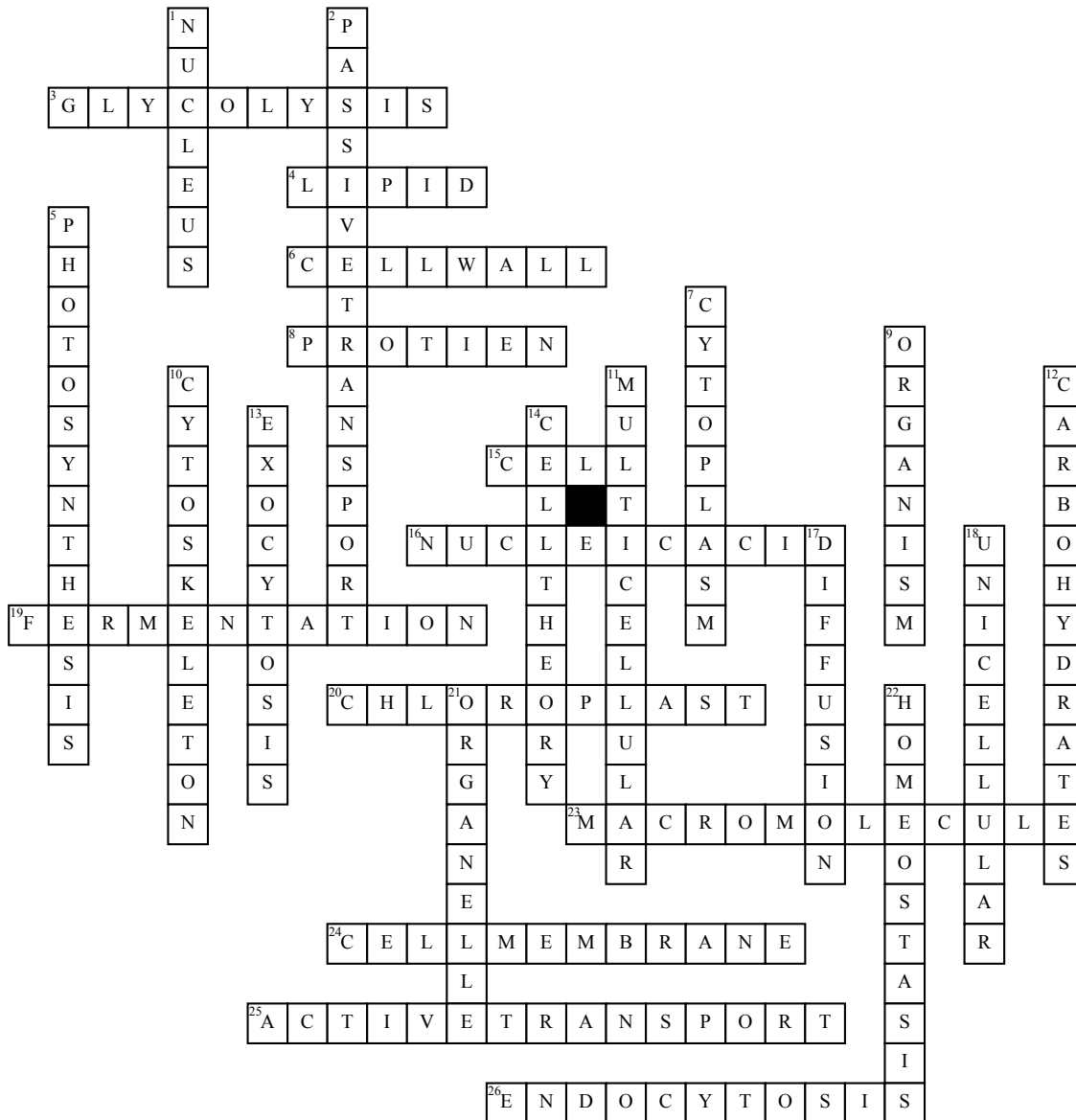


Characteristics of Life



Across

3. Process by which glucose is broken down into smaller parts.
4. Large macromolecule that doesn't dissolve in water.
6. Stiff structure outside the cell membrane that protects cell from attack of viruses and any other harmful organism.
8. Long chain of amino acid molecules.
15. The smallest unit of all life.
16. A macromolecule that forms when long chains of nucleotides molecules join together.
19. Reaction that eukaryotes and prokaryote cells can use to obtain energy when oxygen levels are low.
20. Membrane-bound organelle that uses light energy and make glucose from water and carbon dioxide in the process of photosynthesis.
23. Substance that forms when many small molecules join together.

24. The flexible covering surrounding the cell to protect the inside of the cell from the environment outside the cell.

25. Movement of substances through a cell membrane using the cell's energy.

26. Process during which a cell takes in a substance by surrounding it with the cell membrane

Down

1. Part of a eukaryotic cell that directs cell activity and contains genetic info stored in DNA.
2. Movement of substances through a cell membrane without using the cell's energy
5. Series of chemical reactions that convert light energy, water and carbon dioxide into food energy glucose and give off oxygen.
7. Liquid part of a cell inside the cell membrane.
9. Something that has all the characteristics of life.

10. Network of thread like proteins joined together that gives cells their shape and helps them move.

11. A living thing made up of two or more cells.

12. A macromolecule made up of one or more sugar molecules. This is the body's main source of energy.

13. Process by which cell's vesicles release their contents outside the cell.

14. Theory that states: All living things are made up of one or more cells; Cells are the smallest unit of life; All new cells come from preexisting cells.

17. Movement of substances from an area of lower concentration.

18. A living thing made up of only one cell.

21. Membrane-surrounded component of a eukaryotic cell with a specialized function.

22. An organism's ability to maintain steady internal conditions when outside conditions change.