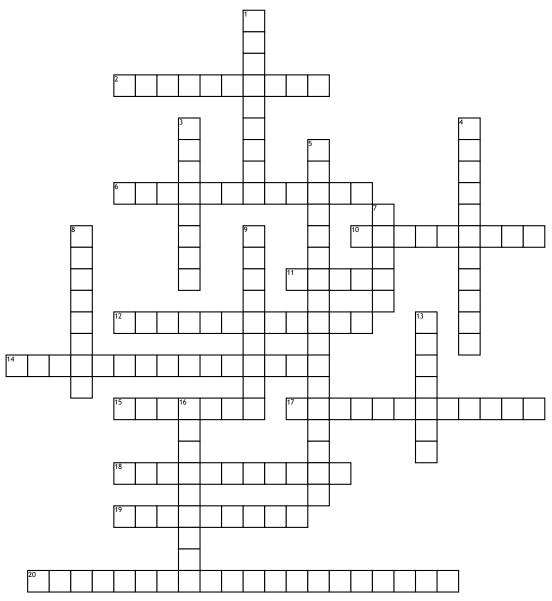
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## Cell Structure and Functions



## Across

- **2.** Composed of tubulin and found in eukaryotic cells; used in cell division.
- **6.** Membrane that separates the interior of the cell from the outside environment.
- **10.** Constructed in the nucleus and functioning as the site of protein synthesis from within the cytoplasm. has two subunits.
- 11. Organelle in eukaryotic cells consisting of flat membranous stacks that modify, route, and store products of the ER.
- **12.** Composed of microtubules, microfilaments, and intermediate filament; helps maintain cell structure.
- **14.** Membrane in eukaryotes that encloses the nucleus and separates it from the cytoplasm.
- **15.** The chromosome containing organelle of a eukaryotic cell.

- **17.** "Powerhouse of the cell" found in eukaryotic organisms that helps the process of cellular respiration.
- **18.** A microbody containing enzymes that transfer hydrogen to oxygen, producing then hydrogen peroxide.
- **19.** A complex of macromolecules found in cells, consisting of DNA, protein, and RNA.
- **20.** Type of organelle in the cells of eukaryotic organisms that forms an interconnected network of flattened, membrane-enclosed sacs or tube-like structures known as cisternae.

## <u>Down</u>

- 1. Containing every organelle within the cell, bounded by the plasma membrane.
- **3.** Structural layer that surrounds some types of cells, situated outside the cell membrane.

- **4.** Organelle found in plants that helps use sunlight to convert organic compounds into water and carbon dioxide.
- **5.** Tiny membranous sac in a cell's cytoplasm carrying molecules produced in the cell
- 7. 9+2 arrangement; Short cellular appendage specialized in locomotion.
- **8.** 9+2 arrangement; long cellular appendage specialized in locomotion.
- **9.** Structure in the nucleus, formed from chromosomes and become active in the synthesis of ribosomes.
- **13.** Enclosed compartments which are filled with water containing inorganic and organic molecules.
- **16.** Spherical vesicles which contain hydrolytic enzymes that can break down all kinds of biomolecules.