DATE: _____ NAME: _____

nucleus, metaphase, organ, concentration gradient, mitosis, interphase, vacuole, RNA, ribosomes, cell wall, flagellum, organ system, mitochondria, aerobe, centrosomes, eukaryotes, osmosis, labile cells, response, mycoplasmas, peroxisome, bacteria, DNA, cell membrane, chloroplasts, anaerobes, golgi apparatus, cytokinesis, telophase, specialized cells, plasma, cell homeostasis, division, lysome, active transport, myeloblast, prokaryotes, lipids, tissue, stimulus, cytoplasm, faculativean aerobes, cilium (pl) / cilia (s), cell theory, diffusion, unicellular organism, anaphase, nucleotides, sister chromatids, chromosome, endoplasmic reticulum, spindle apparatus, phospholipid molecules, multicelluar organism, cell, organelles, gametes, meiosis, prophase, metaphase plate,

Farmer Tice's Vocabulary
Biology -- CELLS
More fun than a barrel of hillbillies!!!

. 1} Fatty, waxy, or oily compounds that are essential to many body functions & serve as the building blocks for all living cells. They help regulate hormones, transmit nerve impulses, cushion organs, & store energy in the form of body fat: _____

2} They are the very first organisms to evolve on earth; a unicellular organism. Has evolved into many millennia. Belonging to the prokaryotic group where the organisms lack a few organelles & a true nucleus: _____

3} Proliferated cells that continuously multiply & divide throughout life. When injured, they are reqpaired rapidly due to an aggressive TR response: _____

5} Amembrane-bound organelle; a type of microbody; found in the cytoplasm of virtually all eukaryotic cells. Oxidative organelles. Frequently, molecular oxygen serve as a co-substrate, from which hydrogen peroxide is then formed: _____

5} A single celled organism that lacks a nucleus & other membrane-bound organelles.These cells are the most primative forms of life on earth. Bacteria & archaeans: _____

6} The diffusion of water through a cell membrane: _____

7} The smallest known cells are a group of tiny bacteria. A genus of bacteria that, like the other members of the class Mollicutes, lack a cell wall around their cell membranes. They can be parasitic or saprotrophic. Several species are pathogenic in humans, including M. pneumoniae, which is an important cause of "walking" pneumonia and other respiratory disorders,_____

8} Cells or organisms that possesses a clearly defined nucleus. They have a nuclear membrane that surrounds the nucleus, in which the well-defined chromosomes: _____

9} Immature blood cell, found in bone marrow, that gives rise to white blood cells of the granulocytic series (characterized by granules in the cytoplams, as neutrophils, eosinophils, & basophils), via an intermediate stage that is called a myelocyte: _____

10} An organism able to live & reproduce only in the presence of free oxygen (e.g., certain bacteria & certain yeasts): _____

11} Organisms that grow in the absence of free oxygen are termed _____

12} Some species of organisms, called _____, are able to grow either with or without free oxygen.

13} Deoxyribonuleic acid. The genetic code, the blueprint of life. This esssential molecule is the foundation for the "central dogma of biology", or the sequence of events necessary for life to function. It's a long, doubl-stranded molecule made of of bases, located in nucleus: _____

14} Membrane-bound organelle found on most types of eukaryotic cell. They are absent in bacteria & archaea: _____

15} A hairlike appendage that protrudes from plant & animal sperm cells. It helps to propel the cell. _____

16} Organic molecules composed of a nitrogenous base, a pentose sugar & a phosphate. composed of three subunit molecules: a nucleobase, a five-carbon sugar (ribose or deoxyribose), and a phosphate group consisting of one to three phosphates: _____

17} Cells that work together in the body to perform a specific function: _____

18} Ribonucleic acid. It carries the instructions for making proteins. A single stranded molecule. One of these active processes is protein synthesis, a universal function in which these molecules direct the synthesis of proteins on ribosomes.. This molecule is present in the majority of living organisms and viruses. Made up of nucleotides, which are ribose sugars attached to nitrogenous bases and phosphate groups. _____ molecule.

