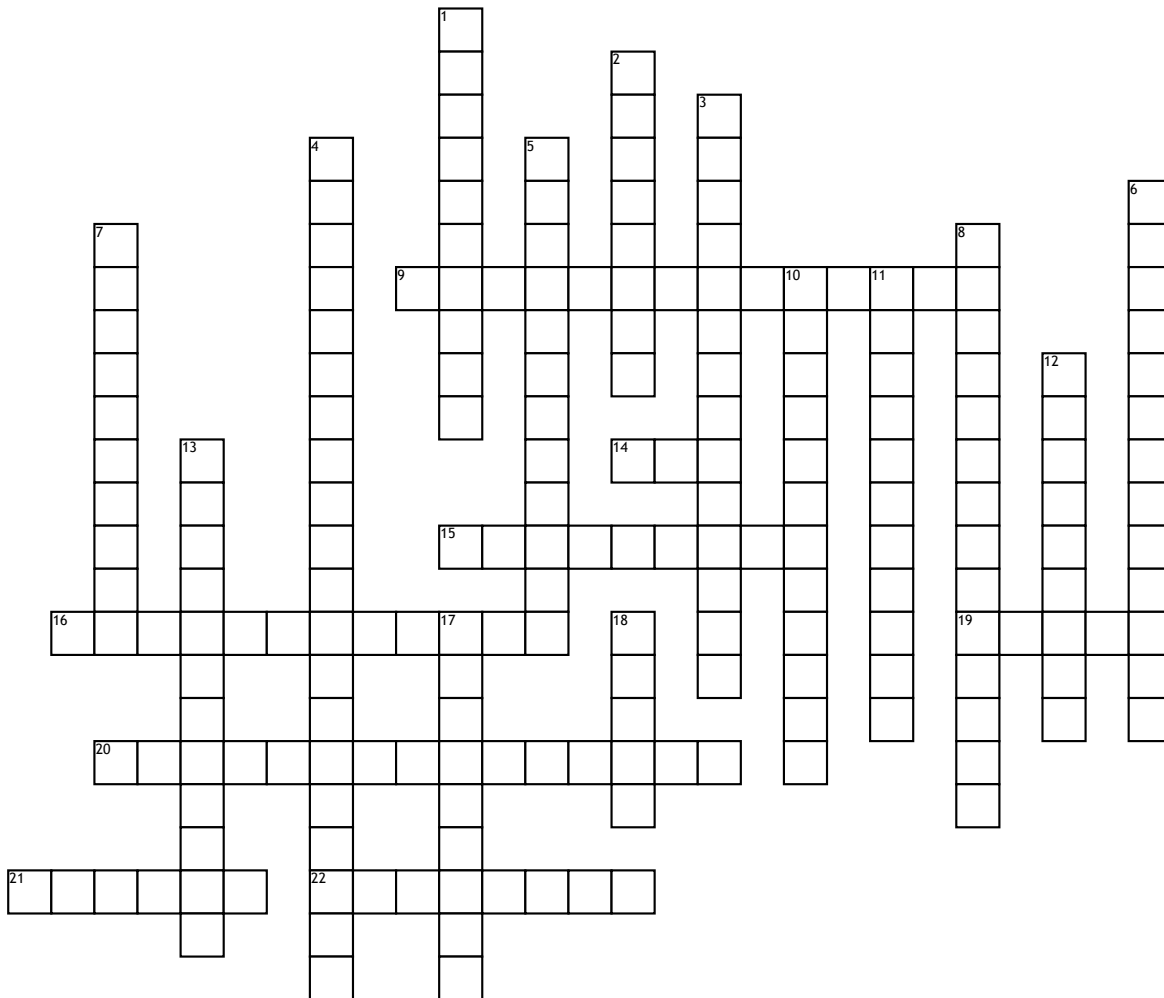


# Unit 7 Vocab



## Across

9. a viral reproductive cycle in which the viral DNA is added to the host cell's DNA and is copied along with the host cell's DNA
14. deoxyribonucleic acid, a self-replicating material present in nearly all living organisms as the main constituent of chromosomes. It is the carrier of genetic information.
15. the material or protoplasm within a living cell, excluding the nucleus.
16. any of a class of proteins that have carbohydrate groups attached to the polypeptide chain. Also called glycopeptide.
19. the smallest structural and functional unit of an organism
20. held in nucleus, makes genetic code
21. the protein coat or shell of a virus particle, surrounding the nucleic acid or nucleoprotein core.
22. an organelle in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells containing degradative enzymes enclosed in a membrane.

## Down

1. One of the two cycles of viral reproduction (the other being the lysogenic cycle), which is usually considered as the main method of viral reproduction because it ends in the lysis of the infected cell releasing the progeny viruses that will in turn spread and infect other cells.
2. an animal or plant on or in which a parasite or commensal organism lives.
3. a complex of vesicles and folded membranes within the cytoplasm of most eukaryotic cells, involved in secretion and intracellular transport.
4. a network of membranous tubules within the cytoplasm of a eukaryotic cell, continuous with the nuclear membrane. It usually has ribosomes attached and is involved in protein and lipid synthesis.
5. a microscopic network of protein filaments and tubules in the cytoplasm of many living cells, giving them shape and coherence.
6. symbiosis in which one of the symbiotic organisms lives inside the other.
7. typical of the eukaryotic cell, enclosed by a plasma membrane and containing a membrane-bound nucleus and organelles.

8. A membrane-bound organelle in the cytoplasm of most cells, especially plant cells, containing water and dissolved substances such as salts, sugars, enzymes, and amino acids.

10. the semipermeable membrane surrounding the cytoplasm of a cell.

11. (in green plant cells) a plastid that contains chlorophyll and in which photosynthesis takes place.

12. a slender threadlike structure, especially a microscopic whiplike appendage that enables many protozoa, bacteria, spermatozoa, etc., to swim.

13. an organelle found in large numbers in most cells, in which the biochemical processes of respiration and energy production occur. It has a double membrane, the inner layer being folded inward to form layers (cristae).

17. 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

18. a short, microscopic, hairlike vibrating structure