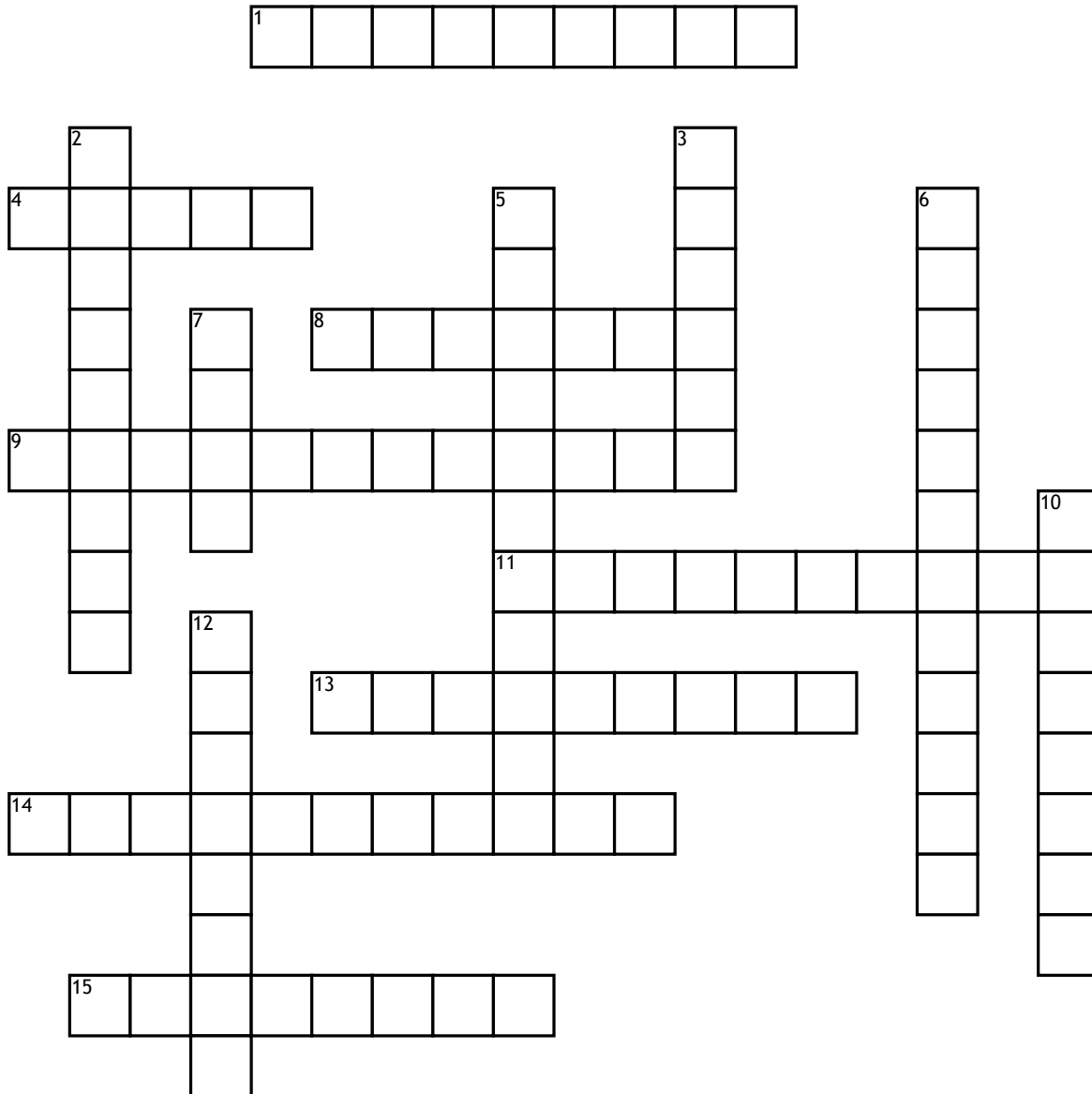


Name: _____

Date: _____

Project I



Across

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

4. a part of an organism that is typically self-contained and has a specific vital function, such as the heart or liver in humans

8. the positively charged central core of an atom, consisting of protons and neutrons and containing nearly all its mass

9. is a biological membrane that separates the interior of all cells from the outside environment. The cell membrane is selectively permeable to ions and organic molecules and controls the movement of substances in and out of cells

11. a microscopic single-celled organism that has neither a distinct nucleus with a membrane nor other specialized organelles. Prokaryotes include the bacteria and cyanobacteria

13. 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. Eukaryotes include all living organisms other than the eubacteria and archaeobacteria

14. In biology, a Biological system (or Organ system) is a group of organs that work together to perform a certain task. Common systems, such as those present in mammals and other animals, seen in human anatomy, are those such as the circulatory system, the respiratory system, the nervous system, etc.

15. an organelle in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells containing degradative enzymes enclosed in a membrane.

Down

2. In cell biology, an organelle is a specialized subunit within a cell that has a specific function. Individual organelles are usually separately enclosed within their own lipid bilayers

3. any of the distinct types of material of which animals or plants are made, consisting of specialized cells and their products

5. a plastid that contains chlorophyll and in which photosynthesis takes place

6. is a double membrane-bound organelle found in most eukaryotic cells. The word mitochondrion comes from the Greek

7. the smallest structural and functional unit of an organism, typically microscopic and consisting of cytoplasm and a nucleus enclosed in a membrane. Microscopic organisms typically consist of a single cell, which is either eukaryotic or prokaryotic.

10. are only found in plant cells. It is made out of a non-living-cellulose (cellulose is found in celery). The cell wall also gives protection to the cell membrane and the cell in general. it protects the cell from being shapeless. also the cell wall protects the cell from getting viruses.

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