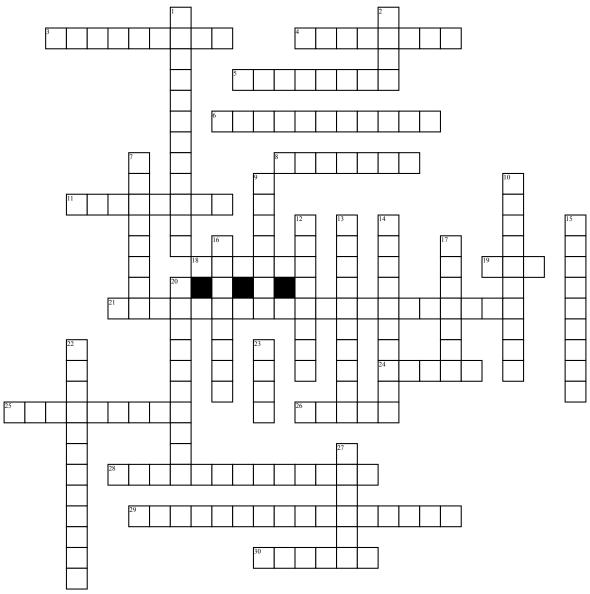
## Scientific method/Cell organelles/microscopes



Across
<b>3.</b> Electron microscopes are very and
hard to use.
<b>4.</b> You look through the to see the
slide.
<b>5.</b> break down food, worn out cell
parts and wastes.
<b>6.</b> cells do not have membrane
bound organelles
<b>8.</b> Electron microscopes can magnify up to
X.
11 can be observational or an
example from other experiments
<b>18.</b> To find more accurate results
these steps.
19. When carrying a microscope, hold it with
the base and the
<b>21.</b> The creates, modifies,
<b>21.</b> The creates, modifies, and transports cellular molecules.

<b>25.</b> The creates ribosomes.
<b>26.</b> All data must be
<b>28.</b> To find the total multiply the objective lense by the eyepiece.
objective lense by the eyepiece.
<b>29.</b> You must data to
make tables, charts, and graphs
<b>30.</b> You must have specially prepared to
use an electron microscope.
<u>Down</u>
<b>1.</b> The is the powerhouse of the cell.
<b>2.</b> When focusing on high or medium power, use the adjustment knob.
7. Before finding research you must find your
9. The controls all cell functions.
10. You must do an to test your
hypothesis.

steps to the scientific

12. your conclusion should be as as
possible
13 cells have membrane bound
organelles
14 is an educated guess based on research that might answer your question.
<b>15.</b> The controls how much light
shines on the slide.
<b>16.</b> The provides structure and support for the cell.
17 store food, nutrients and wastes in
the cell.
<b>20.</b> To make a you must restate your hypothesis, and give supporting evidence.
<b>22.</b> The controls what enters and leaves the cell.
23. Light microscopes can only magnify up to
X.
<b>27.</b> When focusing on low power use the
adjustment knob

**24.** there are method