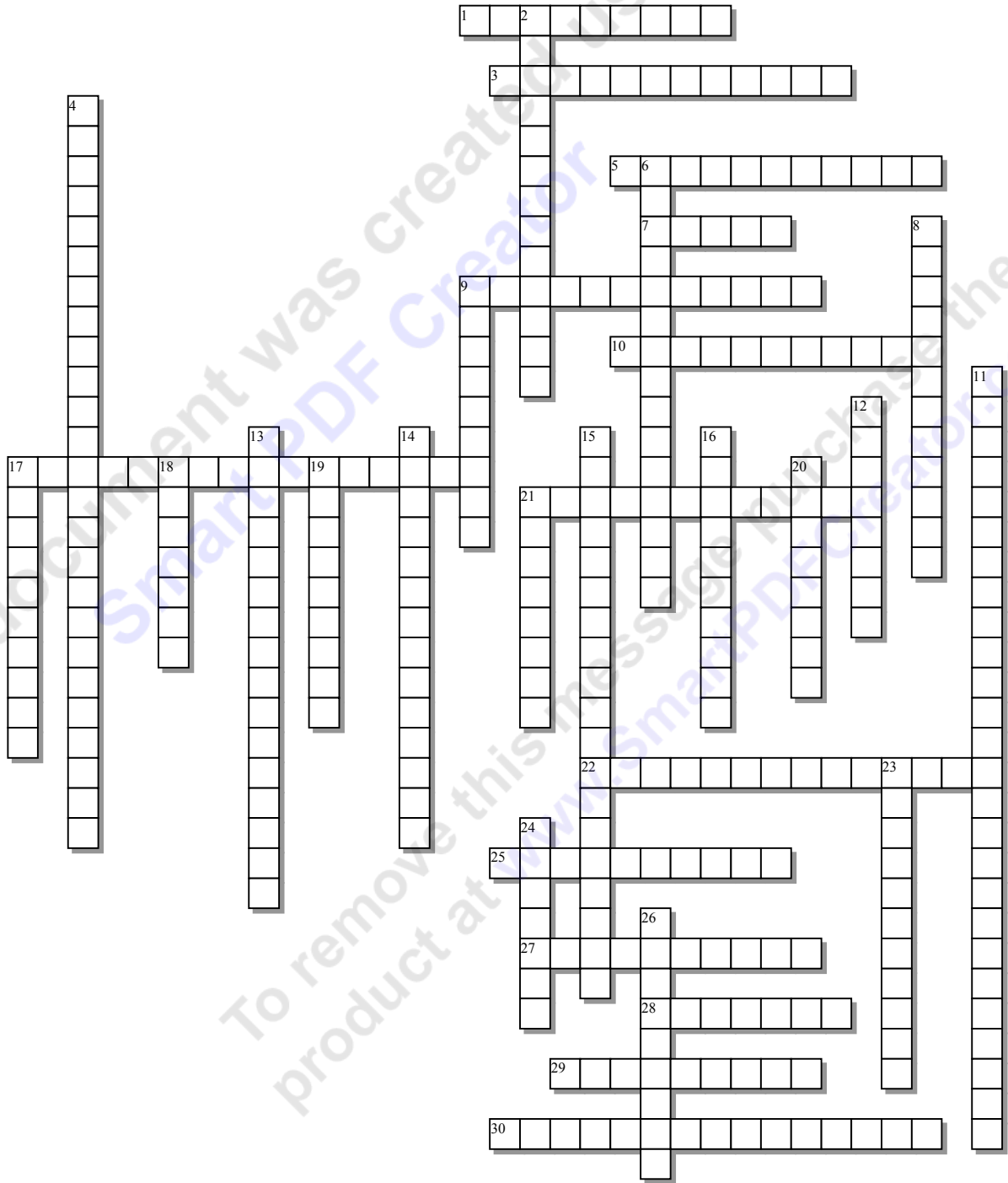


Name: _____
Date: _____

Cellular Biology Crossword



Across:

- 1 - These cells contain a low concentration of solute relative to another solution (cell swells)
- 3 - This controls the movement (cellular traffic) in and out the cell
- 5 - Made of one cell
- 7 - These are the structural and functional units of all living organisms
- 9 - Composed of microtubules -Supports cell and provides shape
- 10 - These type of cells do not have a nucleus
- 17 - This is the movement of molecules from a more crowded to a less crowded area without the use of energy
- 21 - Organelle in plants -Contain the green pigment chlorophyll -Has stacks called Thylakoids
- 22 - Process where plants make sugar from sunlight.
- 25 - These type of cells have membrane bound organelles
- 27 - (Exo - means to take out) Cell releases particle. Uses energy.
- 28 - This is the movement of water through a semi-permeable membrane.
- 29 - Site for protein synthesis
- 30 - This is the movement of molecules from a less crowded to a more crowded area

