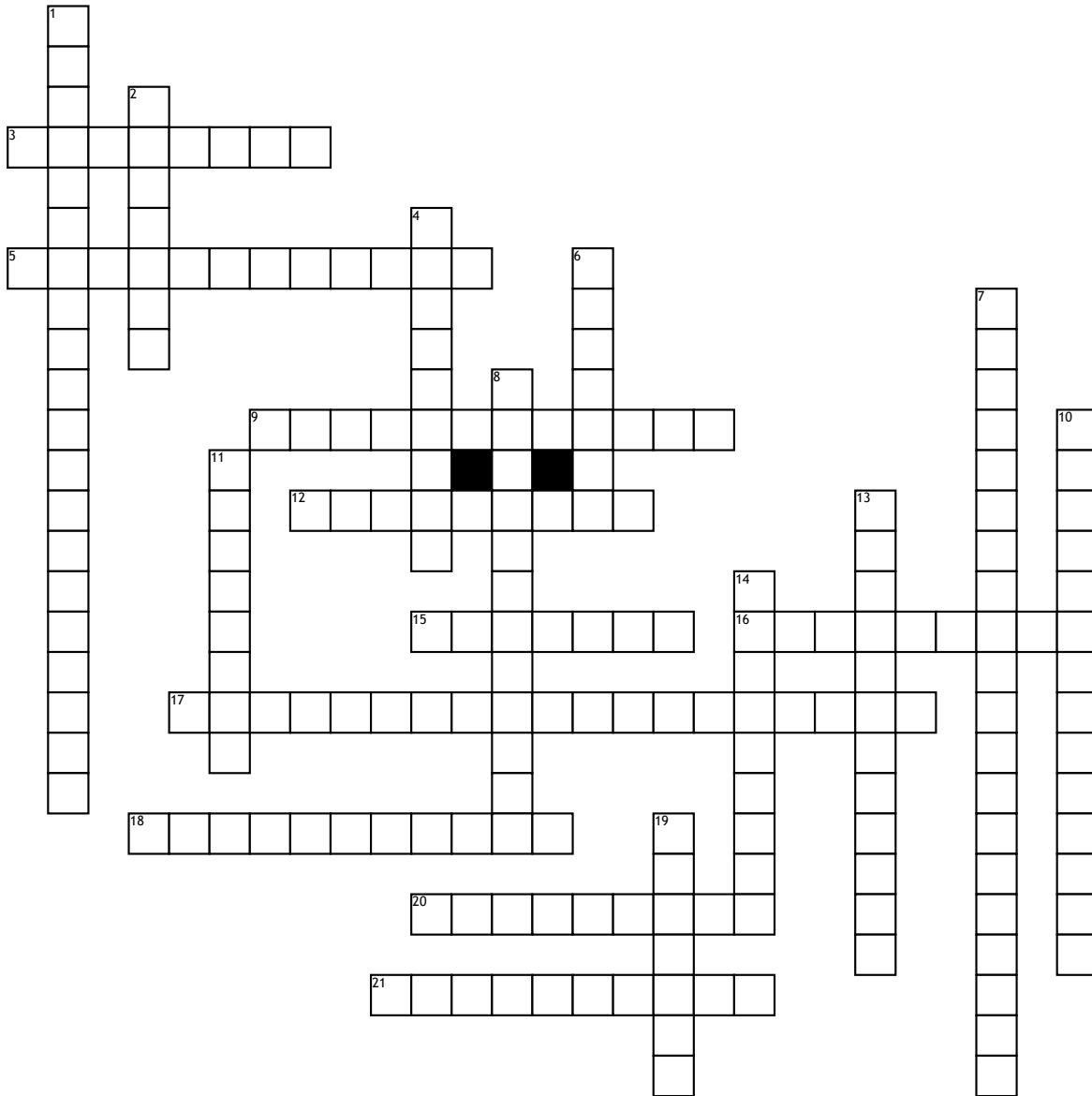


Name: _____

Date: _____

science crossword puzzle



Across

3. outer layer of plant cell

5. 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

9. a microscopic network of protein filaments and tubules in the cytoplasm of many living cells, giving them shape and coherence.

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

15. a process by which molecules of a solvent tend to pass through a semipermeable membrane from a less concentrated solution into a more concentrated one, thus equalizing the concentrations on each side of the membrane

16. a minute particle consisting of RNA and associated proteins, found in large numbers in the cytoplasm of living cells. They bind messenger RNA and transfer RNA to synthesize polypeptides and proteins.

17. The chemical process that generates most of the energy in the cell, supplying molecules needed to make the metabolic reactions (see metabolism) of an organism run. Note: The main carrier of energy in metabolism is the molecule ATP.

18. a complex of vesicles and folded membranes within the cytoplasm of most eukaryotic cells, involved in secretion and intracellular transport.

20. 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 archaebacteria.

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

Down

1. All cells are enclosed with a cell membrane.

2. a simple sugar that is an important energy source in living organisms and is a component of many carbohydrates.

4. the spreading of something more widely.

6. the central and most important part of an object, movement, or group, forming the basis for its activity and growth.

7. 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.

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

10. the process by which green plants and some other organisms use sunlight to synthesize foods from carbon dioxide and water. Photosynthesis in plants generally involves the green pigment chlorophyll and generates oxygen as a byproduct

11. a space or vesicle within the cytoplasm of a cell, enclosed by a membrane and typically containing fluid.

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

14. any of a number of organized or specialized structures within a living cell.

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