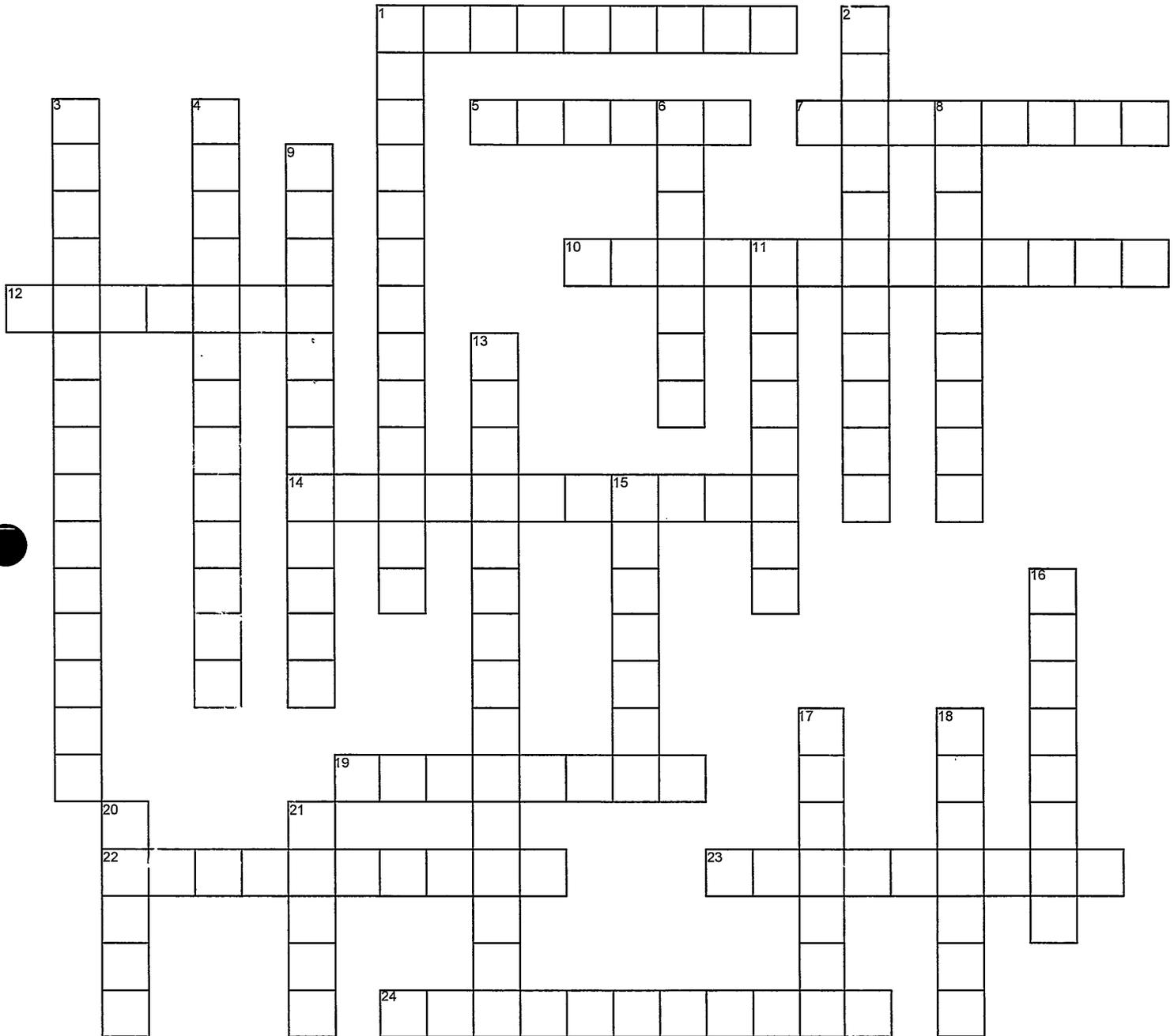


Apologia Biology Module 5: The Chemistry of Life

Vocabulary from Module 5 of Exploring Creation with Biology (2nd Ed.)

By Dr. Jay Wile and Marilyn F. Durnell



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Clues for "The Chemistry of Life"

Exploring Creation with Biology (Vol. 2) – Module 5

ACROSS

1 The random motion of molecules from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration

5 Anything that has mass and takes up space

7 A _____ change alters the makeup of the elements or molecules of a substance.

10 A _____ membrane allows some molecules to pass through but does not allow other molecules pass through.

12 Two different molecules that have the same chemical formula

14 Lacking any affinity to water

19 A substance that alters the speed of a chemical reaction but is not used up in the process

22 Breaking down complex molecules by the chemical addition of water

23 _____ fat is a lipid made from fatty acids that have no double bonds between carbon atoms.

24 _____ fat is a lipid made from fatty acids that have at least one double bond between carbon atoms.

DOWN

1 Carbohydrates that are made up of two monosaccharides

2 A _____ reaction is a chemical reaction in which molecules combine by moving water.

3 Carbohydrates that are made up of more than two monosaccharides

4 A measurement of how much solute exists within a certain volume of solvent

6 A collection of atoms that all have the same number of protons

8 Chemicals that result from atoms linking together

9 The process by which living organisms produce larger molecules from smaller ones

11 A _____ change affects the appearance but not the chemical makeup of a substance.

13 Simple carbohydrates that contain 3 to 10 atoms

15 The tendency of a solvent to travel across a semipermeable membrane into areas of higher solute concentration

16 A _____ bond is a strong attraction between hydrogen atoms and certain other atoms (usually oxygen or nitrogen) in specific molecules.

17 A _____ bond links amino acids together in a protein.

18 An _____ molecule contains only carbon and any of the following: hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, and/or phosphorous.

20 One of three forms- solid, liquid, or gas- which every substance is capable of attaining

21 An explanation or representation of something that cannot be seen