Down:

- 2 - All cells come from _____ cells
- 4 - Maze-like network fused to the nuclear membrane that stores, separates, and serves as cell's transport system
- 6 - This surrounds the nucleus and lets materials in and out
- 8 - Large organelle that makes energy for the cell. (ATP) -Has folds (surface area) called cristae -Two membranes
- 9 - Composed of DNA
- 11 - Makes lipids (fats) and steroids. - Regulates Calcium production. - Synthesizes sugars "Gluconeogenesis"
- 12 - Another name for Chloroplast
- 13 - TheThe process in which the genetic code carried by messenger RNA directs cellular organelles called ribosomes to produce proteins from amino acids.
- 14 - Protein packaging plant -Sends vesicles of macromolecules to destination in cell.
- 15 - Processes whereby certain organisms obtain energy from organic molecules.
- 16 - These cells contain a high concentration of solute relative to the outside solution (cell shrinks).
- 17 - This is the name all of the contents of the cell
- 18 - Membrane-bound sacs for storage, digestion, and waste removal -Very large in plant cell -Create turgid pressure in plants -Contains food and water solution
- 19 - Round dark spot in center of nucleus, makes ribosomes
- 20 - The cell is _____ when the same amount of solute can be found in and out of the cell
- 21 - This is found in plants and bacteria and is made of cellulose
- 23 - (Endo - means to bring in) Energy requiring process where cell engulfs particle.
- 24 - Largest organelle in cell (dark spot)
- 26 - Has Digestive acids / enzymes in a sac -Digestive organelle, recycles old cell parts.

Possible Answers:

ActiveTransport, CellMembrane, Cells, CellularRespiration, Cellwall, Chloroplasts, Chromatin, Cytoskeleton, Endocytosis, Eukaryotic, Exocytosis, GolgiApparatus, Hypertonic, Hypotonic, Isotonic, Lysosomes, Mitochondria, Nuclear Membrane, Nucleolus, Nucleus, Osmosis, PassiveTransport, Photosynthesis, Plastids, Pre-existing, Prokaryotic, ProteinSynthesis, Protoplasm, Ribosomes, RoughEndoplasmicreticulum, SmoothEndoplasmicreticulum, Unicellular, Vacuole

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Name: _____

Infectious Diseases Crossword

This crossword puzzle grid contains 17 numbered starting points for words. The grid is composed of black and white squares. The numbers are: 1 (top right), 2 (top left), 3 (middle left), 4 (middle left), 5 (middle left), 6 (middle right), 7 (middle right), 8 (middle left), 9 (middle right), 10 (right side), 11 (middle left), 12 (middle right), 13 (middle right), 14 (middle right), 15 (bottom left), 16 (bottom middle), and 17 (bottom left).

Across:

- 2 - HIV=Human _____ Virus
3 - A type of bacteria (infection) that is passed to humans from animals, including poultry, cattle, pigs, and domestic animals
5 - These type of viruses cause the host cell to split / die as virus reproduces.
7 - Antibiotic that destroys bacteria derived from penicillin mold (fungi).
9 - This is the name for when you infect a person with a lesser but similar virus (cloned sometimes) Body creates immunity
11 - A system that protects the body from diseases.
13 - Technique used to identify bacteria
15 - This is a nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) enclosed in a protein shell or coat.
16 - Gram-negative rod-shaped bacterium that is commonly found in the lower intestine of warm-blooded organisms
17 - These type of cells have do not have a nucleus or iinternal organelles

Down:

- 1 - This the name for the protective covering around bacteria
4 - Smallest known life form
5 - Name for the white blood cells (made in bone marrow)
6 - The process by which a bacterium multiplies by splitting in two
8 - Agent that kills or inhibits the growth of microorganisms on the external surfaces of the body.
10 - A virus that can hide inside your cells DNA until it breaks out and then hides again.
12 - This is the name for true bacteria. They get energy from food or sun.
14 - AIDS = Acquired _____ Deficiency Syndrome

Possible Answers:

Antiseptic, BinaryFission, cellwall, Ecoli, Eubacteria, gramstaining, Immune, Immunesystem, Immunodeficiency , Leukocytes, Lysogenic, Lytic, Mycoplasma, Penicillin, prokaryotic, Salmonella, Vaccine, Virus