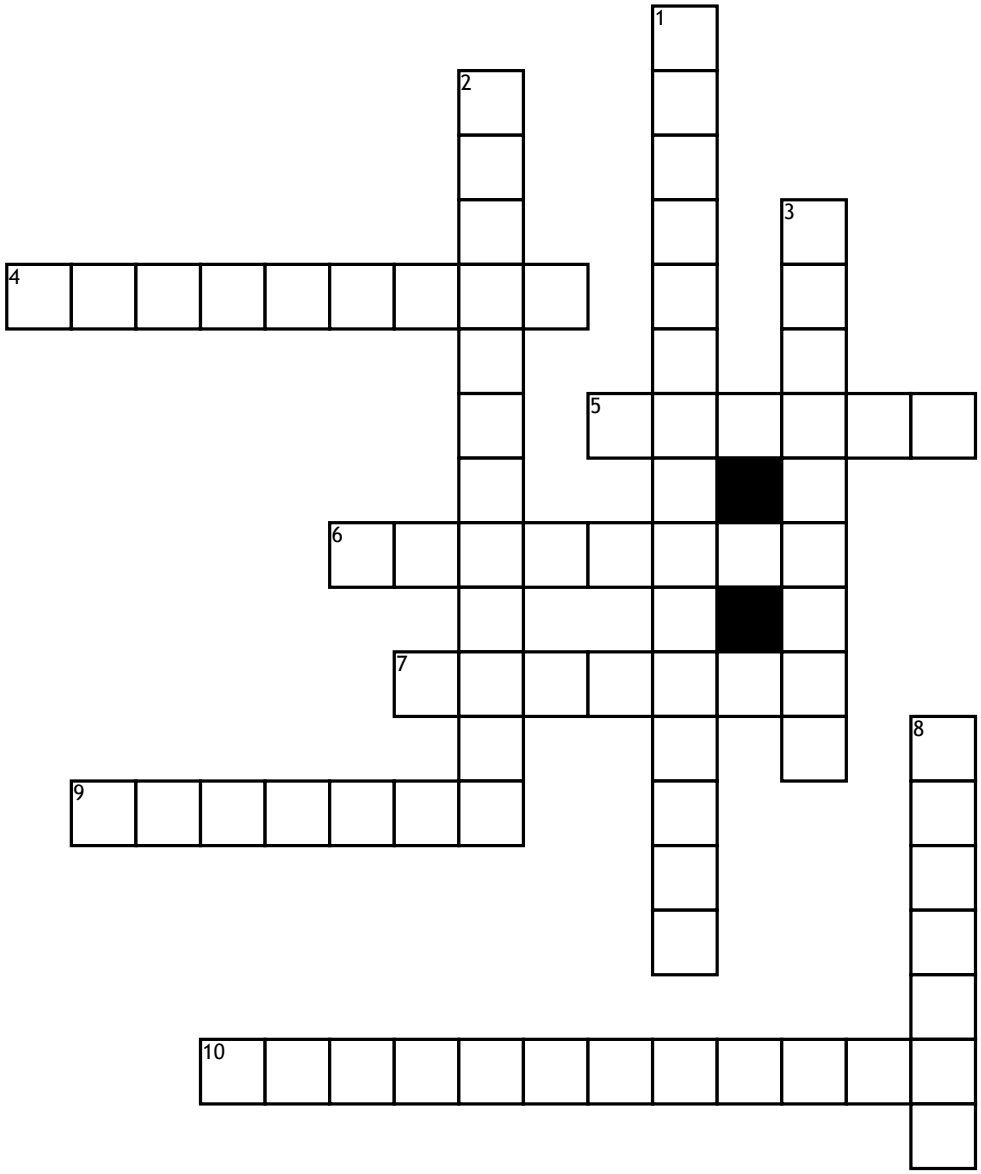
Name: _____ Date: _____

Cells



Across

4. Movement of substances from high concentration to low concentration – along a concentration gradient which exists until diffused substance is evenly distributed. Passive movement. E.g: CO2 diffusing in / O2 out of leaf (through stomata). Note: can occur just in solutions, as well as across membranes.

5. Fluid-filled area of chloroplast where light-independent stage of photosynthesis occurs

6. Protects cell – gives strength and support. Is permeable and made of cellulose. Controls turgidity (can resist high internal pressures without stretching)

7. Movement of H2O from high concentration of H2O to a low conc. of H2O water through semi/selectively permeable membrane (from a more dil. Solution to a more conc. solution). Passive movement. E.g. absorbing water through plant roots, kidney tubules reabsorbing water

9. Cell "control centre", controls metabolism via enzymes. Contains genetic info - DNA. Chromosomes only visible when cell is dividing. Contains nucleolus – makes RNA and ribosomes.

10. Regulates movement of materials in/out of cell. SELECTIVELY permeable

Down

1. Movement from a low conc. to a high conc. Energy is required. E.g. absorption of Mg by roots, glucose uptake in intestines

2. Site of light-dependent stage of photosynthesis, contain chlorophyll - green light-trapping pigment

3. Transparent jelly part of cell and location where glycolysis occurs

8. Proteins that catalyse specific biochemical reactions (increase the rate of reaction).