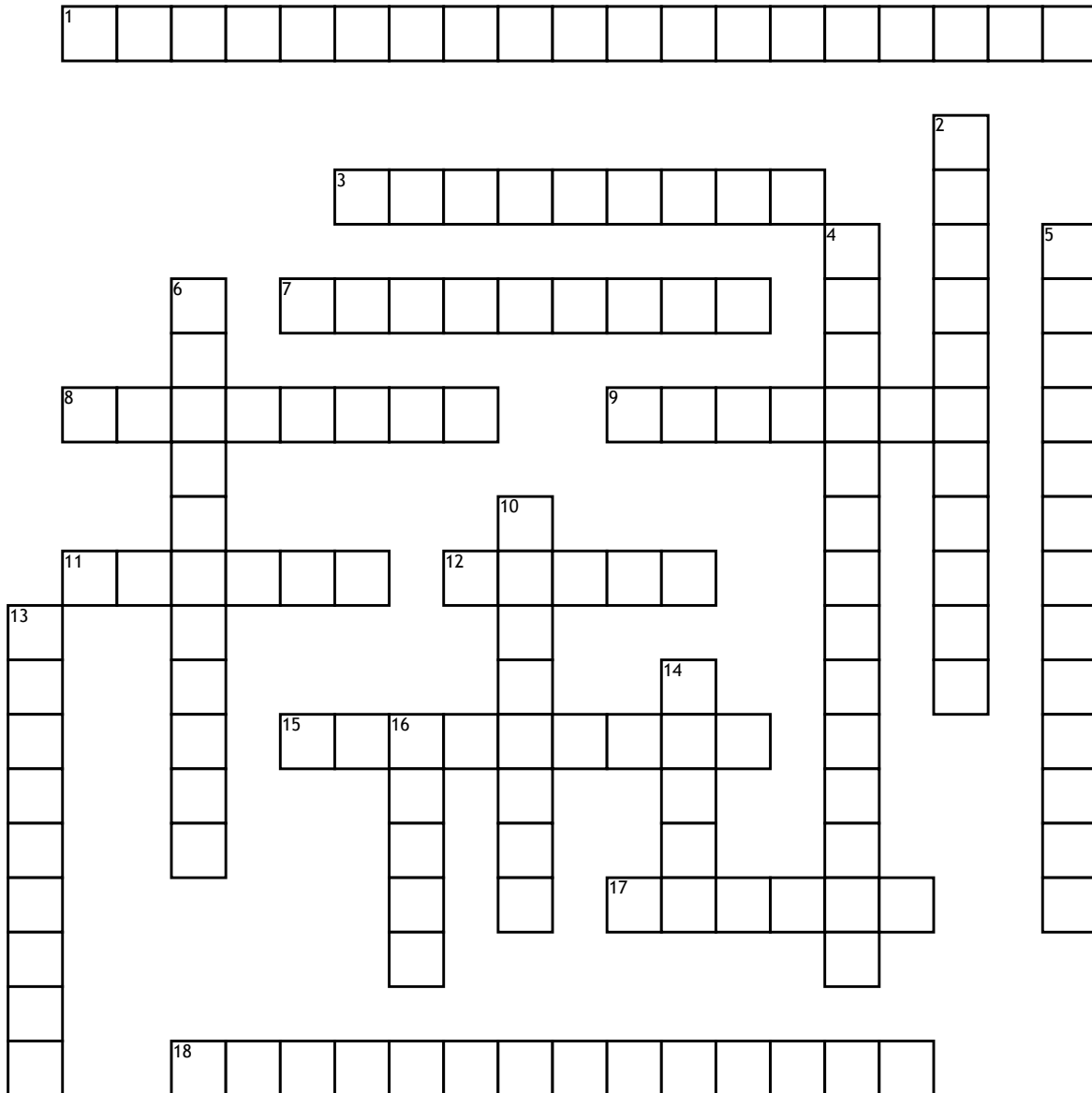


# Viruses, Bacteria, Protists, & Fungi



## Across

1. The process of breaking down food is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a small, rounded, thick-walled resting cell that forms inside a bacterial cell.
7. Located in the cytoplasm are tiny structures called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ are prokaryotes.
9. Unicellular yeast cells undergo a form of asexual reproduction called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Except for the simplest fungi, such as unicellular yeasts, the cells of most fungi are arranged in structures called \_\_\_\_\_.

12. What has a protein coat that protects an inner core of genetic material, and cannot be reproduced?

15. A long, whip-like structure that helps a cell to move.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of a fungus and either algae or autotrophic bacteria that live together in a relationship that benefits both organisms.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ delays spoiling milk and juice.

## Down

2. Sometimes bacteria reproduce sexually by a process called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Fungi produce spores in reproductive structures called \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Bacteria sometimes reproduce asexually by a process called, \_\_\_\_\_, in which one cell divides to form two identical cells.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ are "nature's recyclers".
10. Chemicals that produce color.
13. The region inside cell-membrane, called the \_\_\_\_\_, contains a gel-like fluid that moves structures throughout the cell.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ are eukaryotes that have cell walls, are heterotrophs that feed by absorbing their food, and use spores to reproduce.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ are autotrophs, can be unicellular or multicellular, and use pigments to capture the sun's energy.