Cell Tic-Tac-Toe - Mrs. Buxton

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| **Across**  **1.** It is a bean-shaped organelle that supplies energy to the cell and has its own ribosomes and DNA. It is known as the "powerhouse" of the cell, because it is the site of cellular respiration, which produces energy (ATP) for use by the cell.  **8.** It is found in plants, fungi, and bacteria. It surrounds the cell membrane and aids in support and structure of the cell.  **10.**  A specialized subunit within a cell that has a specific function, and is usually separately enclosed within its own membrane. Little organs within the cell.  **11.** The basic unit of structure and function of all living things. It is the smallest unit that can perform all life processes. They are enclosed within a membrane and contain DNA and cytoplasm.  **12.** Any organism whose cells have a cell nucleus and other specialized organelles enclosed within membranes. They include protists, animals, plants, and fungi but not archaea or bacteria.  **13.**  The organelle that contains genetic information (DNA); stores information used to control cell activities and is the control center of the cell.  **14.** A small grain-like organelle produced in the nucleolus and composed of RNA and protein. The site of protein synthesis in which amino acids are hooked together to make proteins.  **15.** One long fiber that provides movement for the cell or cellular locomotion. They look like hairs, but are actually powered for beating in a sort of spiral motion. They can be used to let a single cell "swim" through the water.  **16.** A jelly-like substance in which all the organelles are suspended and the site of the chemical reactions and it helps organelles move. | **Down**  **2.** The organelle that consists of a network of hollow tubes which serve as a transportation route within the cell. It makes fats (lipids) and aids in the production, processing, and transportation of proteins for Golgi complex.  **3.** The organelle that digest food particles, wastes, cell parts, and foreign invaders. Small membrane bound organelles that contain enzymes that break down materials of a cell, like the digestive system or recycling center of the cell.  **4.** A microscopic single-celled organism that has neither a distinct nucleus with a membrane nor other specialized organelles. Examples include bacteria and archaea.  **5.** Many short fibers that provide cellular locomotion, movement of particles along extracellular surface of plasma membrane, and filtration.  **6.** A thin flexible barrier composed of two layers of lipids that surrounds both plant and animal cells. It controls what goes into and out of the cell and allows the cell to change shape.  **7.** The organelle that modifies, sorts, tags, packages, and distributes lipids and proteins. It processes and transports proteins and other materials out of the cell.  **9.** The organelle found in cells of plants and some other organisms that captures the energy from sunlight and converts it into chemical energy (photosynthesis). It contains chlorophyll and is green in color. |