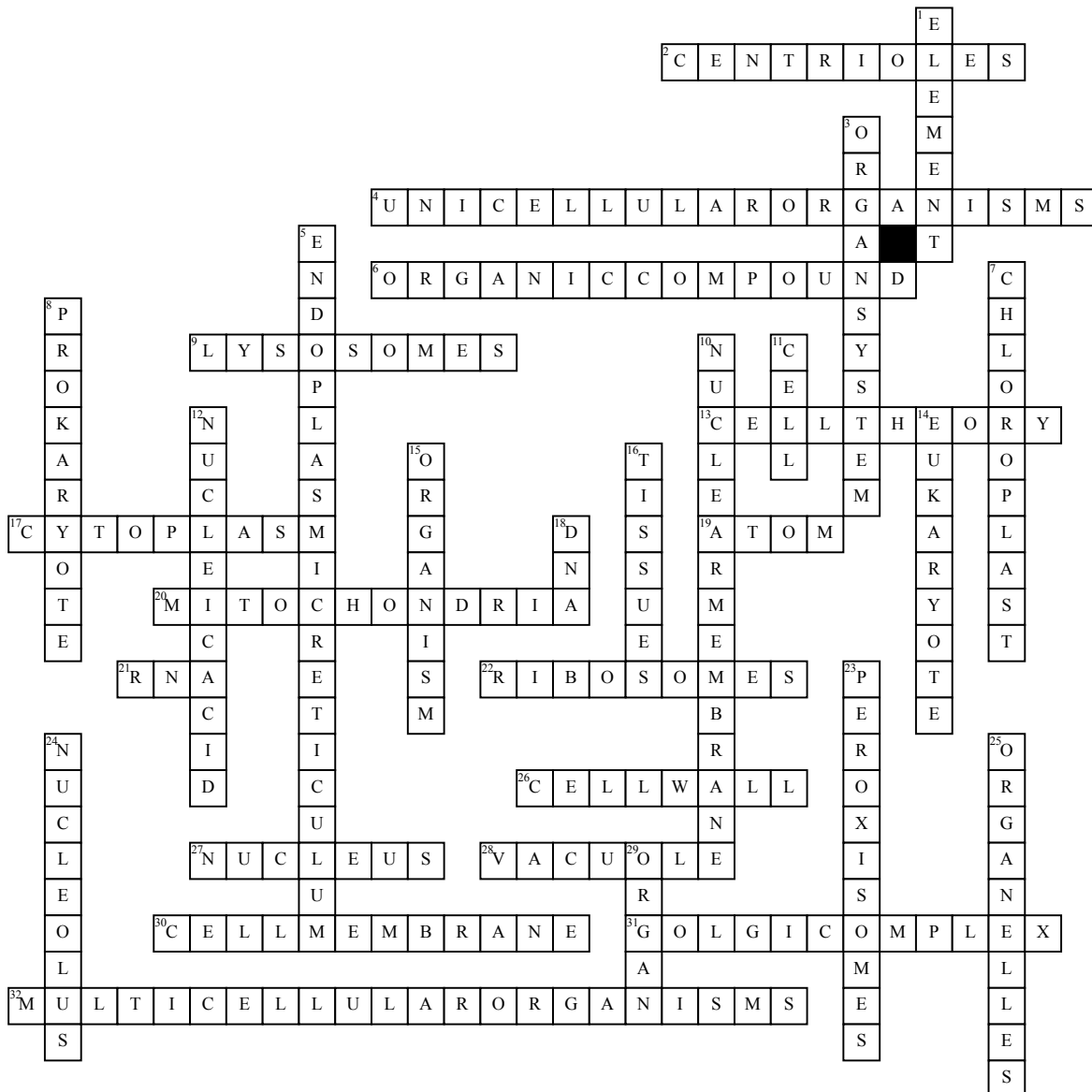


Name:

Period:

Cells Answer Key



Across

2. Tubelike structures that aid in cell division and Celiogenesis, are generally are found close to the nucleus

4. Organisms made up of only one cell

6. Chemical compound that contains carbon atoms.

9. Sacs of enzymes that digest food, water, and waste

13. A theory that describes the basic characteristics of all cells and organisms. It is one of the foundational ideas of modern biology

17. A gel-like substance inside the cell that contains all the cell parts and organelles.

19. The smallest unit of a substance that maintains the properties of that substance.

20. Often known as the "powerhouses" of the cell, this organelle generates energy for the cell through cellular respiration. This means it takes in nutrients from the cell, breaks it down, and turns it into energy.

21. Molecules are single stranded nucleic acids composed of nucleotides.

22. Consisting of RNA and proteins, they are responsible for protein production and assembly.

26. The outermost covering of a cell that protects the cell and gives it shape & support.

27. Membrane bound structure that contains the cell's hereditary information and DNA. Also controls all of the cells activities.

28. An organelle in both plant and animal cells that provides support and participates in a variety of cellular functions including storage, protection, and growth.

30. Surrounds the cytoplasm of a cell and gives the cell structure and support.

31. An organelle that modifies, sorts, and packs molecules and stores or sends it when needed.

32. Organisms made up of two or more cells

Down

Down

1. A substance made entirely of one type of atom.

3. A group of organs that work together to perform one or more functions.

5. Extensive network of membranes composed of both regions with ribosomes (rough ER) and regions without ribosomes (smooth ER).

7. A type of plastid that contains chlorophyll which is where photosynthesis takes place.

8. Unicellular organism

10. A membrane which surrounds the genetic material and nucleus in eukaryotic cells.

11. The basic building blocks of all living things.

12. Molecules that allow organisms to transfer genetic info from one generation to the next. There are two types of nucleic acids: DNA and RNA.

14. Multicellular organism

15. An individual life form.

16. A group of similar cells that live and work together

18. Molecules that contain all the genetic material and traits for each organism.

23. Tiny structures bound by a membrane that contain enzymes that produce hydrogen peroxide as a by-product.

24. A structure inside the cell nucleus that rewrites ribosomal RNA (rRNA) and combine it with proteins, results in the formation of incomplete ribosomes.

25. A group of tissues that work together to perform a specialized function or functions.

29. A collection of tissues joined in a structural unit to serve a common function.