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Cells Vocabulary List & Definitions

cytoplasm	inherited genetic material in a cell not specified by its own nucleus.
mitochondrion	any of the very tiny rod like or string like structures that occur in nearly all cells of plants and animals, and that process food for energy.
nucleolus	a small spherical body in the nucleus of a cell, consisting of protein and RNA.
nucleus	in biology, the part of a cell that controls growth and reproduction.
organ	in a plant or animal, a specialized structure that performs a particular function, such as the heart.
tissue	the mass of like cells in an animal or plant body, esp. as they form a specific organ.
vacuole	a membranous enclosure within a cell that contains substances isolated from the protoplasm, such as dissolved acids.
cell membrane	the semi-permeable membrane that encloses the contents of a cell; plasma membrane.
cell wall	the rigid outermost layer of a plant cell, which is made of cellulose.
chlorophyll	the green pigment in the leaves and stems of plants that is necessary for the production of plant food by photosynthesis.
chloroplast	a small oval green bit of protoplasm that contains chlorophyll and is the location of photosynthesis.
chromosome	one of the tiny, threadlike, DNA-containing bodies found in the cell nuclei of all plants and animals, responsible for transmitting hereditary characteristics.

Name	Date	

Cells Vocabulary Quiz

Directions: Match the vocabulary words on the left with the definitions on the right.

1. tissue	the central, essential, or highly concentrated part around which other parts are grouped.
2. vacuole	a musical instrument consisting of a keyboard attached to a device that forces air through a number of pipes to produce a wide range of sounds; pipe organ.
3. chromosome	a membranous enclosure within a cell that contains substances isolated from the protoplasm, such as dissolved acids.
4. chlorophyll	the ground protoplasm of cells that is outside the nucleus.
5. cell membrane	any of the very tiny rod like or string like structures that occur in nearly all cells of plants and animals, and that process food for energy.
6. chloroplast	a small spherical body in the nucleus of a cell, consisting of protein and RNA.
7. cell wall	the mass of like cells in an animal or plant body, esp. as they form a specific organ:
8. nucleolus	one of the tiny, threadlike, DNA-containing bodies found in the cell nuclei of all plants and animals, responsible for transmitting hereditary characteristics.
9. organ	the green pigment in the leaves and stems of plants that is necessary for the production of plant food by photosynthesis.
10. cytoplasm	the rigid outermost layer of a plant cell, which is made of cellulose.
11. nucleus	a small oval green bit of protoplasm that contains chlorophyll and is the location of photosynthesis.
12. mitochondrion	the semi-permeable membrane that encloses the contents of a cell; plasma membrane.

cell (plasma) membrane	Function	Draw
rtoplasm		
olgi complex		
sosome		
itochondria		
uclear membrane		
ucleus		
nucleolus		
ibosome		
rough endoplasmic reticulum		
smooth endoplasmic reticulum		
vacuole		
Only In Anin centriole	al Cells	
Only in Plan	Cells	
cell wall		
chloroplast		

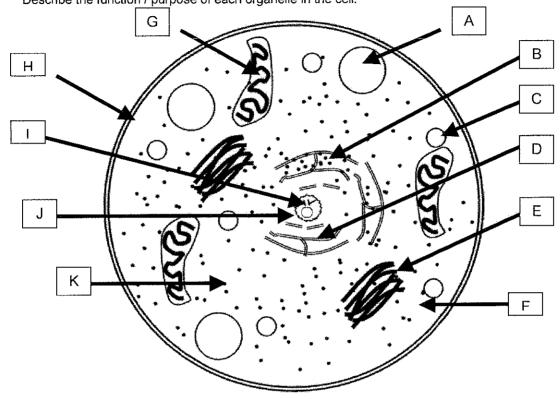
Date _____

Name _____

Name	Date

The Animal Cell

Directions: Place the correct letter in the data table to indicate the correct organelle. Describe the function / purpose of each organelle in the cell.



