

Cell Keywords

1. Activation Energy
2. Active Site
3. Active Transport
4. Adenine
5. ADP
6. Aerobic
7. Alcohol
8. Amoeba
9. Anaerobic
10. ATP
11. Catalyst
12. Cell Membrane
13. Cell Wall
14. Cellular Respiration
15. Cellulose
16. Centriole
17. Chloroplast
18. Chromosomes
19. Cilia
20. Co-enzyme
21. Co-Factor
22. Concentration Gradient
23. Contractile vacuole
24. Cristae
25. Cytoplasm
26. Cytosine
27. Denatured
28. Diffusion
29. DNA
30. Double Helix
- 30a. Respiration

- a) provides rigidity and strength, and supports the cell against changes in turgor
- b) forms the boundary between the cell and its surroundings
- c) contents of a cell other than nucleus
- d) Carry genetic information
- e) the site of photosynthesis
- f) involved in cell division (probably in the organisation of spindle fibres)
- g) anchored in the cell membrane and extending outside the cell used for motility
- h) Involved in water regulation.
- i) Energy required to get reactions started
- j) Site for substrate to bind to
- k) Requires energy & against concentration gradient
- l) Complimentary to thymine
- m) Energy molecule
- n) Reaction that requires oxygen
- o) Happens in the mitochondria
- p) The carbohydrate making up the structure of the cell wall
- q) Required by an enzyme to function
- r) Required by the substrate so that an enzyme can catalyse the reaction
- s) Difference in concentrations in substances
- t) Product of anaerobic respiration/ fermentation
- u) Unicellular organisms
- v) Respiration without oxygen
- w) Changes to the active site in enzymes caused by high temperatures
- x) Dispersal of gases and liquids to occupy the space available
- y) Long strands with genes
- z) Shape of the DNA
- aa) High energy molecule
- bb) Lowers activation energy
- cc) Supplies cell with available energy (from glucose) and is, therefore, needed in active transport
- dd) Site of electron transport
- ee) Complimentary to guanine

31. Endoplasmic Reticulum

32. Enzyme

33. Euglena

34. Eye Spot

35. Fermentation

36. Flaccid

37. Flagellum

38. Golgi body

39. Guanine

40. Induced Fit Model

41. Ion Exchange Pump

42. Lactic Acid

43. Lamellae

44. Light Dependent Reaction

45. Light Independent Reaction

46. Lipid Bilayer

47. Lock And Key Theory

48. Lysosome

49. Matrix

50. Mitochondria

51. Nuclear Membrane

52. Nucleolus

53. Nucleotide

54. Nucleus

55. Oral Groove

- a) Phospholipid bilayer that surrounds nucleus
- b) anchored in the cell membrane and extending outside the cell used for motility
- c) the control centre of the cell; the site of nuclear material (DNA)
- d) second stage of photosynthesis
- e) Speeds up reactions, specific to a substrate
- f) involved in light detection within unicellular organisms
- g) Final modification of proteins and lipids. Sorting and storage for use in the cell or packaging molecules for export
- h) Organelle that contains enzymes and destroys foreign material by intracellular digestion.
- i) Tubular network, transports substances.
- j) Low turgor pressure
- k) Fresh water autotroph
- l) Anaerobic respiration in plants
- m) part structure of cell membranes
- n) describes the specific nature of enzymes
- o) complimentary to cytosine
- p) theory about enzyme action
- q) active transport mechanism
- r) by product of anaerobic respiration in animal cells
- s) type of structure found in chloroplast
- t) liquid contents of mitochondria
- u) site of cellular respiration
- v) site of nucleotide manufacture
- w) molecule made of phosphate, sugar and N- base
- x) cavity lined with cilia that ingests food in protists
- y) first stage of photosynthesis

56. Organelles
57. Osmoregulation
58. Osmosis
59. Paramecium
60. Passive Transport
61. Phagocytosis
62. Photosynthesis
63. Pinocytosis
64. Plasmolysis
65. Protist
66. Ribosome
67. Rough ER
68. Secretion
69. Semi-Permeable Membrane
70. Smooth ER
71. Stroma
72. Substrate
73. Surface Area : Volume Ratio
74. Thymine
75. Turgor
76. Unicellular Organism
77. Uracil
78. Vacuole
79. Vesicle

- a) fluid filled structure in the cytoplasm involved in storage
- b) synthesise polypeptides (= proteins)
- c) involved in the transport of proteins within the cell and between the cell and its surroundings
- d) Structures in cells that have specific functions
- e) Controlling the amount of water that enters the cell
- f) Complimentary base to adenine
- g) Process where plant cells produce glucose
- h) involved in the transport of lipids within the cell and between the cell and its surroundings
- i) Level of water in a cell
- j) Living organism consisting of one cell only eg protists
- k) Complimentary base only found in RNA
- l) Fluid filled space in the cytoplasm
- m) Releasing chemicals from a cell
- n) Membrane that is selective i.e. lets small particles through
- o) Site of Calvin cycle during photosynthesis
- p) Enzymes work on these
- q) 'cell drinking'
- r) Diffusion of water across a semi-permeable membrane
- s) Fresh water heterotroph – water with decaying material
- t) Transport along a concentration gradient
- u) "cell eating"
- v) Shrinkage of the protoplasm away from the wall of a living plant cell, caused by loss of water through Osmosis.
- w) Single cell organism having a cell nucleus
- x) Important for the maximum size of a cell

✂ No Brain Too Small ● BIOLOGY ✂

1	I
2	J
3	K
4	L
5	M
6	N
7	T
8	U
9	V
10	Aa
11	Bb
12	B
13	A
14	Cc
15	P
16	F
17	E
18	Y
19	G
20	Q
21	R
22	S
23	H
24	Dd
25	C
26	Ee
27	W
28	X
29	D
30	Z
30a	O
31	I
32	E
33	K
34	F
35	L
36	J
37	B
38	G
39	O

40	P
41	Q
42	R
43	S
44	Y
45	D
46	M
47	N
48	H
49	T
50	U
51	A
52	V
53	W
54	C
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57	E
58	R
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63	Q
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67	C
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75	I
76	J
77	K
78	A
79	L