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| Word | Doodle | My Definition |
| Hypothesis - a supposition or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation. |  |  |
| atom - the smallest unit of an element that maintains the chemical properties of that element. |  |  |
| element - a substance that cannot be separated or broken down into simpler substances by chemical means. |  |  |
| valence electrons - an electron that is found in the outermost shell of an atom and that determines the atom’s chemical properties. |  |  |
| compound - a substance made up of atoms of two or more different elements joined by chemical bonds. |  |  |
| molecule - a group of atoms joined by a chemical bond. |  |  |
| ion - an atom, radical, or molecule that has gained or lost one or more electrons and has a negative or positive charge. |  |  |
| cohesion - the force that holds molecules of a single material together. |  |  |
| adhesion - the attractive force between two bodies of different substances that are in contact with each other. |  |  |
| solution - a homogeneous mixture throughout which two or more substances are uniformly dispersed. |  |  |
| acid - any compound that increases the number of hydronium ions when dissolved in water. |  |  |
| base - any compound that increases the number of hydroxide ions when dissolved in water. |  |  |
| pH - a value that is used to express the acidity or alkalinity (basicity) of a system. |  |  |
| buffer - a solution made from a weak acid and its conjugate base that neutralizes small amounts of acids or bases added to it. |  |  |
| carbohydrate - a class of molecules that includes sugars, starches, and fiber; contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen |  |  |
| lipid - a fat molecule that has similar properties, including waxes and steroids |  |  |
| protein - an organic compound that is made of one or more chains of amino acids and that is a principle component of all cells. |  |  |
| amino acid - a compound of a class of simple organic compounds that contain a carboxyl and an amino group and that combine to form proteins. |  |  |
| nucleic acid - an organic compound, either RNA or DNA, whose molecules are made up of one or two chains of nucleotides and carry genetic information. |  |  |
| nucleotide - an organic compound that consists of a sugar, a phosphate, and  a nitrogenous base. |  |  |
| DNA - deoxyribonucleic acid, the material that contains the information that determines inherited characteristics. |  |  |
| RNA - ribonucleic acid, a natural polymer that is present in all living cells and that plays a role in protein synthesis. |  |  |
| ATP - adenosine triphosphate, an organic molecule that acts as the main energy source for cell processes. |  |  |
| energy - the capacity to do work |  |  |
| reactant - a substance or molecule that participates in a chemical reaction. |  |  |
| product - a substance that forms in a chemical reaction. |  |  |
| activation energy - the minimum amount of energy required to start a chemical reaction. |  |  |
| enzyme - a molecule, either protein or RNA that acts as a catalysts in biochemical reactions. |  |  |
| substrate - the reactant in reactions catalyzed by enzymes. |  |  |