Organelle	Diagram Location (Letter)	Function
cell (plasma) membrane		
centriole		
cytoplasm		
golgi complex		
lysosome		
mitochondria		
nucleus		
ribosome		
rough endoplasmic reticulum		
smooth endoplasmic reticulum		
vacuole		

Date
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Animal Cell vs. Your School

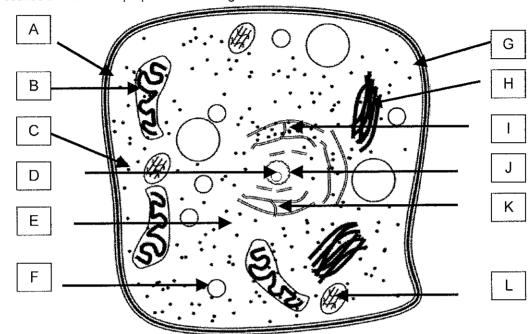
If you think about it, your school has many parts that allow it to function properly, just like an animal cell. Relate the functions of an animal cell's organelles to parts of your school that have a similar function.

Organelle	Organelle Function of organelle in the cell	
Cytoplasm:		
galgi complex		
lysosome		
milechondria		
nuclear membrane		
nucleus		
nucleolus		
ribosome		
rough endoplasmic reticulum		
smooth endoplasmic reticulum		
vacuole		
centriole		
cell (plasma) membrane		

Name	Date	

The Plant Cell

Directions: Place the correct letter in the data table to indicate the correct organelle. Describe the function / purpose of each organelle in the cell.



Organelle	Diagram Location (Letter)	Function
cell (plasma) membrane		
cell wall		
cytoplasm		
golgi complex		
chloroplast		
mitochondria		
nuclear membrane		
nucleus		
nucleolus		
ribosome		
rough endoplasmic reticulum		
smooth endoplasmic reticulum		
vacuole		

Name	Date
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Plant Cell vs. Your Community

If you think about it, your local community has many parts that allow it to function properly, just like an plant cell. Relate the functions of a plants cell's organelles to parts of your community that have a similar function.

Organelle	Function of organelle in the cell	Name a part of your school that has a similar function
cytoplasm		
golgi complex		
chloroplast		
mitochondria		
nuclear membrane		
nucleus		
nucleolus		
ribosome		
rough endoplasmic reticulum		
smooth endoplasmic reticulum		
vacuole		
cell wall		
cell (plasma) membrane		

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Name		

Date _____

Animal and Plant Cell Venn Diagram

Animal Cell Plant Cell

Name	Date	

Cells Word Search Worksheet

Directions: All words are positioned left to right.

N N B M B R H R D B T NTZE J U I О C P M F В Τ J S \mathbf{Z} D F P A J O A \mathbf{U} S NUCL Ε O L В C Н U N Z Z HE D O H L O R O P \mathbf{L} Α S TGIXNRA X ZDWHRAZ P В \mathbf{C} M N P F R L G Η P Y O C H R O M O S O M E Y C Ι Τ D C S Y X A D G M Y W E MNLJ XORGANS H X SZCIWDS \mathbf{Z} Ε V K A J B L M VC A ΧI W J0 D C J C W VF DI M P K A K R SUES V D ZL J G M RX O P I G S Τ I S ICHLO P H Y L LV В P I Α HDWZ W P R О U O L EMORL Ε H V A CWI G E \mathbf{B} J I D D MPYXL N U C L Ε US Ε S J G V \mathbf{E} О U B E A M O HW N Τ M M M U Q H M X C Y Q D Y O F \mathbf{Y} \mathbf{S} D Y N Z L Ι D R I A V O C \mathbf{F} \mathbf{S} Α YVI C T O C н о N MWKLFLLAKUF O C G V O P L A S Y Τ B K T R R R Q T A M U T J W U R J B W G G G

MITOCHONDRIA	CHLOROPHYLL	TISSUES	CHROMOSOME
CYTOPLASM	NUCLEOLUS	ORGANS	
CHLOROPLAST	NUCLEUS	VACUOLE	

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Name	 Date		

Cell Matching Quiz

Directions:

Place the letter that correct identifies the organelle in the space to the left.

