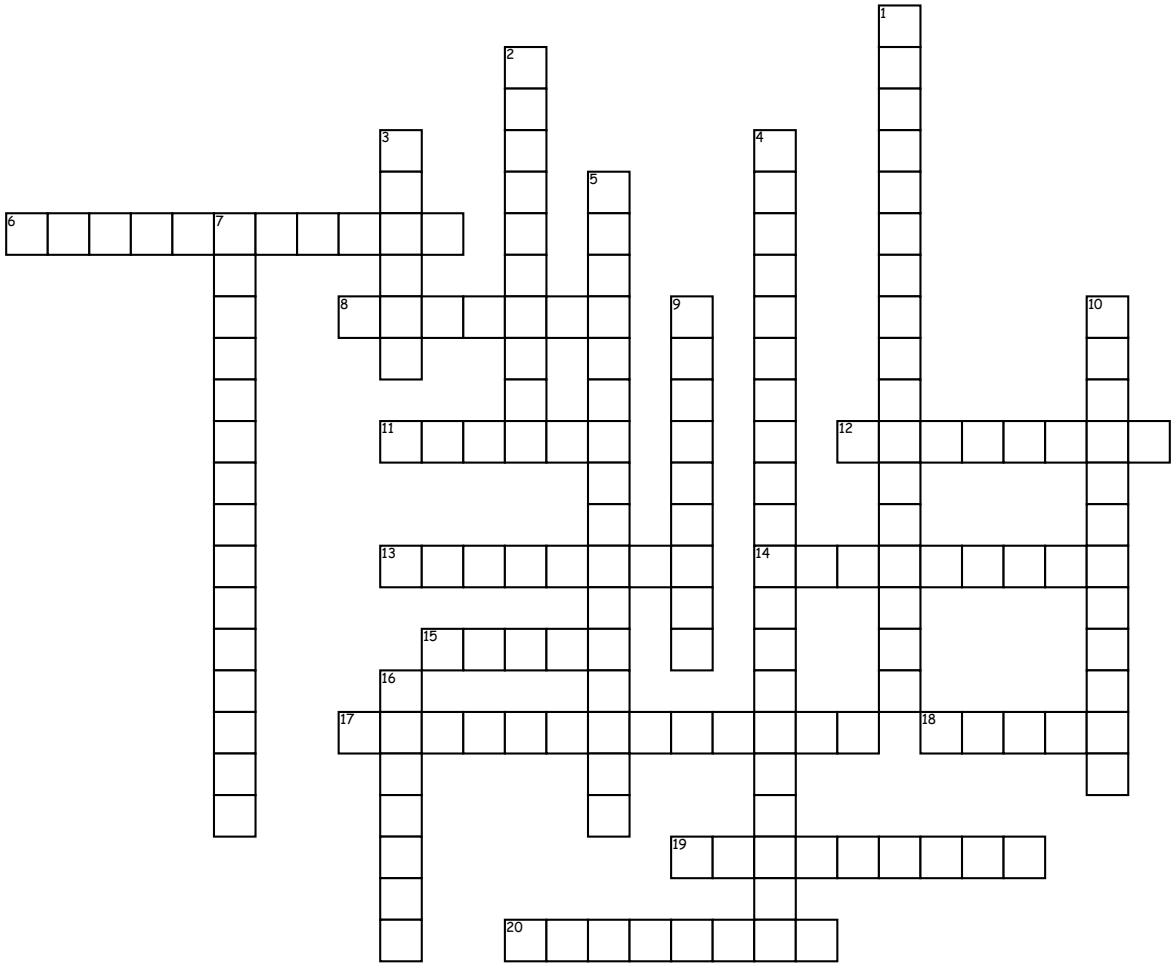
Cells



Across

6. Green light-trapping pigment in plant chloroplasts.

8. Organelle that contains all the activities of a cell and contains hereditary material made of proteins and DNA.

11. A type of protein that regulates nearly all chemical reactions in cells.

12. Living cell in which a virus can actively reproduce or in which a virus can hide until activated by environmental stimuli.

13. Rigid structure that encloses, supports, and protects the cells of plants.

14. Constantly moving, gel-like mixture inside the cell membrane that contains heredity material.

15. A strand of hereditary material surrounded by a protein coating.

17. Cell organelle that breaks down lipids and carbohydrates and releases energy.

18. Structure, such as the heart, made of different types of tissue that all work together.

19. Organelles that package cellular molecules and transports them within the cell or butt of the cell.

20. Small structure on which cells make their own proteins.

Down

1. Compound: such as H2O that is made from elements other than carbon and whose atoms can usually be arranged in only one structure.

2. States that all organisms are made up of one or more cells, the cell is the basic unit of life, and all cells come from other cells.

3. Group of similar cells that work together to do one job.

4. Cytoplasmic organelle that moves material around in a cell and is made of a complex series of failed membranes; can be rough (with attached ribosomes) or smooth (without attached ribosomes).

5. Movement of substances through a cell membrane without the use of cellular energy, includes diffusion, osmosis, and facilitated diffusion.

7. Compounds that always contain hydrogen and carbon: carbohydrates, lipids, or any combination of them.

9. Structure in the cytoplasm of a eukaryotic cell that can act as a storage site, process energy, move materials, or manufacture substances.

10. Protective outer covering of all cells that is made up of a double layer of fat like molecules and regulates the interaction between the cell and the environment.

16. A combination of substance in which the individual substance do not change or combine chemically but instead retain their own individual properties; can be gasses, solids, liquids, or any combination of them.