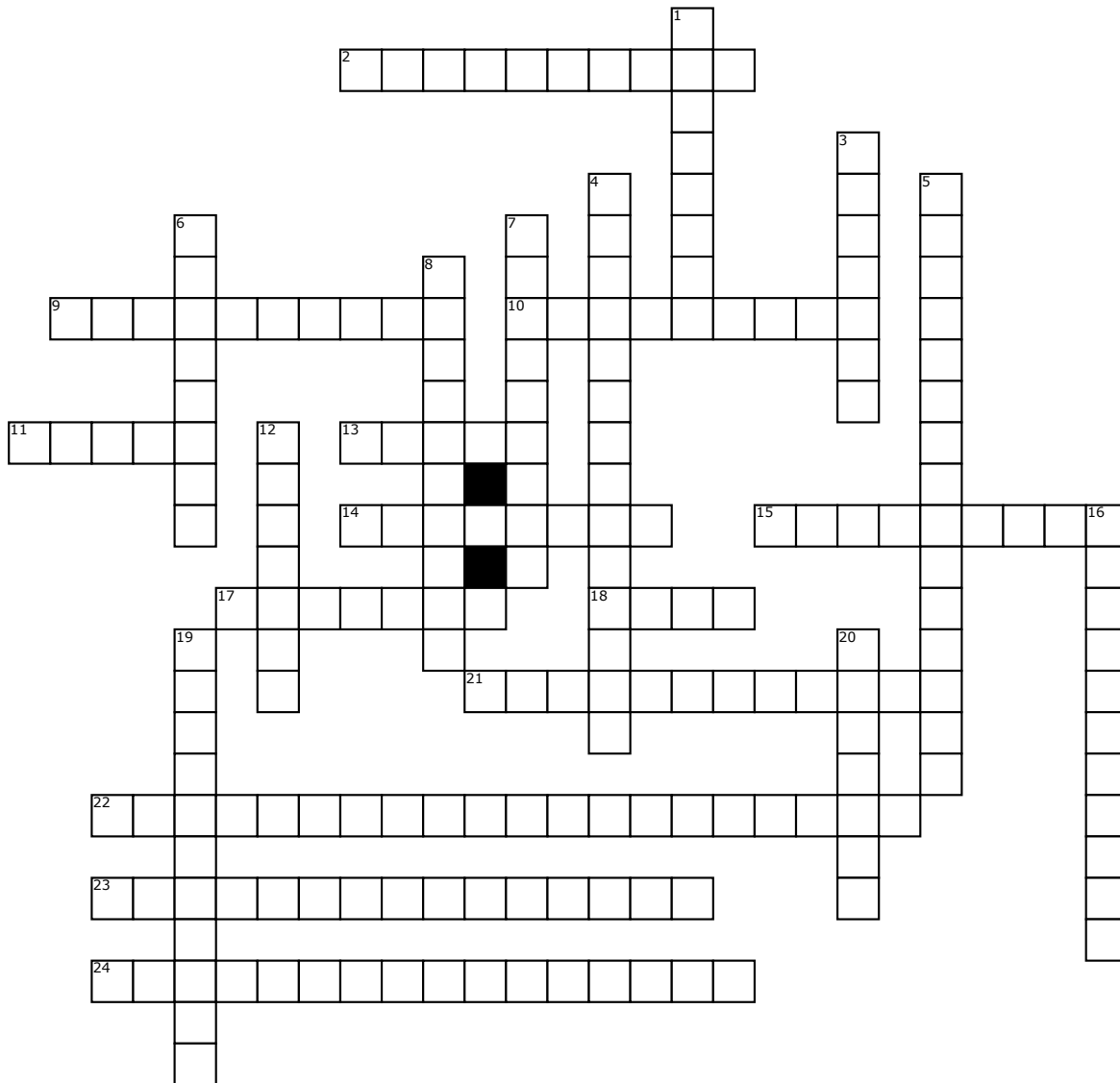


# Cell Processes



## Across

- 2.** a process by which the contents of a cell vacuole are released to the exterior through fusion of the vacuole membrane with the cell membrane.
- 9.** A theory in biology that includes one or both of the statements that the cell is the fundamental structural and functional.
- 10.** A slender threadlike structure, especially a microscopic whiplike appendage that enables many protozoa, bacteria, spermatozoa.
- 11.** an artificial opening made into a hollow organ, especially one on the surface of the body leading to the gut or trachea.
- 13.** An infective agent that typically consists of a nucleic acid molecule in a protein coat.
- 14.** denoting or relating to a solution having the same osmotic pressure as some other solution, especially one in a cell or a body fluid.
- 15.** having a lower osmotic pressure than a particular fluid, typically a body fluid or intracellular fluid.
- 17.** a process by which molecules of a solvent tend to pass through a semipermeable membrane.

- 18.** The smallest structural and functional unit of an organism.

- 21.** The semipermeable membrane surrounding the cytoplasm of a cell.
- 22.** Is the process of spontaneous passive transport of molecules or ions across a biological membrane.
- 23.** the movement of ions or molecules across a cell membrane into a region of higher concentration, assisted by enzymes and requiring energy.
- 24.** a movement of ions and other atomic or molecular substances across cell membranes without need of energy input.

## Down

- 1.** A minute particle consisting of RNA and associated proteins, found in large numbers in the cytoplasm of living cells.
- 3.** A genetic structure in a cell that can replicate independently of the chromosomes.
- 4.** An organism whose cells contain a nucleus surrounded by a membrane.

- 5.** Any of the typically unicellular microorganisms that lack a distinct nucleus and membrane-bound organelles.

- 6.** A rigid layer of polysaccharides lying outside the plasma membrane of the cells of plants, fungi, and bacteria. In the algae and higher plants, it consists mainly of cellulose.

- 7.** the intermingling of substances by the natural movement of their particles.

- 8.** having a higher osmotic pressure than a particular fluid, typically a body fluid or intracellular fluid.

- 12.** The aqueous component of the cytoplasm of a cell, within which various organelles and particles are suspended.

- 16.** a plastid that contains chlorophyll and in which photosynthesis takes place.

- 19.** the taking in of matter by a living cell by invagination of its membrane to form a vacuole.

- 20.** A space or vesicle within the cytoplasm of a cell, enclosed by a membrane and typically containing fluid.