19} New external information that causes a cellular response: _____

20} Pair of identical copies of the same chromosome & are joined together:_____

21} Part of a plant cell that maintains internal water balance & pressure: _____

22} An organism made of a single cell: _____

23} Process in which the cell grows & prepares for mitosis. 1st step in mitosis: _____

24} The theory that all living things are made up of 1 or more cells, cells are the basic unit of life, & that all cells are produced from existing cells: _____

25} The process in which 1 cell divides into 2 identical cells: _____

26} A structure in the nucleus of cells that contains the genetic material. The human body contains pairs of them (46 in all): _____

27} The changing concentration of particles between an area with high concentration & an area with low concentration. occurs when the concentration of particles is higher in one area than another. _____

28} Location where a pair of sister chromatids are joined together: _____

29} The process of sister chromatoids separating & being pulled apart to opposite poles of the cell. The fourth step during mitosis: _____

30} An organism made up of many cells: _____

31} Semi-fluid substance inside of a cell in which the cell's organelles float: _____

32} Structure made of cells & tissue for a specific function: e.g., brain & lungs: _____

33} A bunch of tubes that extend from the nucleus of a cell to the cell membrane that process & move materials: _____

34} The process in which the cell prepares to split up its duplicated genetic material equally. The 2nd step of mitosis: _____

35} The simplest type of membrane transport in which small molecules can pass in between phospholipids: _____

36} Organelles that release energy from the breakdown of food: _____

37} The reaction of a cell to external stimuli: _____

38} Examples include: cardiovascular system, circulatory system: _____

39} Molecules in which the head is attracted to liquids such as water while the tail avoids the same liquids: _____

40} Imaginary line equally separating a cell between the 2 poles: _____

41} a system consisting of 2 organelles called centrosomes on opposite sides of the cell & the fibers running between them. Its function is to segregate chromosomes during cell division (either mitosis or meiosis) to the daughter cells. _____

42} The process in which root cells use up energy in order to move minerals back into the cell across the cell membrane: _____

43} The process in which sister chromatids line up along the center of the cell, exactly midway between the 2 poles of the spindle apparatus. Third step of mitosis: _____

44} The organelles in plant cells that contain chlorophyll, which gives the leaves & stems of plants a green color & captures energy from the sun to make food: _____

45} The division of one cell into two cells; final step of meiosis: _____

46} The outer boundary of a cell: _____

47} The basic biological unit that makes up an organism: _____

48} Process in which the cell dismantles the spindle apparatus. 5th step of mitosis: _____

49} Process of cell division in which a cell divides twice to form 4 gametes: _____

50} An organism's reproductive cells: _____

51} A rigid border surrounding the cell membrane in plant cells: _____

52} Structures within cells that perform different important functions inside the cell. Specialized structures that perform various jobs inside cells. They perform specific functions to keep a cell alive. _____

53} Cells designed for a specific function: _____

54} Organelles withing cells that build proteins: _____

55} The portion of the cell that sorts, packages, & delivers proteins & other cellular substances to other areas inside the cell: _____

56} The process in which a cell makes a copy of itself: _____

57} Control center of a cell; contains indstuctions for everything the cell does: _____

58} Part of the animal cell that breaks down or digests parts of the cell that no longer works. three main functions: the breakdown/digestion of macromolecules (carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids), cell membrane repairs, and responses against foreign substances such as bacteria, viruses and other antigens: _____

59} The ability for a cell to maintain basic stability & stay healthy: _____

60} The liquid portion of blood. 55% of our blood; 92% is water: _____

ANSWERS FOR BIOLOGY {CELLS}

1} lipids, 2} bacteria, 3} labile cells, 4} proxisome, 5} prokaryotes, 6} osmosis, 7} mycoplasmas, 8} eukaryotes, 9} myeloblast, 10} aerobe, 11} anaerobes, 12} faculativean aerobes, 13} DNA, 14} cilium (pl) cilia (s), 15} flagellum, 16} nucleotides, 17} tissue, 18} RNA, 19} stimulus, 20} sister chromatics, 21} vacuole, 22} unicellular organism, 23} interphase, 24} cell theory, 25} mitosis, 26}chromosome, 27} concentration gradient, 28} centrosomes, 29} anaphase, 30} multicelluar organism, 31} cytoplasm, 32} organ, 33} endoplasmic reticulum, 34} prophase, 35} diffusion, 36} mitochondria, 37} response, 38} organ system, 39} phospholipid molecules, 40} metaphase plate, 41} spindle apparatus, 42} active transport, 43} metaphase, 44} chloroplasts, 45} cytokinesis, 46} cell membrane, 47} cell, 48} telophase, 49} meiosis, 50} gametes, 51} cell wall, 52} organelles, 53} specialized cells, 54} ribosomes, 55} golgi apparatus, 56} cell division, 57} nucleus, 58} lysosome, 59}homeostasis, 60} plasma