

Vocabulary and Section Summary B

Compounds of Living Things

VOCABULARY

After you finish reading the section, try this puzzle! Use the clues below to fill in the blanks with the correct terms. Then, use the words to complete the word search puzzle on the next page. Words may appear horizontally, vertically, backward, or diagonally.

nucleic acids

1. These organic compounds are sometimes called the “blueprints of life.”

lipids

2. Plants store these as oils.

biochemicals

3. These organic compounds are made by living things.

carbohydrates

4. These biochemicals are composed of one or more simple sugar molecules bonded together.

proteins

5. These biochemicals have many functions in the body, such as regulating chemical activities.

amino acids

6. These are building blocks of a protein.

polymer

7. This is a chain of repeating units.

hemoglobin

8. This is an important protein found in red blood cells.

nucleotides

9. These are the subunits that make up nucleic acids.

Vocabulary and Section Summary B *continued*

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

SECTION SUMMARY

Read the following section summary.

- Organic compounds are compounds that contain the element carbon.
- Organic compounds play a central role in the chemistry of living organisms because of carbon's ability to bond with other elements and to form long chains with other carbon atoms.
- Living organisms are made of compounds that are composed mostly of the elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, and sulfur.

Skills Worksheet

Directed Reading B**Section: Measuring Motion** (pp. 336–343)

1. Name something in motion that you cannot see moving.

air particles, cannon balls

MOTION AND REFERENCE POINTS

stay in place

2. An object in motion is usually seen moving in relation to an object that appears to
- stay in place.
 - keep moving.
 - maintain constant velocity.
 - maintain constant acceleration.

in motion

3. When an object changes position over time relative to a reference point, the object is
- at rest.
 - a feature on Earth's surface.
 - not moving.
 - in motion.

4. For seeing motion, features on Earth's surface are often used as standard

reference point

5. Name two nonmoving objects that are useful reference points.

trees and buildings

6. What type of object other than nonmoving objects can be used as reference points?

Very slow moving objects could be used as reference points for example clouds, hot air balloons.

7. The motion of an object moving to the right can be described in reference to a two-dimensional grid as a movement in the positive direction on the

x-axis.

AVERAGE SPEED

8. The average speed of an object is the total distance traveled divided by the total time taken to travel that distance.