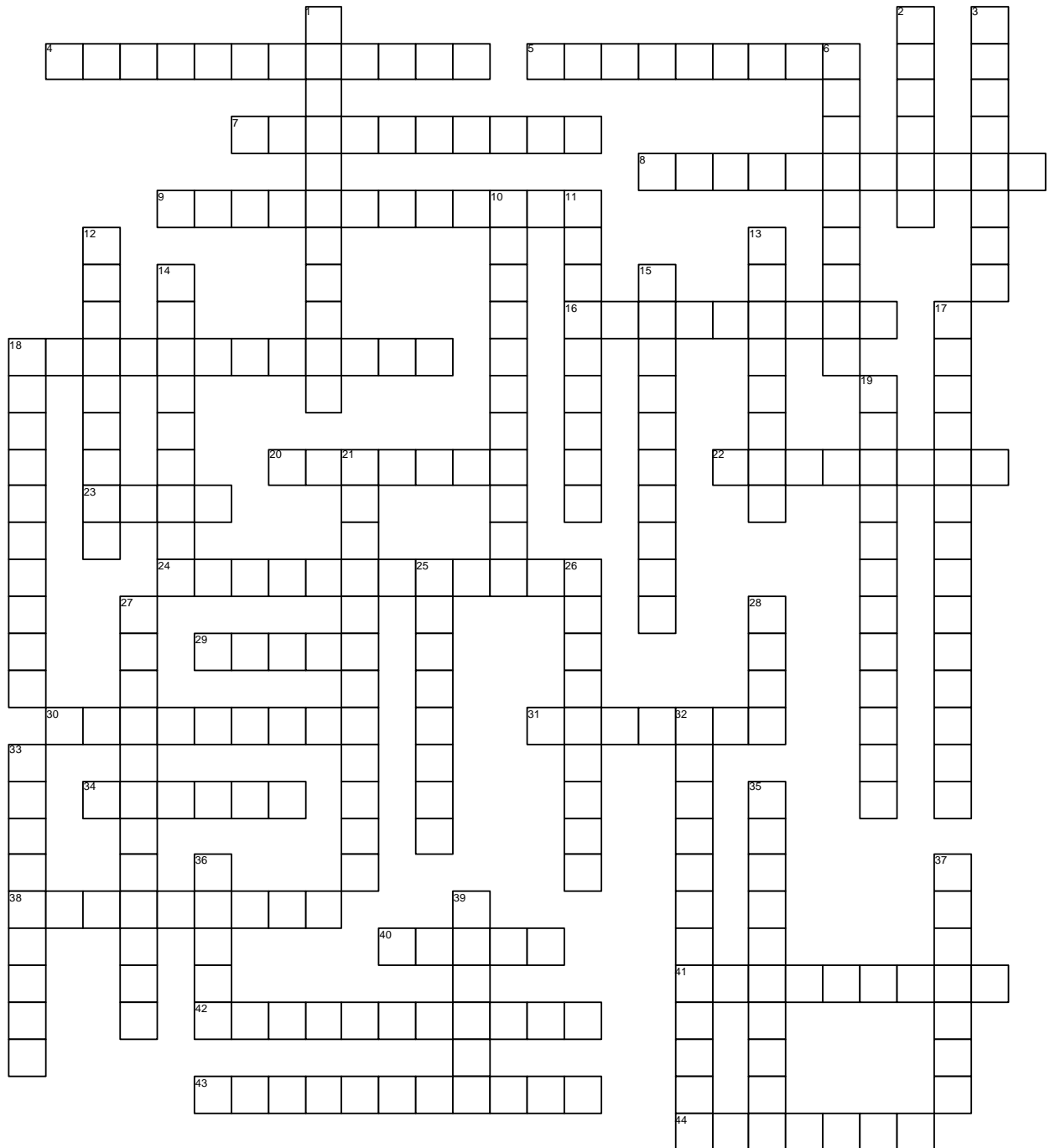


Apologia Biology Module 6: The Cell

Vocabulary from Module 6 of Exploring Creation with Biology (2nd Ed.)

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Clues for "The Cell"

Exploring Creation with Biology (Vol. 2) – Module 6

ACROSS

- 4 A network of fibers that holds the cell together, helps the cell to keep its shape, and aids in movement
- 5 Non-membrane-bound organelles responsible for protein synthesis
- 7 The transport of dissolved substances into cells
- 8 The breakdown of food molecules with a release of energy
- 9 Spiral strands of protein molecules that form a tubelike structure
- 16 The removal of soluble waste materials
- 18 A lipid in which one of the fatty acid molecules has been replaced by a molecule that contains a phosphate group
- 20 The middle _____ is a thin film between the cell walls of adjacent plant cells.
- 22 The removal of nonsoluble waste materials
- 23 Substances in which at least one atom has an imbalance of protons and electrons
- 24 Organelles that contain pigments used in photosynthesis
- 29 _____ ER is dotted with ribosomes.
- 30 The breakdown of absorbed substances
- 31 The _____ vacuole is a large vacuole that rests at the center of most plant cells and is filled with a solution that contains a high concentration of solutes.
- 34 Movement of molecules through the plasma membrane (typically opposite the dictates of osmosis or diffusion) aided by a process that requires energy is called _____ transport.
- 38 Clusters of DNA, RNA, and proteins in the nucleus of a cell
- 40 The organelles in which proteins and lipids are stored and then modified to suit the needs of the cell are called _____ bodies.
- 41 A jellylike fluid inside the cell in which the organelles are suspended
- 42 An _____ reticulum is an organelle composed of an extensive network of folded membranes that performs several tasks within a cell.
- 43 Maintaining the status quo
- 44 A _____ membrane is a highly-porous membrane that separates the nucleus from the cytoplasm.

DOWN

- 1 Collapse of a walled cell's cytoplasm due to a lack of water
- 2 _____ ER has no ribosomes.

- 3 In an _____ solution, the concentration of solutes is essentially equal to that of the cell that resides in the solution.
- 6 The release of biosynthesized substances
- 10 Organelles that store starches or oils
- 11 Cytoplasmic _____ is the motion of cytoplasm in a cell that results in a coordinated movement of the cell's contents.
- 12 The rupturing of a cell due to excess internal pressure
- 13 The study of cells
- 14 A solution in which the concentration of solutes is less than that of the cell which resides in the solution is called a _____ solution.
- 15 The energy necessary to get a chemical reaction going is called _____ energy.
- 17 Fine, threadlike proteins found in the cell's cytoskeleton
- 18 _____ vacuoles hold the matter which a cell engulfs.
- 19 _____ filaments are threadlike proteins in the cell's cytoskeleton that are roughly twice as thick as microfilaments.
- 21 The organelles in which nutrients are converted to energy
- 25 The organelle in animal cells responsible for hydrolysis reactions that break down proteins, polysaccharides, disaccharides, and some lipids
- 26 _____ vesicles hold secretion products so that they can be transported to the plasma membrane and released.
- 27 The process by which a cell engulfs foreign substances or other cells
- 28 The cell _____ is a rigid structure on the outside of certain cells, usually plant and bacteria cells.
- 32 Producing more cells
- 33 A _____ vesicle is a vesicle that is formed at the plasma membrane to allow the absorption of large molecules.
- 35 In a _____ solution, the concentration of solutes is greater than that of the cell that resides in the solution.
- 36 _____ vacuoles contain the waste products of digestion.
- 37 Movement of molecules through the plasma membrane according to the dictates of osmosis or diffusion is called _____ transport.
- 39 The _____ membrane is a semipermeable membrane between the cell contents and either the cell wall or the cell's surroundings.

Solution to "The Cell"

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