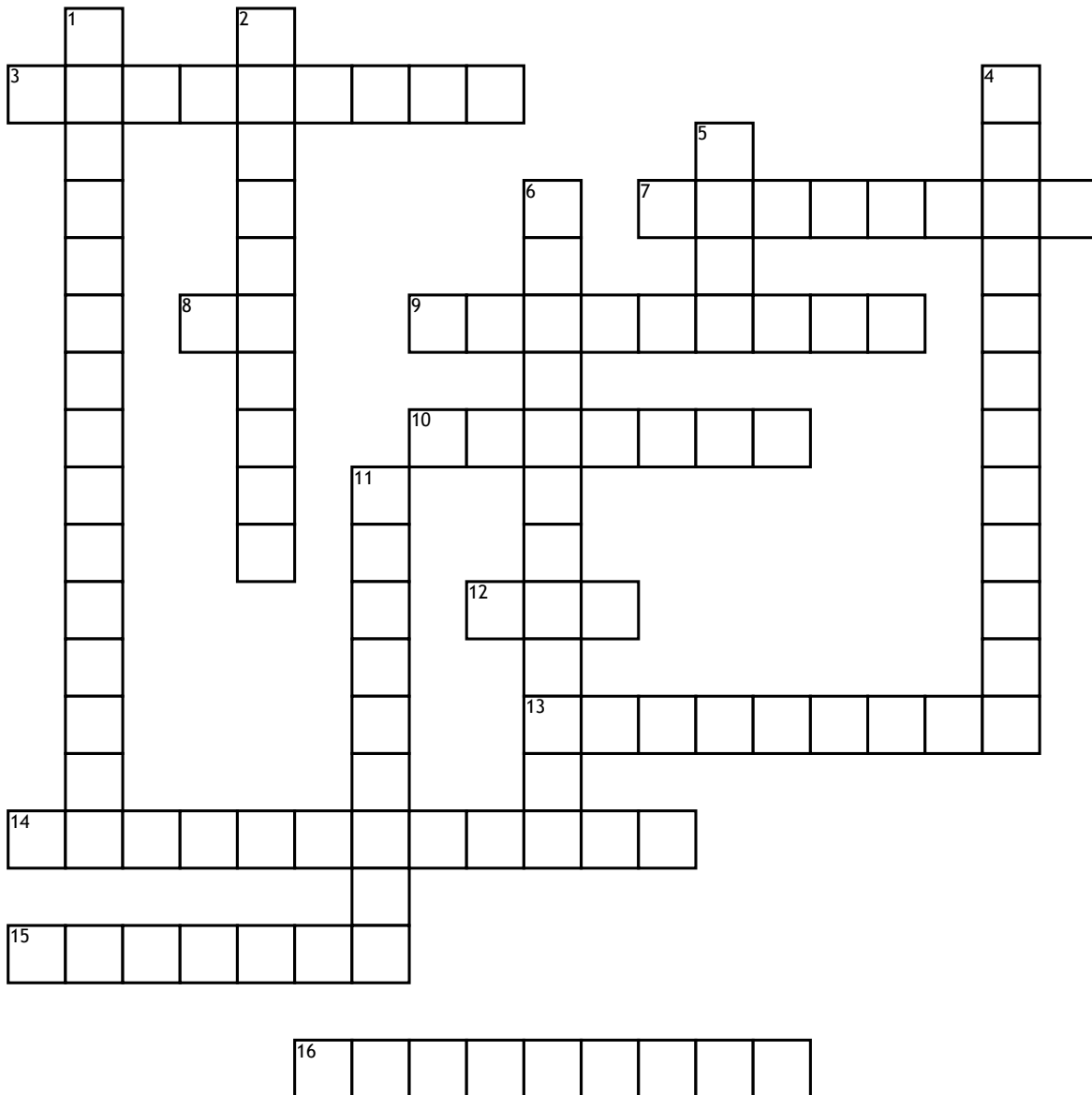


# Parts Of A Cell



## Across

- 3.** Has a true nucleus and can be either unicellular or multicellular.
- 7.** The outermost layer of a plant cell that provides the cell with structure and shape.
- 8.** The organelle that is responsible for transporting materials around the cell.
- 9.** Gel like substance that allows organelles to move freely within the cell.
- 10.** A fluid filled temporary storage areas within the cell that will expand and disappear in compliance to what the cell needs.

**12.** The genetic blueprint that contains descriptive instructions of all the functions of a cell is found inside the nucleus.

**13.** These organelles can be found attached to the ER ( endoplasmic reticulum ) or floating freely. Their major function is protein synthesis.

**14.** A selectively permeable membrane that is the outer boundary of the cell that allows water and nutrients into the cell and allows waste out.

**15.** The most important part of the cell.

**16.** A complex membrane used as the "UPS" of the cell to package materials and ship them out of the cell.

## Down

- 1.** The last layer of defence that surrounds and protects the nucleus.
- 2.** Has no membrane bound nucleus and is only unicellular.
- 4.** Found only in a plant cell this part absorbs light energy and through photosynthesis makes food for the cell.
- 5.** The simplest point of life.
- 6.** The organelle where nutrients are turned to energy for both plant cells and animal cells through a process known as respiration.
- 11.** An organelle contains digestive chemicals to break down waste and old plants so it can be reused.