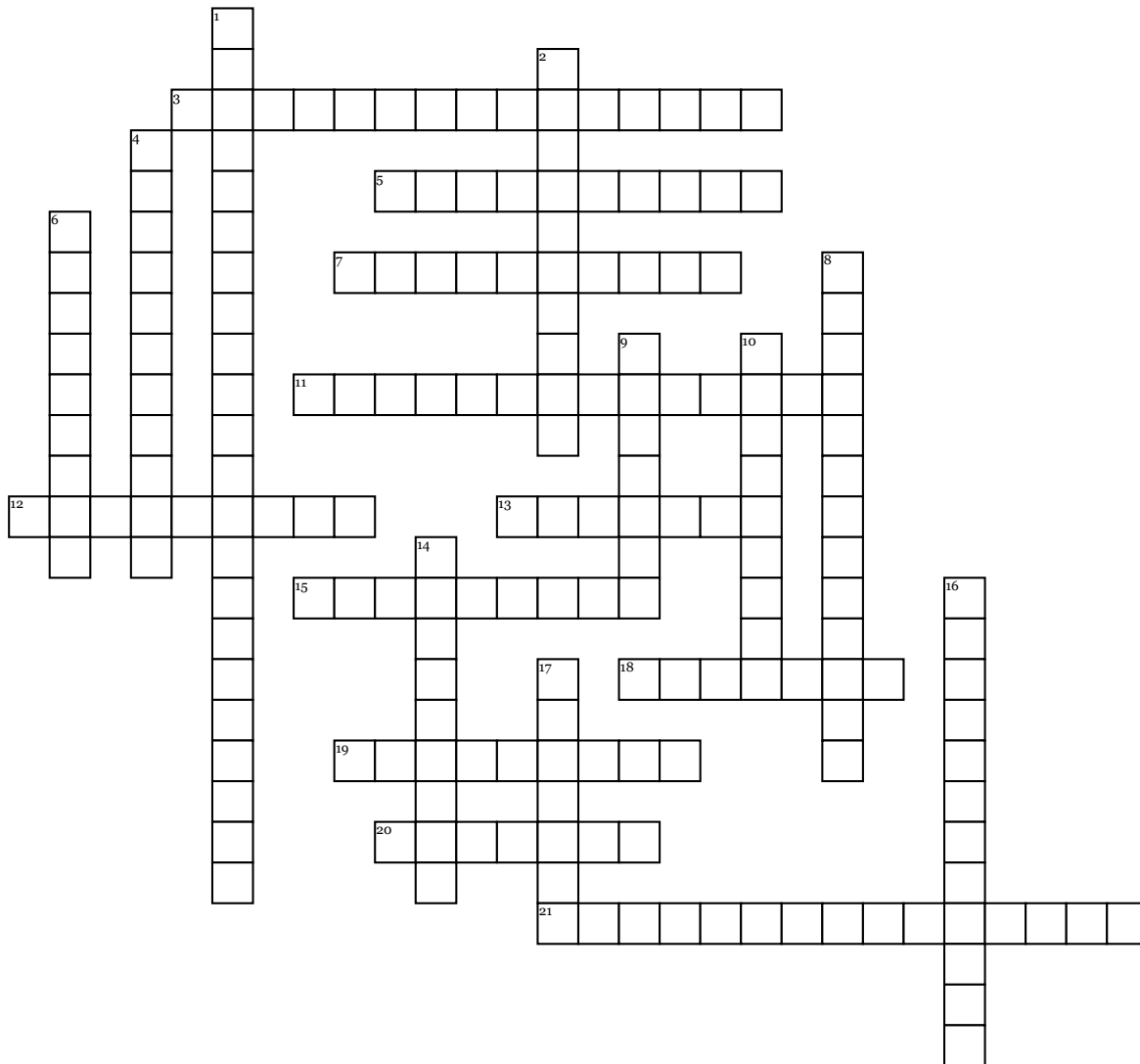


Name: _____

Date: _____

biology definitions -topic one 2



Across

3. A type of cell found in bacteria that does not contain a nucleus.

5. The smallest distance between two objects that can be distinguished.

7. A quantitative unit of length. One micrometre is equal to $\times 10^{-6}$ metre.

11. The speed at which reactants are converted into products.

12. Enzymes that break down proteins into amino acids.

13. The diffusion of water molecules from a region of high water concentration to a region of lower water concentration across a partially permeable membrane.

15. A specialised structure found inside a cell.

18. Loops of DNA found in the cytoplasm of prokaryotic cells.

19. A specialised male sex cell that is involved in reproduction.

20. A large molecule that is synthesised from amino acids.

21. A cell that has a structure which makes it adapted to its function.

Down

1. The proportion of the mass of a substance that has changed over a set period, calculated using:

2. A quantitative unit of length. One millimetre is equal to $\times 10^{-3}$ metre.

4. A cell that has a structure which makes it adapted to its function.

6. A quantitative unit of length. One picometre is equal to $\times 10^{-12}$ metre.

8. The number of times bigger an image appears compared to the original object, calculated using the formula:

9. An organelle found in plant cells which stores cell sap and supports the cell.

10. Sub-cellular structures that are the site of protein synthesis.

14. A quantitative unit of length. One nanometre is equal to $\times 10^{-9}$ metre.

16. An organelle that is the site of respiration.

17. An organelle found in most eukaryotic cells that contains the genetic material of the cell and controls the activities of the cell.