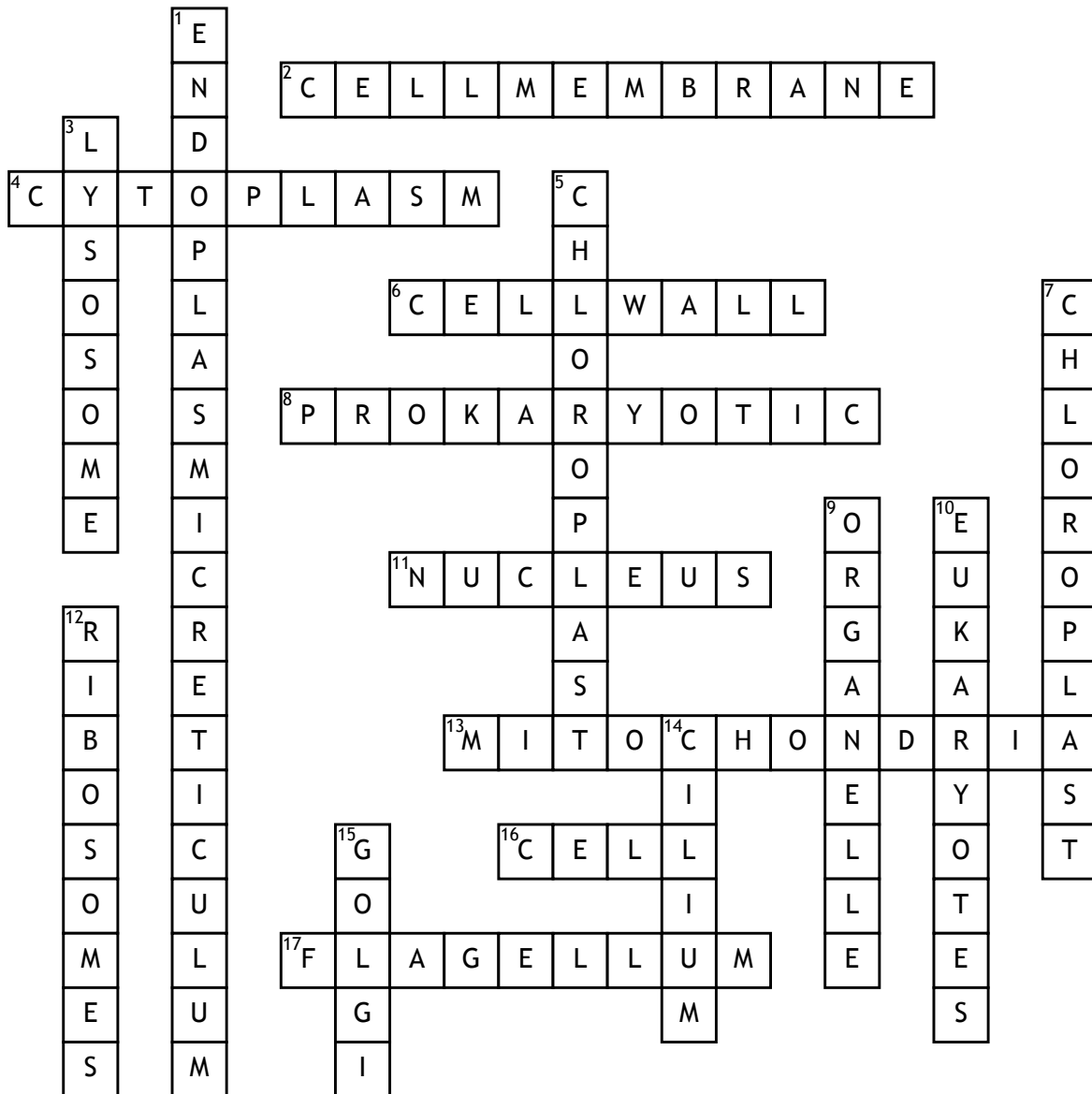


Name: _____

Date: _____

Cell



Across

2. the semipermeable membrane surrounding the cytoplasm of a cell.

4. the material or protoplasm within a living cell, excluding the nucleus.

6. a rigid layer of polysaccharides lying outside the plasma membrane of the cells of plants, fungi, and bacteria. In the algae and higher plants, it consists mainly of cellulose.

8. any of the typically unicellular microorganisms that lack a distinct nucleus and membrane-bound organelles and that are classified as a kingdom (Prokaryotae syn. Monera) or into two domains (Bacteria and Archaea) – compare archaea, bacterium, eukaryote.

11. a dense organelle present in most eukaryotic cells, typically a single rounded structure bounded by a double membrane, containing the genetic material. ASTRONOMY

13. an organelle found in large numbers in most cells, in which the biochemical processes of respiration and energy production occur. It has a double membrane, the inner layer being folded inward to form layers (cristae).

16. the smallest structural and functional unit of an organism, typically microscopic and consisting of cytoplasm and a nucleus enclosed in a membrane. Microscopic organisms typically consist of a single cell, which is either eukaryotic or prokaryotic.

17. a slender threadlike structure, especially a microscopic whiplike appendage that enables many protozoa, bacteria, spermatozoa, etc., to swim.

Down

1. a network of membranous tubules within the cytoplasm of a eukaryotic cell, continuous with the nuclear membrane. It usually has ribosomes attached and is involved in protein and lipid synthesis.

3. an organelle in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells containing degradative enzymes enclosed in a membrane.

5. a plastid that contains chlorophyll and in which photosynthesis takes place.

7. a plastid that contains chlorophyll and in which photosynthesis takes place.

9. any of a number of organized or specialized structures within a living cell.

10. An organism whose cells contain a nucleus surrounded by a membrane and whose DNA is bound together by proteins (histones) into chromosomes.

12. a minute particle consisting of RNA and associated proteins, found in large numbers in the cytoplasm of living cells

14. a short, microscopic, hairlike vibrating structure.

15. An organelle in eukaryotic cells that stores and modifies proteins for specific functions and prepares them for transport to other parts of the cell.