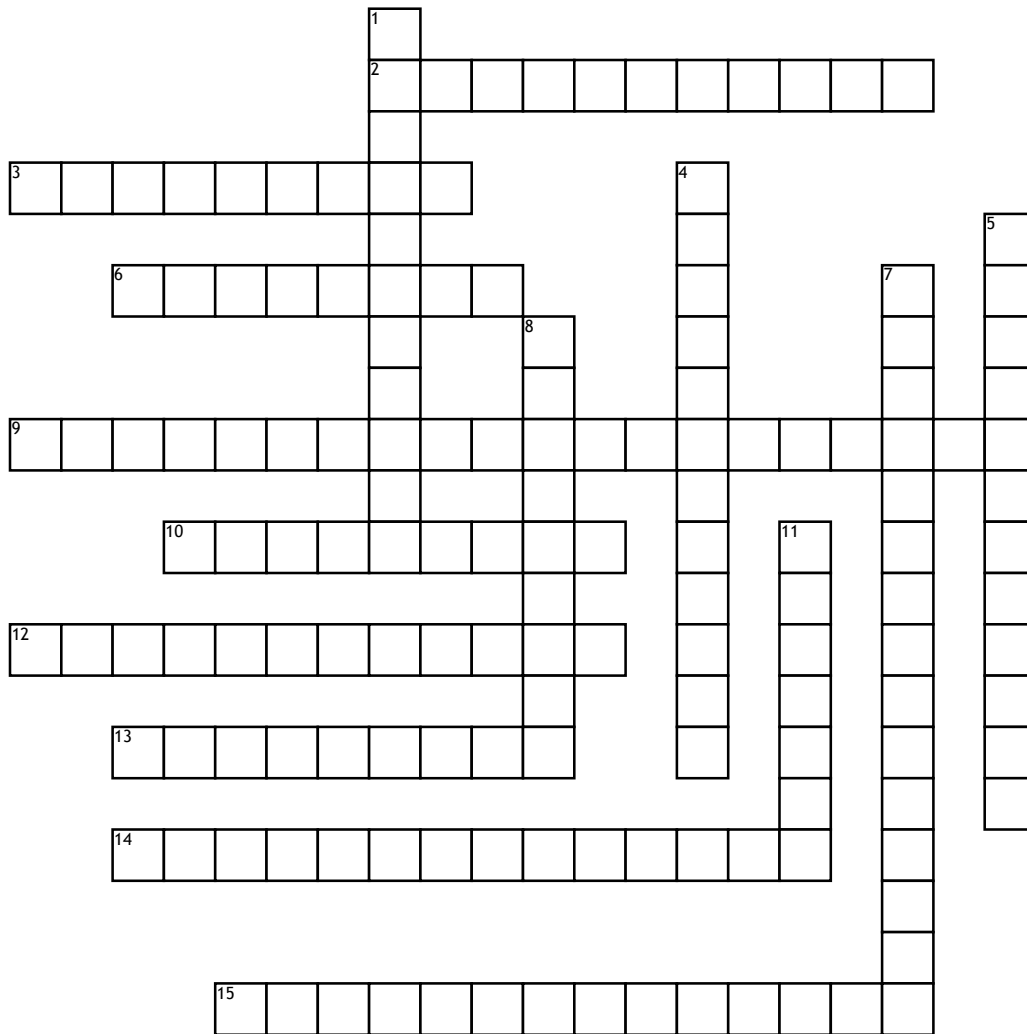


Biology - Module 4



Across

2. Non-pigmented plastids that store starches or oils.
 3. The jellylike fluid inside cells in which organelles are suspended.
 6. The organelle in animal cells responsible for hydrolysis reactions that break down proteins, carbohydrates, and some lipids.
 9. An organelle composed of an extensive network of folded membranes that performs several tasks within a cell.
 10. Non-membrane-bound organelles responsible for protein synthesis.

12. The double membrane-bound organelle in which nutrients are converted to energy.
 13. The random motion of molecules from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration until its concentration reaches equilibrium.
 14. The organelles where proteins and lipids are stored and then modified to suit the needs of the cell.
 15. The semipermeable membrane between the cell contents and the cell's surroundings.

Down

1. The collapse of a walled cell's cytoplasm due to lack of water.

4. Spiral strands of protein molecules that form tubelike structures
 5. Plastids containing yellow, orange, or red pigments used in photosynthesis.
 7. A highly porous membrane that separates the nucleus from the cytoplasm
 8. The ability to remove soluble metabolic waste from the cell.
 11. The diffusion of water through a semipermeable membrane from an area of high water concentration (low solute concentration) to low water concentration (high solute concentration)

Word Bank

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| leucoplasts | lysosome | Golgi apparatus | plasma membrane |
| ribosomes | plasmolysis | osmosis | mitochondria |
| nuclear membrane | diffusion | microtubules | chromoplasts |
| excretion | endoplasmic reticulum | cytoplasm | |