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Cells Answer Key

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|  | O |  |  | 30  C | E | L | L | M | E | M | B | R | A | N | E |  | 31  G | O | L | G | I | C | O | M | P | L | E | X |  |
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| 32  M | U | L | T | I | C | E | L | L | U | L | A | R | O | R | G | A | N | I | S | M | S |  | E |  |  |  | L |  |  |
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| **Across**  **2.** Tubelike structures that aid in cell division and Celiogenesis, are generally are found close to the nucleus  **4.** Organisms made up of only one cell  **6.** Chemical compound that contains carbon atoms.  **9.** Sacs of enzymes that digest food, water, and waste  **13.** A theory that descibes the basic characteristics of all cells and organisms. It is one if the foundational ideas of modern biology  **17.** A gel-like substance inside the cell that contains all the cell parts and organelles.  **19.** The smallest unit of a substance that maintains the properties of that substance.  **20.** Often known as the "powerhouses" of the cell, this organelle generates energy for the cell through cellular respiration.​This means it takes in nutrients from the cell, breaks it down, and turns it into energy.  **21.** Molecules are single stranded nucleic acids composed of nucleotides.  **22.** Consisting of RNA and proteins, they are responsible for protein production and assembly.  **26.** The outermost covering of a cell that protects the cell and gives it shape & support.  **27.** Membrane bound structure that contains the cell's hereditary information and DNA. Also controls all of the cells activities.  **28.** An organelle in both plant and animal cells that provides support and participates in a variety of cellular functions including storage, protection, and growth.  **30.** Surrounds the cytoplasm of a cell and gives the cell structure and support.  **31.** An organelle that modifies,sorts,and packs molecules and stores or sends it when needed.  **32.** Organisms made up of two or more cells | **Down**  **1.** A substance made entirely of one type of atom.  **3.** A group of organs that work together to perform one or more functions.  **5.** Extensive network of membranes composed of both regions with ribosomes (rough ER) and regions without ribosomes (smooth ER).  **7.** A type of plastid that contains chlorophyll which is where photosynthesis takes place.  **8.** Unicellular organism  **10.** A membrane which surrounds the genetic material and nucleus in eukaryotic cells.  **11.** The basic building blocks of all living things.  **12.** Molecules that allow organisms to transfer genetic info from one generation to the next. There are two types of nucleic acids: DNA and RNA.  **14.** Multicellular organism  **15.** An individual life form.  **16.** A group of similar cells that live and work together  **18.** Molecules that contain all the genetic material and traits for each organism.  **23.** Tiny structures bound by a membrane that contain enzymes that produce hydrogen peroxide as a by-product.  **24.** A structure inside the cell nucleus that rewrites ribosomal RNA (rRNA) and combine it with proteins, results in the formation of incomplete ribosomes.  **25.** A group of tissues that work together to perform a specialized function or functions.  **29.** A collection of tissues joined in a structural unit to serve a common function. |