1. area that stores and packages chemicals. 2. bubble-like storage vessel. 3. control center of the cell. 4. stores chlorophyll; used in photosynthesis. 5. releases energy from nutrients. 6. internal transport system with ribosomes attached. 7. jelly-like materials between the nucleus and cell membrane. 8. only found in animal cells; used during cell division. 9. membrane surrounding nucleus and organelles. 10. internal transport system without ribosomes attached. 11. located within nucleus. 12. stiff outer covering of a plant cell.

13. site of protein synthesis.

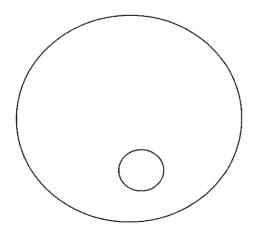
- a. cell (plasma) membrane
- b. cytoplasm
- c. smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- d. rough endoplasmic reticulum
- e. golgi bodies
- f. nucleus
- g. nucleolus
- h. cell wall
- i. chloroplast
- i. vacuoles
- k. mitochondria
- l. ribosome
- m. centrioles

Name	Date

Cell Organelle Quiz

	1.	Name two differences between plant and animal cells?
	2.	What is the function of mitochondria in a cell?
	3.	If you were to compare a muscle cell of a human who is very active to that of an inactive person, what differences may you see in the organelles?
•		
	4.	Where does photosynthesis take place within a plant cell?

5. Draw and label the function of at least three organelles in the animal cell below.



Name	I	Date

Cell Word Search Clues

- Clue 1: Basic unit of all organisms.
- Clue 2: Firm, fairly rigid structure located outside the plasma membrane of plants, fungi, most bacteria, and some protists.
- Clue 3: Light absorbing pigment in plants and some protists that is required for photosynthesis.
- Clue 4: Chlorophyll containing cell organelles found in the cells of green plants and some protists.
- Clue 5: Clear, gelatinous fluid in eukaryotic cells that suspends the cell's organelles and is the site of numerous chemical reactions.
- Clue 6: Organelles that contain digestive enzymes.
- Clue 7: Eukaryotic membrane bound organelles that transform energy stored in food molecules into ATP.
- Clue 8: Non-membrane bound organelles in the nucleus where enzymes and other proteins are assembled.
- Clue 9: Membrane bound fluid filled space in the cytoplasm of plant cells used for the temporary storage of materials.
- Clue 10: Found in animal cell; aids in cell division.
- Clue 11: Membrane bound organelle that manages cellular functions and contains DNA.
- Clue 12: Organelle in eukaryotic cell nucleus that produces ribosomes.

Name	Date

Cell Word Search

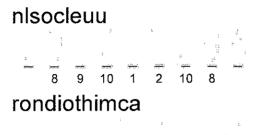
X H E K D Q W F S E E F H W C M U S D B U R T F M V C O A A V F L Z V HNMKTTGWFAORWRSR MXRVHAJIAFNLFITKVFVPYBI ECZCHLOROP HYLL WZQBQZMBNLYSOSOMEU $0 \in 0$ J HLOROPLAS TZSNNOIKEC BZN Y OY V X X X ITUMTSAL RCYOZNPYPDTYRYP F UΙ М YYPWU NTRWCVE LTCFYG DHEBXHVVYLTL OEQHEUP TOXEKL IOEOBEJ ALHYB E LTNBPNQTVVVSDQOUCJ 0 FZUGDLEQLPXKRBEGZ SOR SQRHHHADDVVGLJ CDDUCYTOPLAS MFH Τl ΜF LLAAFWRYNCELLWA GUYJXUFDFOMBXCIKHBNK HQNHVJZUXYARXKP RPT W FXBHGMPHZAMGQZOL

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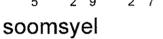
Cell Cryptogram

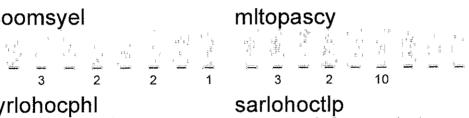
Riddle: What does "DNA" stand for?



