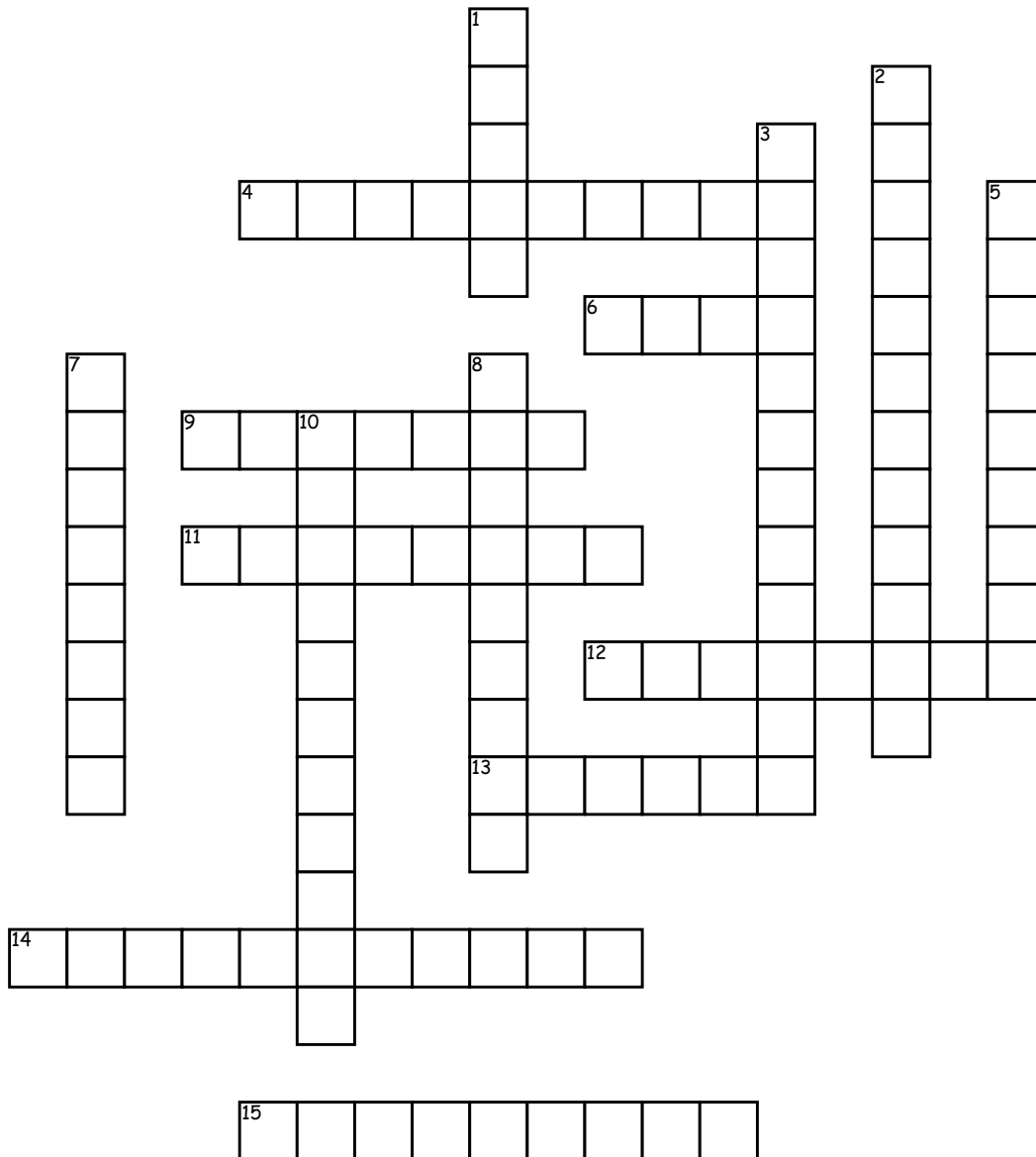


# L Assignment



## Across

- 4.** A microscopic single-celled organism that has neither a distinct nucleus with a membrane nor other specialized organelles.
- 6.** The smallest structural and functional unit of an organism, typically microscopic and consisting of cytoplasm and a nucleus enclosed in a membrane
- 9.** A dense organelle present in most eukaryote cells, typically a single rounded structure bounded by a double membrane, containing the genetic material.
- 11.** A rigid layer of polysaccharides lying outside the plasma membrane of the cells of plants, fungi, and bacteria

**12.** An individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form

**13.** A group of cells that work together to perform a specific job.

**14.** A group of organs that work together to perform one or more functions.

**15.** Any of a number of organized or specialized structures within a living cell.

## Down

**1.** A structure that is made up of two or more tissues working together to perform a specific function.

**2.** The organelle in which sugar is broken down to produce energy.

**3.** The semipermeable membrane surrounding the cytoplasm of a cell

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

**7.** An organelle in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells containing degradative enzymes enclosed in a membrane

**8.** An organism consisting of a cell or cells in which the genetic material is DNA in the form of chromosomes contained within a distinct nucleus

**10.** A plastid that contains chlorophyll and in which photosynthesis takes place