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Unit 2- Chemistry of Life

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| **Across****2.** A molecule composed of polymers of amino acids joined together by peptide bonds.**6.** formed when two or more chemical elements are chemically bonded together.**9.** Use the metabolic capacities of organisms to convert some combination of light, biomass, organic compounds, gases and water into useful chemical-bond energy.**10.** consist of either one or two long chains of repeating units called nucleotides, and consists of a nitrogen base attached to a sugar phosphate.**11.** cannot be decomposed, and is made up of atoms all with identical number of protons.**13.** Any of a class of compounds that form hydrogen ions when dissolved in water, and whose aqueous solutions react with bases and certain metals to form salts.**14.** the smallest component of an element having the chemical properties of the element**15.** Material or substance on which an enzyme acts.**17.** the energy required to start a reaction.**18.** The force of attraction between unlike molecules, or the attraction between the surfaces of contacting bodies.**19.** The specific region of an enzyme where a substrate binds and catalysis takes place or where chemical reaction occurs. | **Down****1.** naturally occurring molecules that include fats, waxes, sterols, fat-soluble vitamins, monoglycerides, diglycerides, triglycerides, phospholipids, and others.**3.** molecular compounds made from just three elements: carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.**4.** a group of atoms bonded together, representing the smallest fundamental unit of a chemical compound that can take part in a chemical reaction.**5.** link together bonds in a particular order as defined by genes.**7.** sticking together of alike molecules, such as water molecule being attracted to another water molecule.**8.** homogenous mixture in which the particles of one or more substances are distributed uniformly throughout another substance.**12.** accelerate, or catalyze, chemical reactions.**16.** substances that accept protons from acids. |