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Cell Parts

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|  |  | 3G |  | 4M |  I |  T |  O |  C |  H |  O |  N |  D |  R |  I |  A |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  O |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  P |  |  |  |  A |  | 5C |  |  |  |
|  |  |  L |  |  |  |  |  | 6C |  E |  L |  L |  |  |  |  |  H |  |  |  |
| 7F |  |  G |  | 8C |  |  |  |  |  |  A |  |  |  |  |  |  L |  |  | 9R |
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| **Across****4.** an organelle in the cytoplasm of cells that produces energy**6.** the basic structural unit of all living things**13.** A single-celled or multicellular organism whose cells contain a membrane-bound nucleus**14.** a cell organelle containing enzymes that digest particles **15.**  a specialized part of a cell having some specific function made of macromolecules**16.** the semipermeable membrane enclosing the cytoplasm of a cell | **Down****1.** The membrane network in cytoplasm that is composed of tubules that carry ribosomes on their surfaces some are rough while others are smooth.**2.** providing locomotion to protozoans and moving liquids along internal tissues in animals**3.** a complex of vesicles and folded membranes within the cytoplasm of most eukaryotic cells, involved in secretion and intracellular transport**5.** contains chlorophyll and other pigments, occurrs in plants and algae that carry out photosynthesis**7.**  enables many protozoa, bacteria, spermatozoa to move about / swim about the cell **8.** the definite boundary that is part of plant cells and not in animal cells **9.** particles in the cytoplasm of cells, either free or attached to the endoplasmic reticulum, that contain RNA and protein and are the site of protein synthesis**10.** a double membrane, and found in most living eukaryotic cells, directing their growth, metabolism, and reproduction, and functioning in the transmission of genic characters**11.** organism not enclosed in a nucleus. Bacteria and archaeans are this**12.** jelly like substance between the cell membrane and the nucleus |