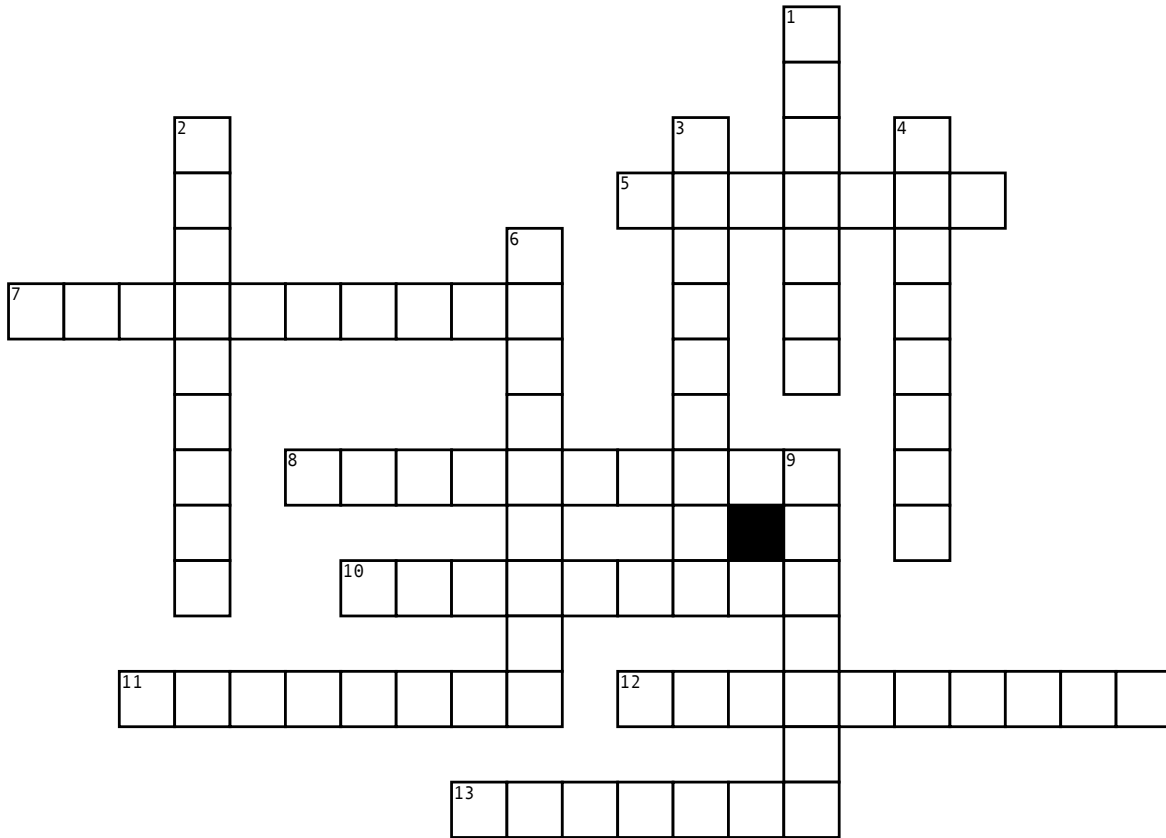


Chapter 3 : Cells



Across

5. 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.

7. A threadlike structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus of most living cells, carrying genetic information in the form of genes.

8. The action or process of filtering something.

10. Lower pressure.

11. 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.

12. Higher pressure.

13. Cell division that results in four daughter cells each with half the number of chromosomes of the parent cell, as in the production of gametes and plant spores.

Down

1. Process by which molecules of a solvent tend to pass through a semipermeable membrane from a less concentrated solution into a more concentrated one, thus equalizing the concentrations on each side of the membrane.

2. The material or protoplasm within a living cell, excluding the nucleus.

3. Moving from a higher concentration to a lower concentration

4. The separation of particles in a liquid on the basis of differences in their ability to pass through a membrane.

6. Cylindrical organelle near the nucleus in animal cells, occurring in pairs and involved in the development of spindle fibers in cell division.

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