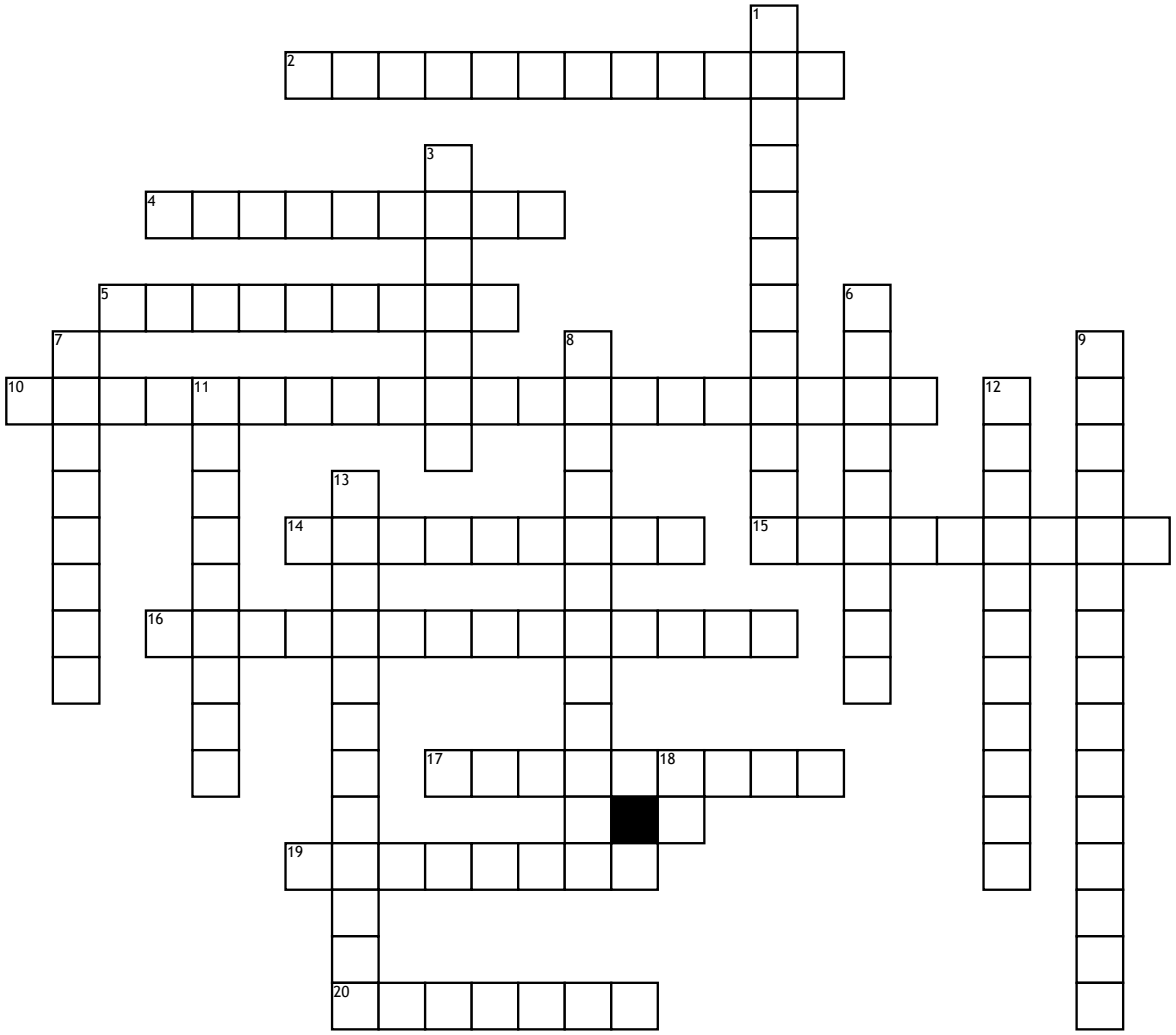
Name: _____ Date: _____

THE CELL



Across

2. Produces most of the energy the cell needs to carry out its function.
4. The jelly-like fluid between thecell membrane and the nucleus.
5. The center of the nucleus where ribosomes are made.
10. Some substances can pass through it while others can not.
14. S structure that contains chemicals that break down large food particles into smaller ones and also old cell parts.
15. Organelles where proteins are produced.
16. Threadlike structures made up of a protein called actin.
17. Tiny cell structures that carry out a specific function within a cell.
19. A smaller membrane enclosed structure that store and move materials between cell organells as well as to and from the surface.
20. Center of the cell that directs the cell's activities.

Down

1. A flexible double layered sheet that makes up the cell membrane and forms a barrier between the cell and its surroundings.
3. Structure that stores water, food and other materials for the cell.
6. Flattened collection of sacs that receive proteins and other newly formed materials from the ER, packages them and distributes them.
7. The rigid layer of nonliving material that surroind plant cells that help support and protect the cell.
8. Located inside the cell wall of the plant cell and the outside boundary of the animal cell.
9. Protects the nucleus and controls substances in and out of the nucleus.
11. Structure in an animal cell that helps to organize cell division.
12. Structure that captures energy from sunlight and uses it to produce food for the cell.
13. Network of protein filaments in a eukaryotic cell that gives the cell its shape and internal organization and is involved in movement.
18. Structure that carries proteins and other materials from one part of the cell to another. (abbr.)