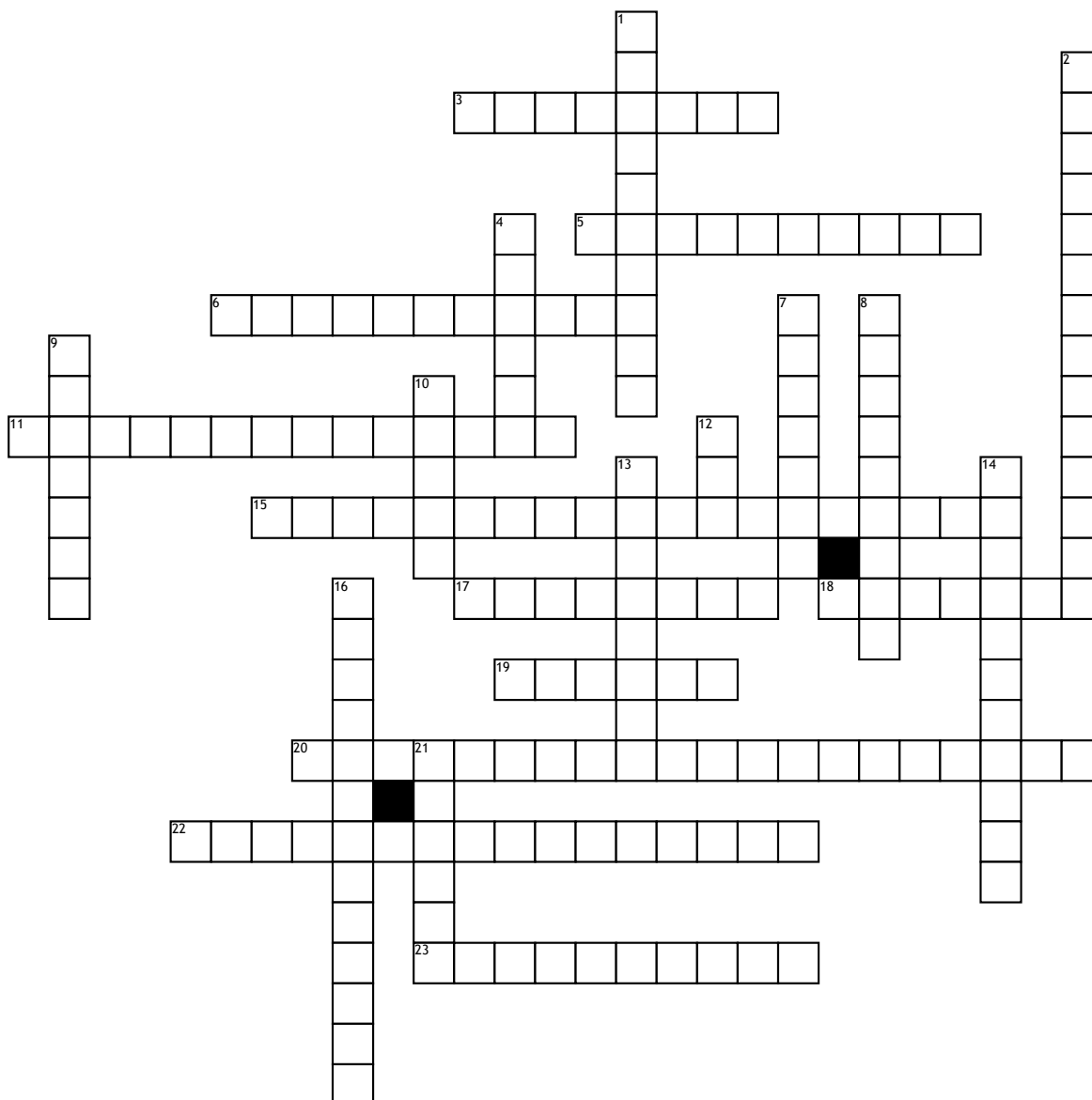


Elements and chemical reactions: unit vocabulary



Across

- 3. A unique substance that forms when two or more elements combine chemically.
- 5. Class of elements that have some properties of metals and some properties of nonmetals.
- 6. Balance between opposing changes, such as the forward and reverse directions of a chemical reaction.
- 11. Large carbohydrate usually containing hundreds or thousands of monosaccharides.
- 15. Process of breaking down glucose to obtain energy in the form of ATP.
- 17. The general term used to describe any atoms that are connected by chemical bonds.
- 18. Simple sugar with the chemical formula C₆H₁₂O₆; a product of photosynthesis.

- 19. Class of elements that are good conductors of electricity.
- 20. Law stating that energy cannot be created or destroyed in chemical reactions or energy conversions.
- 22. Process in which some substances, called reactants, change chemically into different substances, called products.
- 23. Type of mixture that has the same composition throughout.

Down

- 1. Means "releasing heat."
- 2. Simple sugar, such as glucose, that is a building block of carbohydrates.
- 4. Row of the periodic table that contains elements ranging from metals on the left to metalloids and to nonmetals on the right.
- 7. A combination of two or more substances in any proportion.

- 8. Class of elements that do not conduct electricity.
- 9. Substance produced in a chemical reaction.
- 10. Column of the periodic table, which contains elements with similar properties.
- 12. Adenosine triphosphate; usable form of energy inside the cell.
- 13. Substance that starts a chemical reaction.
- 14. Means "taking in heat."
- 16. Table of elements arranged by increasing atomic number (modern) or by increasing atomic mass (Mendeleev's).
- 21. Large, complex carbohydrate; found in foods such as vegetables and grains; broken down by the body into sugars that provide energy.