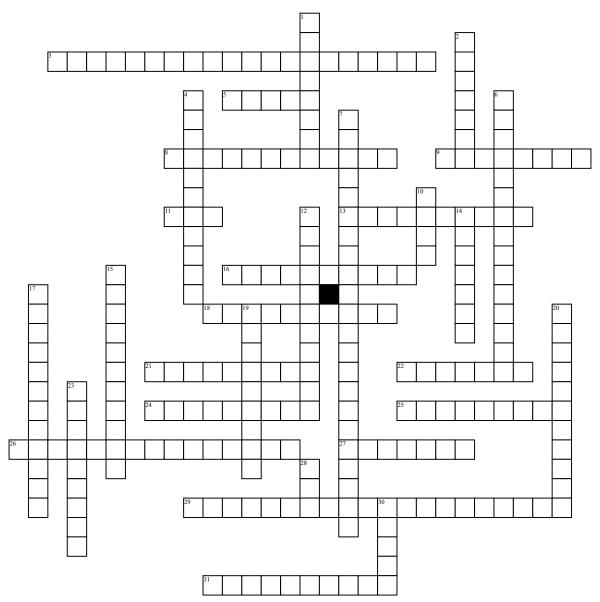
Name:	Date:	Period:

## Cells



## Across

- 3. Organisms made up of only one cell
- **5.** A collection of tissues joined in a structural unit to serve a common function.
- **8.** An organelle that modifies, sorts, and packs molecules and stores or sends it around the cell when needed.
- 9. Outer covering that protects the plant cell and gives it
- shape & support.

  11. Molecules that contain all the genetic material and
- II. Molecules that contain all the genetic material and traits for each organism.
- 13. A theory that descibes the basic characteristics of all cells and organisms. It is one if the foundational ideas of modern biology
- ${\bf 16.}$  A type of plastid that contains chlorophyll which is where photosynthesis takes place.
- **18.** Tubelike structures that aid in cell division and Celiogenesis, are generally are found close to the nucleus
- **21.** A gel-like substance inside the cell that contains all the cell parts and organelles.
- 22. A group of similar cells that live and work together
- 24. Sacs of enzymes that digest food, water, and waste.

- **25.** Consisting of RNA and proteins, they are responsible for protein production and assembly.
- **26.** Chemical compound that contains carbon atoms.
- **27.** Membrane bound structure that contains the cell's hereditary information and DNA. Also controls all of the cells activities.
- **29.** Extensive network of membranes composed of both regions with ribosomes (rough ER) and regions without ribosomes (smooth ER).
- **31.** A group of tissues that work together to perform a specialized function or functions.

## Down

- 1. An individual life form.
- **2.** A structure in both plant and animal cells that provides support and participates in a variety of cellular functions including storage, protection, and growth.
- **4.** 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. /
- **6.** A membrane which surrounds the genetic material and nucleus in eukaryotic cells.

- 7. Organisms made up of two or more cells
- **10.** The smallest unit of a substance that maintains the properties of that substance.
- 12. Tiny structures bound by a membrane that contain enzymes that produce hydrogen peroxide as a by-product.
- 14. A substance made entirely of one type of atom.
- 15. Molecules that allow organisms to transfer genetic info from one generation to the next. There are two types of nucleic acids: DNA and RNA.
- 17. The outermost layer of a cell. Encloses the cytoplasm of a cell and gives the cell structure and support.
- 19. A structure inside the cell nucleus that rewrites ribosomal RNA (rRNA) and combine it with proteins, results in the formation of incomplete ribosomes.
- **20.** A group of organs that work together to perform one or more functions.
- 23. Multicellular organism
- **28.** Molecules are single stranded nucleic acids composed of nucleotides.
- **30.** The basic building blocks of all living things.