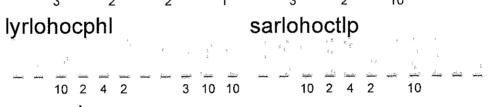










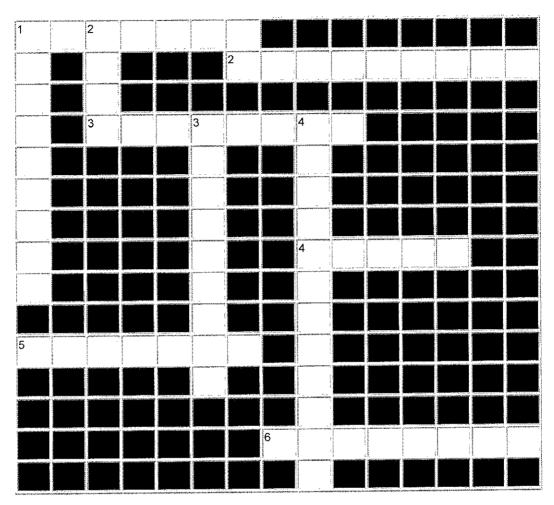


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ANSWER:

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Cell Crossword



ACROSS

- 1. In eukaryotic cells, the central membranebound organelle that manages cellular functions and contains DNA.
- 2. Clear, gelatinous fluid in eukaryotic cells that suspends the cell's organelles.
- 3. Organelles that contain digestive enzymes; digest excess or worn out organelles, food particles, and engulfed viruses or bacteria.
- 4. Short, numerous, hair-like projections composed of pairs of microtubules; frequently move in a wavelike motion; aid in feeding and locomotion.

- Membrane-bound fluid filled space in the cytoplasm of plant cells used for the temporary storage of materials.
- 6. Nonmembrane-bound organelles in the nucleus where enzymes and other proteins are assembled.

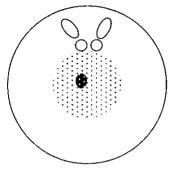
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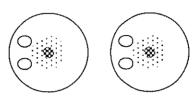
- 1. Organelle in eukaryotic cell nucleus that produces ribosomes.
- 2. Basic unit of life.
- 3. Membrane-bound structures within eukaryotic cells.
- 4. Eukaryotic membrane-bound organelles that transform energy stored in food molecules into ATP.

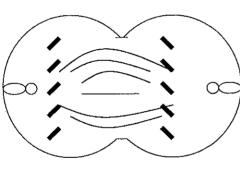
Stages of Mitosis

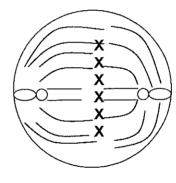
Number the following stages of mitosis in order and label each stage properly.

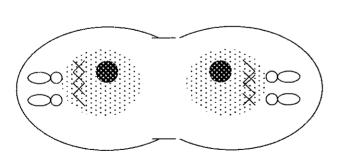
Labels: Metaphase, Telophase, Daughter Cells, Anaphase, Interphase, Prophase

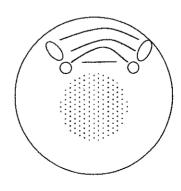












Name	Date
Name	Date

Mitosis

Directions: Describe the events that take place for during each phase of mitosis below.

Phase	Describe Chromosomal Events	Describe Cytoplasmic Events	Describe Complete Cellular Events
Interphase			
Prophase			
Metaphase			
Anaphase			
The second secon			
Telophase			