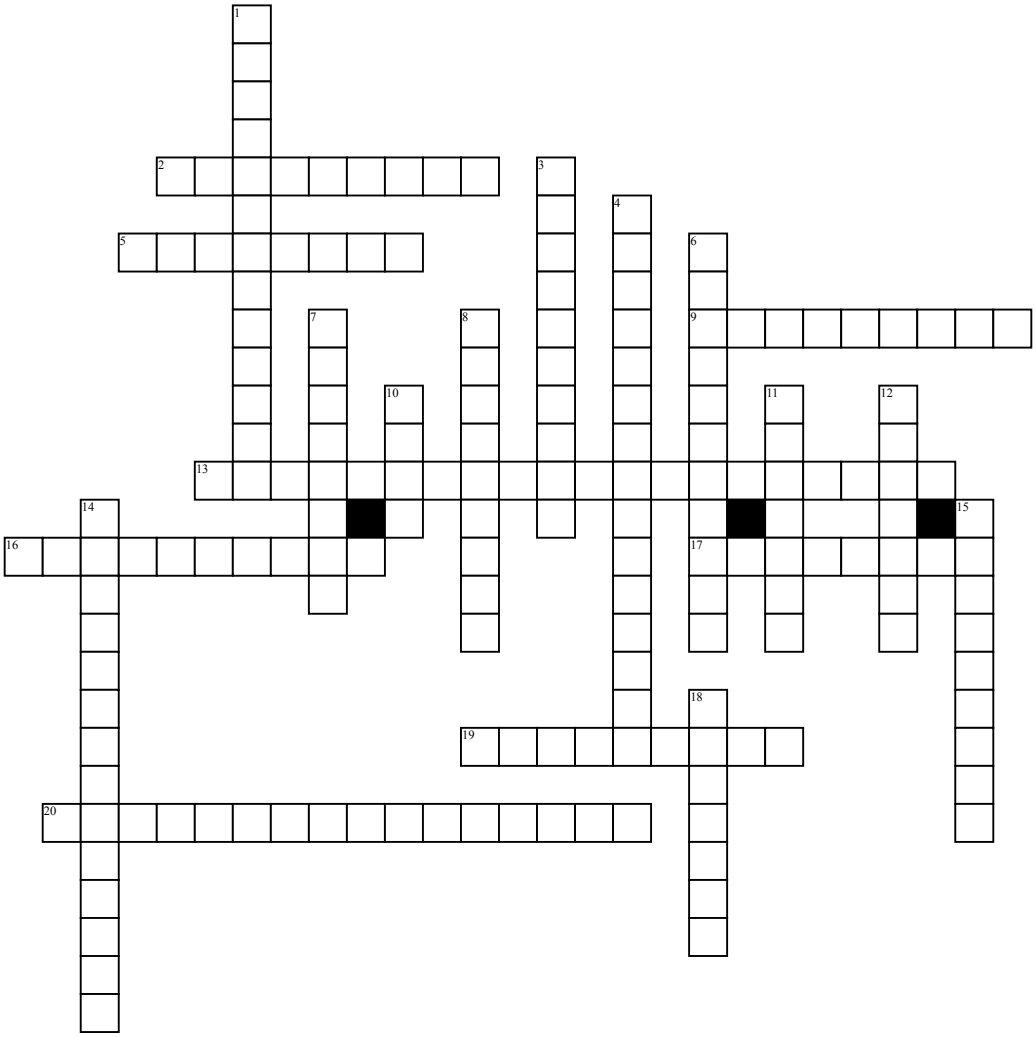
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

The Cell



Across

2. Which part of the nucleus makes ribosomes?

5. Which organelle could destroy the cell or parts of the cell?

9. the process by which molecules move from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration

13. an internal membrane system in which components of cell membrane and some proteins are constructed

16. release of substances out a cell by the fusion of a vesicle with the membrane

17. contains collections of enzymes that perform specialized tasks, including the synthesis of membrane lipids, and the detoxification of drugs

19. A solution with a lower concentration of solutes, solids, therefore, more water. A cell placed in this solution will gain water by osmosis. Cell swells up (like a hippo)

20. What is The movement of molecules through the cell wall that moves DOWN the concentration gradient (high to low). It does not require energy

Down

1. cell organelle that converts the chemical energy stored in foods into compounds that are more convenient for the cell to use

3. A solution that, when surrounding a cell, will cause the cell to lose water.

4. What is The movement of molecules through the cell wall that moves UP the concentration gradient (low to high). It requires energy.

6. uptake of liquids or large molecules into a cell by inward folding of the cell membrane

7. All materials in/out of the cell are at equilibrium (equal amounts)

8. Which organelle attaches to the endoplasmic reticulum and causes it to be rough?

10. A membrane bound structure that is the basic unit of life

11. What stores materials ?

12. portion of the ER involved in the synthesis of proteins

14. stack of membranes in the cell that modifies, sorts, and packages proteins from the endoplasmic reticulum

15. specialized structure that performs important cellular functions within a eukaryotic cell

18. proteins that act as biological catalysts, protein substances that speed up chemical reactions.

Word Bank

isotonic	hypotonic	mitochondrion	rough E.R.
diffusion	Ribosomes	Active transport	exocytosis
hypertonic	Enzymes	Cell	Passive Transport
Golgi Apparatus	Endoplasmic Reticulum	Vacuole	Smooth E.R
endocytosis	lysosome	nucleolus	organelle