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Cells Answer Key

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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. |