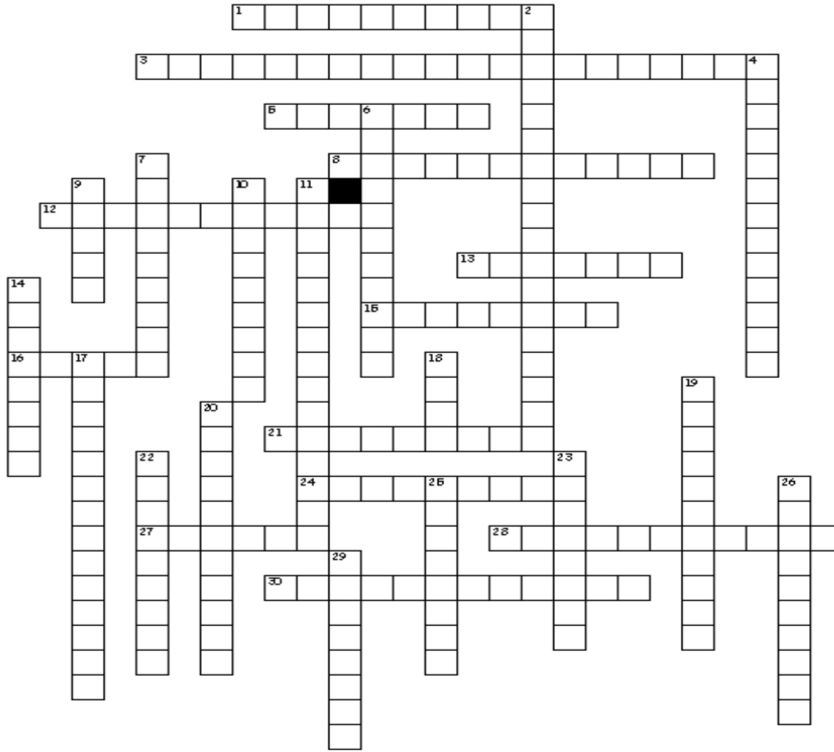


**Introduction to Cells unit**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_



**Across**

- 1. unicellular organism lacking membrane bound nucleus and organelles. Bacteria are Prokaryotes.
- 3. membrane continuous with the nuclear envelope, responsible for the modification of proteins. The rough RR has Ribosomes attached that synthesize the proteins to be modified. The smooth ER has no ribosomes attached and is responsible for making phospholipids, steroids and helps in detoxification of the cell.
- 5. - a membrane bound organelle that can function to remove unwanted structural debris, isolate materials that might be harmful to the cell, contain waste products, maintain an internal pH, storage or large molecules such as starch, export unwanted substances from the cell, allow the cell to change shape. In plants it is important in maintaining cell shape by increasing the cells internal pressure.
- 8. - a double membrane bound organelle that is responsible for cellular respiration. Mitochondria contain their own DNA.
- 12. -hollow tube like structures, made of protein,

- in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells, providing structural support and assisting in cellular locomotion and transport.
- 13. - The largest of the membrane-bounded organelles which characterize eukaryotic cells; it is thought of as the control center since it contains the bulk of the cell's genetic information in the form of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).
- 15. - membrane bound sacs of digestive enzymes, they break down materials taken into the cell from the outside, as well as break down parts of the cell that are no longer functioning or needed.
- 16. - a group of tissues that together perform closely related functions.
- 21. -A complex carbohydrate, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)<sub>n</sub>, that is composed of glucose units, forms the main constituent of the cell wall in most plants, and is important in the manufacture of numerous products, such as paper, textiles, pharmaceuticals, and explosives.
- 24. - A differentiated structure within a eukaryotic cell, such as a mitochondrion, vacuole, or chloroplast, that performs a specific function.
- 27. - A group of cells that together perform a function, and are similar in shape. There are four basic types of tissue: muscle, nerve, epidermal, and connective.