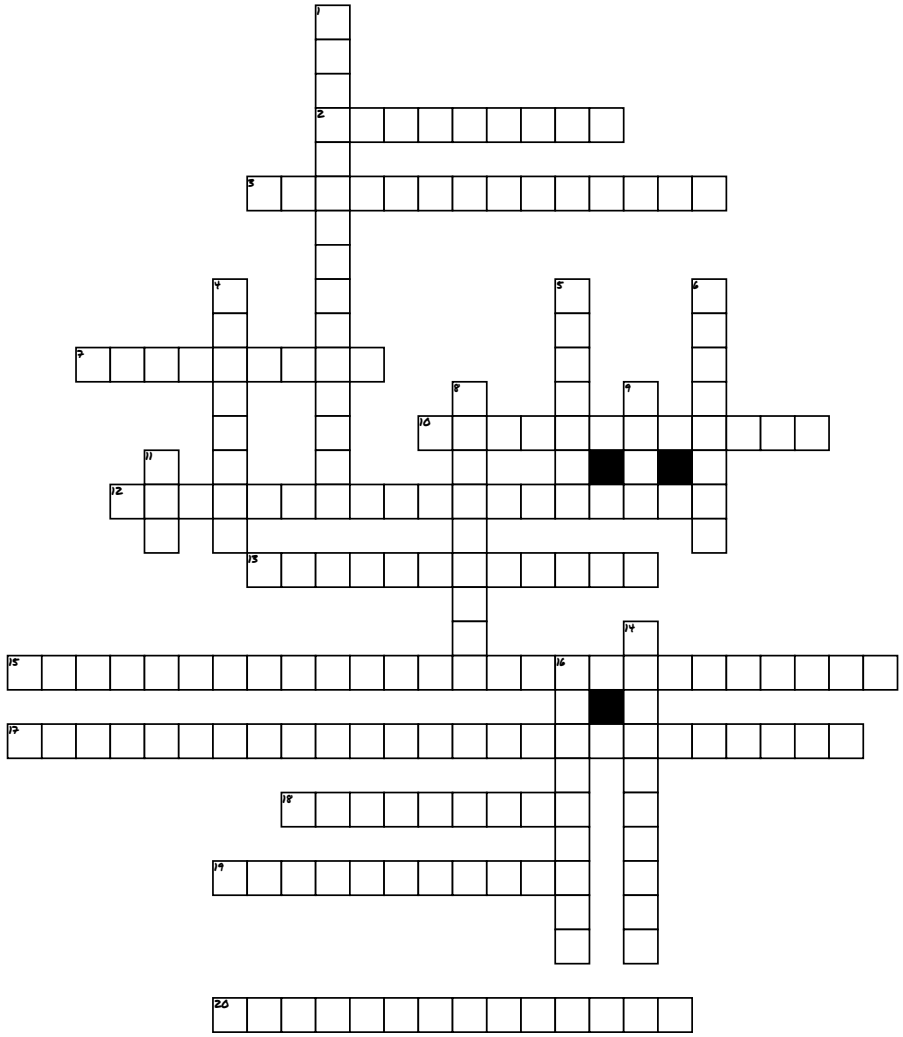
Name: _____ Date: _____

Organelle structures and functions



Across

2. Spherical sacs that contain powerful digestive enzymes

3. This protects the cell and holds it together

7. Tiny organelles that consist of two subunits where proteinsynthesis takes place

10. Holes in the nuclear envelope that molecules can pass through

12. The gap between cells

13. Adenosine Triphosphate (ATP) is produced here

15. Double membrane tubular system where lipids and steroids are created

17. Double membrane tubular system covered with ribosomes; transports proteins

18. this is a jelly like substance that holds the cell together, and is part of and is where the organelles are located

19. The site of photosynthesis in plant cells

20. A stack of membrane bound, flattened sacs in a crescent shape where proteins are packaged into vesicles to be transported

Down

1. a stucture surrounding the nucleus made of two membranes with fluid in between them

4. These are small spherical sacs that transport materials from one organelle to another, or to the cell membrane

5. Controls all of the cells functions

6. Chemical messenger molecules that help organise an organism's activity, like growth and feeding. Examples include insulin, adrenaline etc.

8. this is where ribosomes are made

9. This molecule leaves the nucleus through a nuclear pore and attaches to the ribosome

11. Some cells produce hormones. The instructions to make the hormone are in the _ _ _ in the nucleus

14. Small tubes made from protein fibres called microtubules

16. When cells divide, this condenses into visible chromosomes

Word Bank

mRNA	nuclearpores	vesicles	Mitochondria
DNA	Centrioles	nuclearenvelope	intercellularspace
nucleolus	chloroplast	plasmamembrane	Ribosomes
Roughendoplasmicreticulum	Chromatin	cytoplasm	hormones
smoothendoplasmicreticulum	Lysosomes	Golgiapparatus	Nucleus