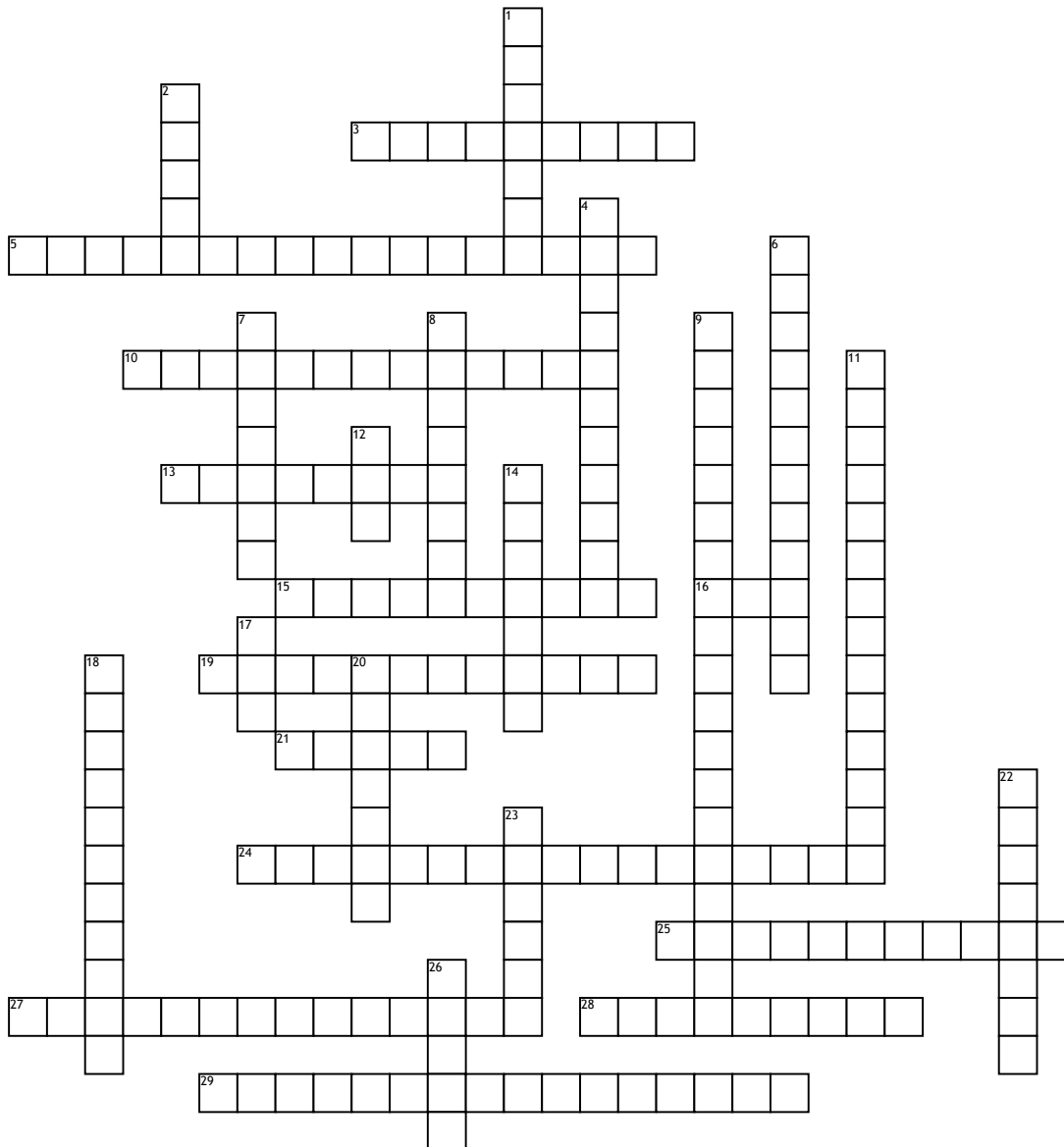


# Biomolecule Crossword



## Across

3. a simple organic compound containing both a carboxyl (-COOH) and an amino (-NH<sub>2</sub>) group
5. group in an experiment that receives the variable being tested
10. a molecule containing a very large number of atoms, such as a protein, nucleic acid, or synthetic polymer
13. occurring continuously over a period of time
15. a compound consisting of a nucleoside linked to a phosphate group. Nucleotides form the basic structural unit of nucleic acids such as DNA
16. 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
19. a lipid containing a phosphate group in its molecule, e.g., lecithin
21. relating to the poles of a cell, organ, or part
24. a variable (often denoted by y) whose value depends on that of another.
25. the action or process of observing something or someone carefully or in order to gain information
27. a carbohydrate (e.g. starch, cellulose, or glycogen) whose molecules consist of a number of sugar molecules bonded together
28. a conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning

29. 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

## Down

1. a molecule that can be bonded to other identical molecules to form a polymer
2. 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
4. a complex organic substance present in living cells, especially DNA or RNA, whose molecules consist of many nucleotides linked in a long chain
6. 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
7. relating to or derived from living matter
8. take away or alter the natural qualities of
9. a variable (often denoted by x) whose variation does not depend on that of another
11. any of the class of sugars (e.g., glucose) that cannot be hydrolyzed to give a simpler sugar
12. a natural oily or greasy substance occurring in animal bodies, especially when deposited as a layer under the skin or around certain organs
14. 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
17. often used in biological and medical research and commercially in the production of therapeutic proteins
18. a molecule that is produced by a living organism
20. 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
22. when atoms bond together to form molecules, they share or give electrons. If the electrons are shared equally by the atoms, then there is no resulting charge
23. a substance produced by a living organism which acts as a catalyst to bring about a specific biochemical reaction
26. 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