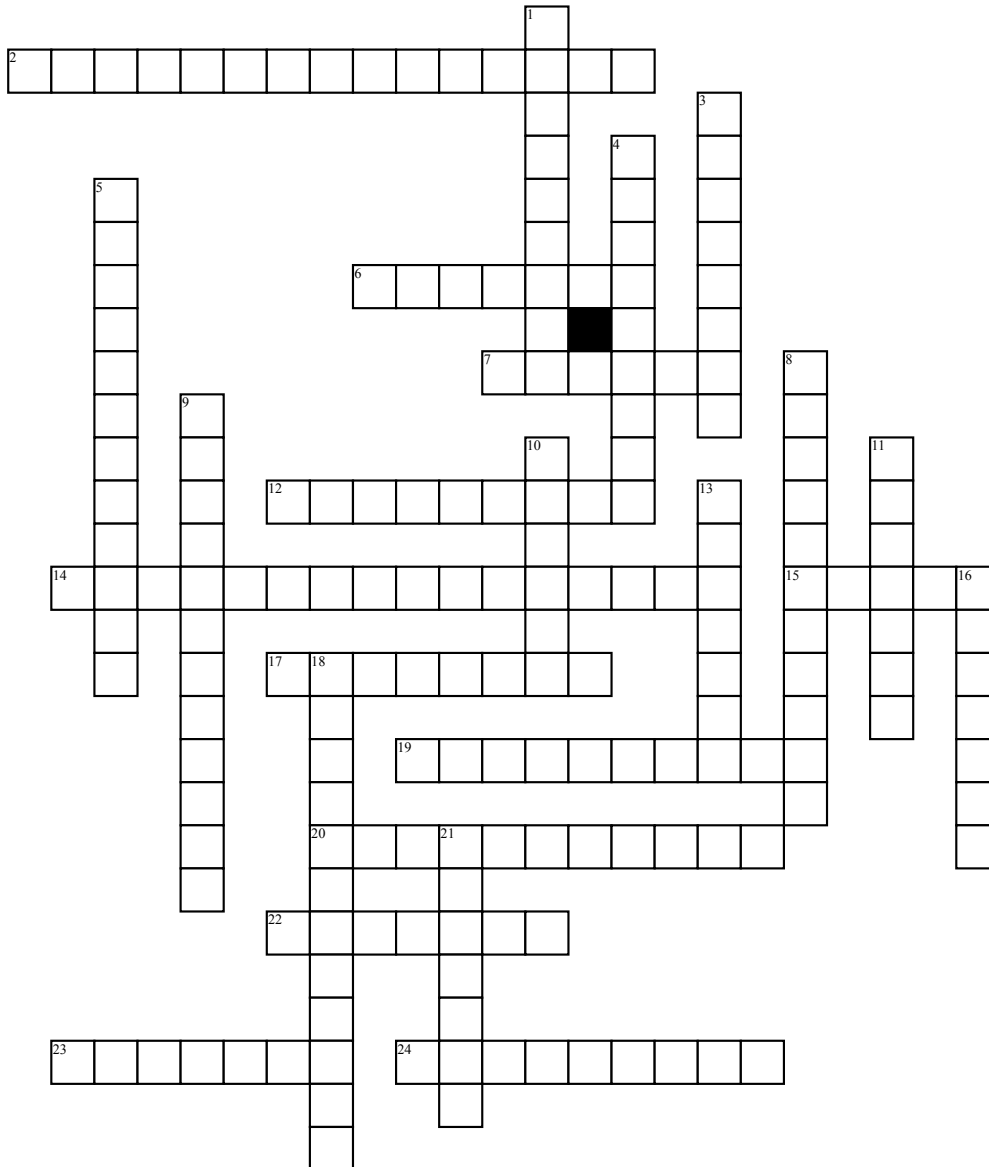


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Cell Biology



## Across

2. The movement of ions or molecules across a cell membrane into a region of higher concentration, assisted by enzymes and requiring energy.
6. A space or vesicle within the cytoplasm of a cell, enclosed by a membrane and typically containing fluid.
7. A set of things working together as parts of a mechanism or an interconnecting network; a complex whole.
12. The spreading of something
14. Movement of biochemicals and other atomic or molecular substances across cell membranes without need of energy input.
15. A part of an organism which is typically self-contained and has a specific vital function.
17. A network of tubular membranes within the cytoplasm of the cell, occurring either with a smooth surface (smooth endoplasmic reticulum) or studded with ribosomes (rough endoplasmic reticulum) involved in the transport of materials.
19. The chemical breakdown of a compound due to reaction with water.
20. The cytoplasmic division of a cell at the end of mitosis or meiosis, bringing about the separation into two daughter cells.
22. A molecule that can be bonded to other identical molecules to form a polymer.

23. a substance which has a molecular structure built up chiefly or completely from a large number of similar units bonded together, e.g. many synthetic organic materials used as plastics and resins.

24. A minute particle consisting of RNA and associated proteins found in large numbers in the cytoplasm of living cells. They bind messenger RNA and transfer RNA to synthesize polypeptides and proteins.

## Down

1. A complex of vesicles and folded membranes within the cytoplasm of most eukaryotic cells, involved in secretion and intracellular transport.
3. An organelle in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells containing degradative enzymes enclosed in a membrane.
4. the process of treating a substance with heat, enzymes, or a solvent to promote decomposition or extract essential components.
5. The semipermeable membrane surrounding the cytoplasm of a cell.
8. A plastid in green plant cells which contains chlorophyll and in which photosynthesis takes place.
9. A microscopic network of protein filaments and tubules in the cytoplasm of many living cells, giving them shape and coherence.

10. Any of the distinct types of material of which animals or plants are made, consisting of specialised cells and their products.

11. Noun, Cell Biology. a network of tubular membranes within the cytoplasm of the cell, occurring either with a smooth surface (smooth endoplasmic reticulum) or studded with ribosomes (rough endoplasmic reticulum) involved in the transport of materials.

13. A type of cell division that results in two daughter cells each having the same number and kind of chromosomes as the parent nucleus, typical of ordinary tissue growth.

16. The central and most important part of an object, movement, or group, forming the basis for its activity and growth.

18. Amino 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 part being folded inwards to form layers (cristae).

21. A process by which molecules of a solvent tend to pass through a semipermeable membrane from a less concentrated solution into a more concentrated one.