

Activity

Vocabulary Activity

Compounding the Problem

Use the clues below and on the next page to identify vocabulary items from the chapter. Then, find and circle each item in the word search puzzle on the next page. Remember to look backwards and diagonally also!

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. These organic compounds are made of carbon and hydrogen.
_____ | 9. This substance feels slippery and tastes bitter.
_____ |
| 2. Atoms share electrons in this type of compound.
_____ | 10. These biochemicals are composed of one or more simple sugar molecules bonded together.
_____ |
| 3. These organic compounds are sometimes called the “blueprints of life.”
_____ | 11. These compounds contain oppositely charged ions arranged in a crystal lattice.
_____ |
| 4. This is the measure of the concentration of hydronium ions in a solution.
_____ | 12. These most common of all compounds are composed of molecules whose atoms are arranged in a straight chain, a branched chain, or a ring.
_____ |
| 5. Plants store these as oils.
_____ | 13. These biochemicals have many functions in the body, such as regulating chemical activities.
_____ |
| 6. The positive ion of a base and the negative ion of an acid combine to form this type of ionic compound.
_____ | 14. This special paper is used to test for acids and bases.
_____ |
| 7. This substance increases the number of H_3O^+ when dissolved in water.
_____ | 15. These are building blocks of a protein.
_____ |
| 8. These organic compounds are made by living things.
_____ | |

Vocabulary Activity *continued*

16. This protein regulates the amount of glucose in your blood.

17. This type of carbohydrate has hundreds of thousands of sugar molecules.

18. This compound can reversibly change color depending on conditions such as pH.

19. A carbon atom can form no more than this number of bonds.

20. This type of nucleic acid is the genetic material of the cell.

21. This type of hydrocarbon contains carbon atoms connected only by a single bond.

22. This protein carries oxygen to all parts of your body.

23. The combining of atoms to form molecules results in this

Y	X	B	H	T	A	R	O	T	A	C	I	D	N	I	A
J	C	E	I	P	N	X	A	B	R	M	W	S	O	N	L
A	H	I	L	O	T	E	I	O	B	I	A	E	D	I	T
S	W	L	N	P	C	L	P	N	I	L	S	C	P	I	L
N	S	R	A	A	M	H	A	D	X	A	A	I	N	Y	N
O	D	S	C	G	G	O	E	S	B	R	D	I	D	C	I
B	I	N	K	A	A	R	C	M	B	S	L	M	V	H	B
R	C	I	Z	V	U	U	O	O	I	U	W	N	U	P	O
A	A	E	J	O	E	Y	H	C	S	C	Q	P	H	G	L
C	O	T	F	A	E	Y	O	N	A	L	A	E	T	X	G
O	N	O	V	W	D	V	I	H	H	C	I	L	I	G	O
R	I	R	L	R	A	I	X	Y	F	M	I	T	S	Q	M
D	M	P	A	L	O	J	K	V	K	K	T	D	M	H	E
Y	A	T	E	N	G	L	V	P	B	E	D	U	Q	U	H
H	E	N	I	N	B	D	E	T	A	R	U	T	A	S	S
S	T	C	N	U	C	L	E	I	C	A	C	I	D	S	R