

CHEMISTRY WORDSEARCH

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You will need:



PEN



TIME

CHEMISTRY IS THE SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINE INVOLVED WITH ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS COMPOSED OF ATOMS, MOLECULES AND IONS: THEIR COMPOSITION, STRUCTURE, PROPERTIES, BEHAVIOUR, AND THE CHANGES THEY UNDERGO DURING A REACTION WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES.

Magnesium is a chemical element with the symbol Mg and atomic number 12.

Creatinine is a breakdown product of creatine phosphate from muscle and protein metabolism. It is released at a constant rate by the body.

Acetaminophen is a pain reliever and a fever reducer.

Glucose is a simple sugar with the molecular formula C₆H₁₂O₆.

Amylase is an enzyme that catalyses the hydrolysis of starch into sugars. Amylase is present in the saliva of humans and some other mammals, where it begins the chemical process of digestion.

Calcium is a chemical element with the symbol Ca and atomic number 20.

Phosphorus is a chemical element with the symbol P and atomic number 15.

Cholesterol is an organic molecule. It is a sterol, a type of lipid. Cholesterol is biosynthesized by all animal cells and is an essential structural component of animal cell membranes.

Lipase is any enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of fats.

Chloride is a compound of chlorine with another element or group, especially a salt of the anion Cl⁻ or an organic compound with chlorine bonded to an alkyl group.

Potassium is a chemical element with the symbol K and atomic number 19.

Carbonate In chemistry, a carbonate is a salt of carbonic acid, characterized by the presence of the carbonate ion, a polyatomic ion with the formula of CO₃²⁻.

Sodium is a chemical element with the symbol Na and atomic number 11.

Alcohol is an organic compound that carries at least one hydroxyl functional group (-OH) bound to a saturated carbon atom. The term alcohol originally referred to the primary alcohol ethanol.

Blood gas is a test to measure blood gas tension values, it also measures blood pH, and the level and base excess of bicarbonate.

Albumin is a protein made by your liver. Albumin helps keep fluid in your bloodstream so it doesn't leak into other tissues.

Lactate is the ionic (electrically charged) form of lactic acid. It is produced by muscle cells, red blood cells, brain, and other tissues during anaerobic (oxygen deficient) energy production and is usually present at low concentrations in the blood.

Bilirubin is a yellow compound that occurs in the normal catabolic pathway that breaks down heme in vertebrates. This catabolism is a necessary process in the body's clearance of waste products that arise from the destruction of aged or abnormal red blood cells.

A L C O H O L E S O C U L G
M U I S E N G A M P P N M C
C E P L B Y O R A H D I C H
I N O I L T S M L O E B A O
M I E P O E O U B S S U R L
O N L A O M D I U P A R B E
C I I S D U I S M H L I O S
H T I E G I U S I O Y L N T
L A E N A C M A N R M I A E
O E N S S L O T R U A B T R
R R P L S A C O D S H E E O
I C H P M C A P P E O U C L
D A C E T O M I N O P H E N
E N O U C L L L A C T A T E

MAGNESIUM

CREATININE

ACETAMINOPHEN

GLUCOSE

AMYLASE

CALCIUM

PHOSPHORUS

CHOLESTEROL

LIPASE

CHLORIDE

POTASSIUM

CARBONATE

SODIUM

ALCOHOL

BLOODGAS

ALBUMIN

LACTATE

BILIRUBIN

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