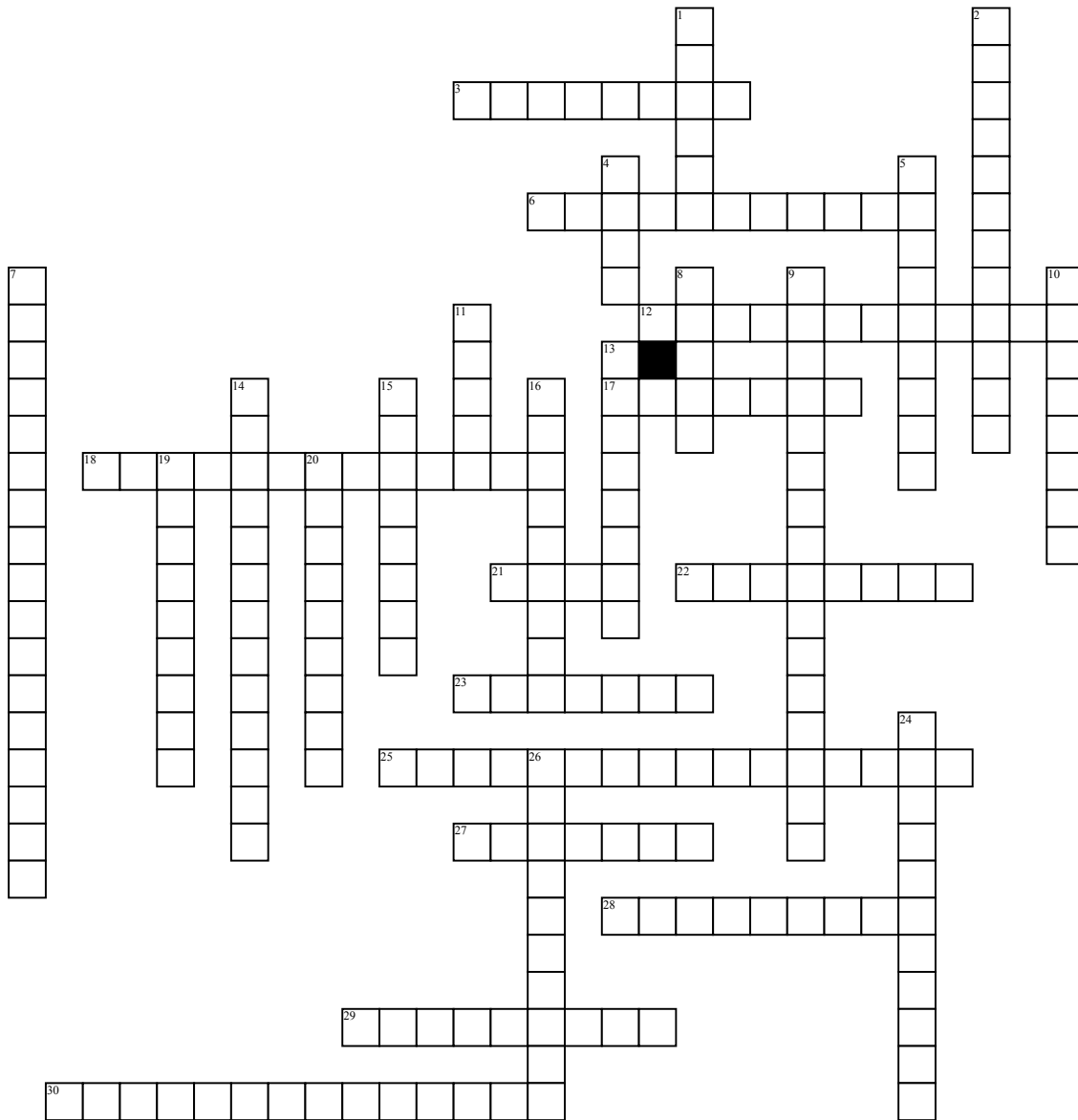


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Cells and Nature of Science



Across

3. Is any factor, trait, or condition that can exist in differing amounts or types. An experiment usually has three kinds
6. Also known as a single-celled organism, is an organism that consists of only one cell, unlike a multicellular organism that consists of more than one cell.
12. An organelle found in large numbers in most cells, in which the biochemical processes of respiration and energy production occur.
17. Is involved in some protein production, and protein folding. It is called 'rough' because it is studded with ribosomes
18. Multicellular organisms are organisms that consist of more than one cell, in contrast to unicellular organisms.
21. It is generally a measure of an object's resistance to changing its state of motion when a force is applied.
22. Any factor, trait, or condition that can exist in differing amounts or types. An experiment usually has three kinds
23. More precisely, the volumetric mass density, of a substance is its mass per unit volume.
25. Is a well-substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world that is acquired through the scientific method and repeatedly tested and confirmed through observation and experimentation.

27. The central and most important part of an object, movement, or group, forming the basis for its activity and growth.
28. Are ancient molecular machines that are responsible for production of protein in all living cells.
29. Is a thick solution that fills each cell and is enclosed by the cell membrane.
30. Gathers simple molecules and combines them to make molecules that are more complex. It then takes those big molecules, packages them in vesicles, and either stores them for later use or sends them out of the cell.

Down

1. The amount of space that a substance or object occupies, or takes up.
2. Gives reliable baseline data to compare their results with.
4. Prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair.
5. Is one of several structures with specialized functions, suspended in the cytoplasm of a eukaryotic cell.
7. Is what you measure in the experiment and what is affected during the experiment
8. A small infectious agent that replicates only inside the living cells of other organisms.

9. Is an ongoing process, which usually begins with observations about the natural world.
10. Are storage bubbles found in cells.
11. A three-dimensional representation of a person or thing or of a proposed structure, typically on a smaller scale than the original.
13. An individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form
14. Is a statement based on repeated experimental observations that describes some aspects of the universe.
15. A rigid layer of surface lying outside the plasma membrane of the cells of plants, fungi, and bacteria. In the algae and higher plants, it consists mainly of cellulose.
16. Is a complex of DNA and proteins that forms chromosomes within the nucleus of eukaryotic cells.
19. An organelle in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells containing enzymes enclosed in a membrane.
20. Is any organism whose cells contain a nucleus and other organelles enclosed within membranes
24. The 11 organ systems of the body are the integumentary, muscular, skeletal, nervous, circulatory, lymphatic, respiratory, endocrine, urinary/excretory, reproductive and digestive.
26. Is the nuclear part that makes ribosomes in the eukaryote cells.