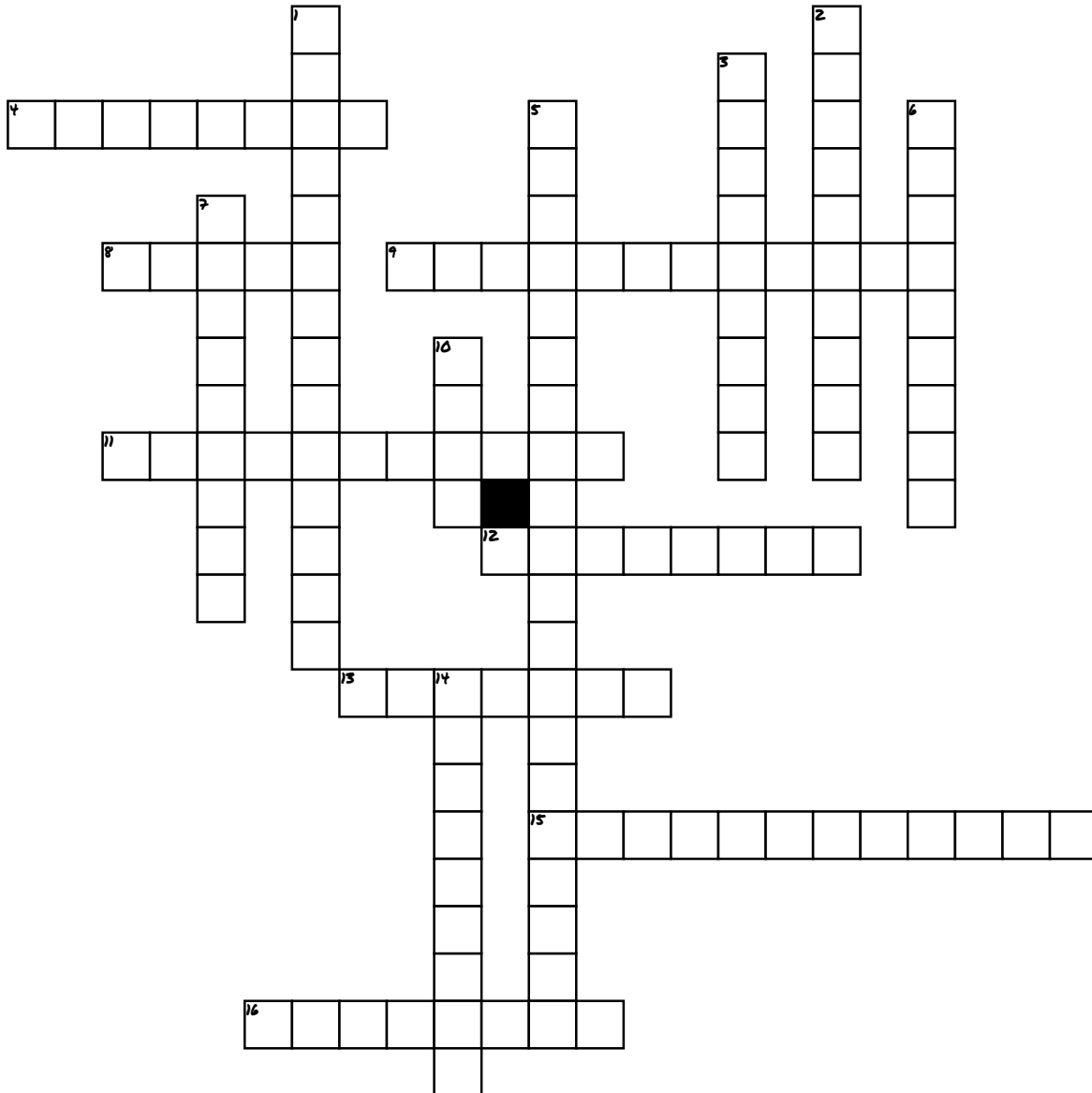


Name: _____

PLANT AND ANIMAL CELLS



ACROSS

4. 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

8. PLURAL FORM OF CILIUM

9. WHAT IS A SEMI AUTONOMOUS DOUBLE-MEMBRANE-BOUND ORGANELLE FOUND IN MOST EUKARYOTIC ORGANISMS

11. A PLASTID THAT CONTAINS CHLOROPHYLL AND IN WHICH PHOTOSYNTHESIS TAKES PLACE

12. A MINUTE PARTICLE CONSISTING OF RNA AND ASSOCIATED PROTEINS FOUND IN LARGE NUMBERS IN THE CYTOPLASM OF LIVING CELLS

13. THE CENTRAL AND MOST IMPORTANT PART OF AN OBJECT, MOVEMENT, OR GROUP, FORMING THE BASIS FOR ITS ACTIVITY AND GROWTH

15. THE SEMIPERMEABLE MEMBRANE SURROUNDING THE CYTOPLASM OF A CELL

16. AN ORGANELLE IN THE CYTOPLASM OF EUKARYOTIC CELLS CONTAINING DEGRADATIVE ENZYMES ENCLOSED IN A MEMBRANE

DOWN

1. A COMPLEX OF VESICLES AND FOLDED MEMBRANES WITHIN THE CYTOPLASM OF MOST EUKARYOTIC CELLS, INVOLVED IN SECRETION AND INTRACELLULAR TRANSPORT

2. WHAT IS A MICROSCOPIC SINGLE-CELLED ORGANISM THAT HAS NEITHER A DISTINCT NUCLEUS WITH A MEMBRANE NOR OTHER SPECIALIZED ORGANELLES

3. WHAT IS A NUMBER OF ORGANIZED OR SPECIALIZED STRUCTURES WITHIN A LIVING CELL

5. A NETWORK OF MEMBRANOUS TUBULES WITHIN THE CYTOPLASM OF A EUKARYOTIC CELL, CONTINUOUS WITH THE NUCLEAR MEMBRANE

6. WHAT IS 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

7. A SLENDER THREADLIKE STRUCTURE, ESPECIALLY A MICROSCOPIC APPENDAGE THAT ENABLES MANY PROTOZOA, BACTERIA, SPERMATIZOZA, ETC. TO SWIM

10. WHAT IS THE BASIC UNIT OF LIFE

14. THE MATERIAL OR PROTOPLASM WITHIN A LIVING CELL, EXCLUDING THE NUCLEUS