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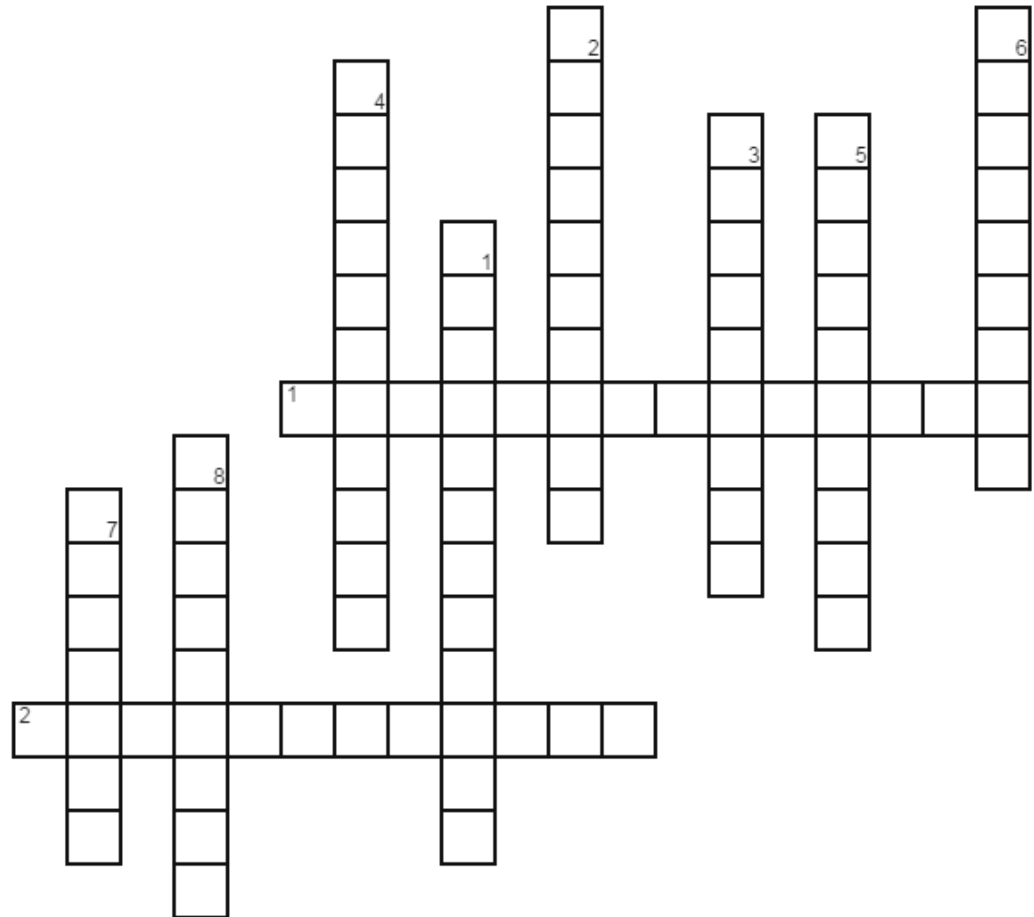
Evidence of Learning: Cell Structure & Function Vocabulary

Option 1: Crossword

Cell Structures and Function with Viruses.

Word Bank

Mitochondria
Eukaryotic
Animal Cell
Ribosomes
Plant Cell
Cell Membrane
Lysogenic
Nucleus
Prokaryotic
Cytoplasm



Across

1. The virus's DNA lays within the host's DNA after infections and can take long periods of time before signs of infection have occurred (HERPES).
2. The outer layer around certain organelles and is made of a lipid bilayer.

Down

1. This the powerhouse of the cell that makes ATP (energy).
2. A eukaryotic cell that does not contain a cell wall.
3. A prokaryotic cell that does contain a cell wall and goes through photosynthesis.
4. A cell without a nucleus
5. A cell with a nucleus
6. An organelle that produces proteins
7. The control site of the cell and contains DNA.
8. The jelly like fluid inside the cell that holds all the organelles.

Cell Structures and Function with Viruses Part 2

Word Bank

Golgi body

Organelles

Virus

Tail Fibers

Lytic Cycle

Mitochondria

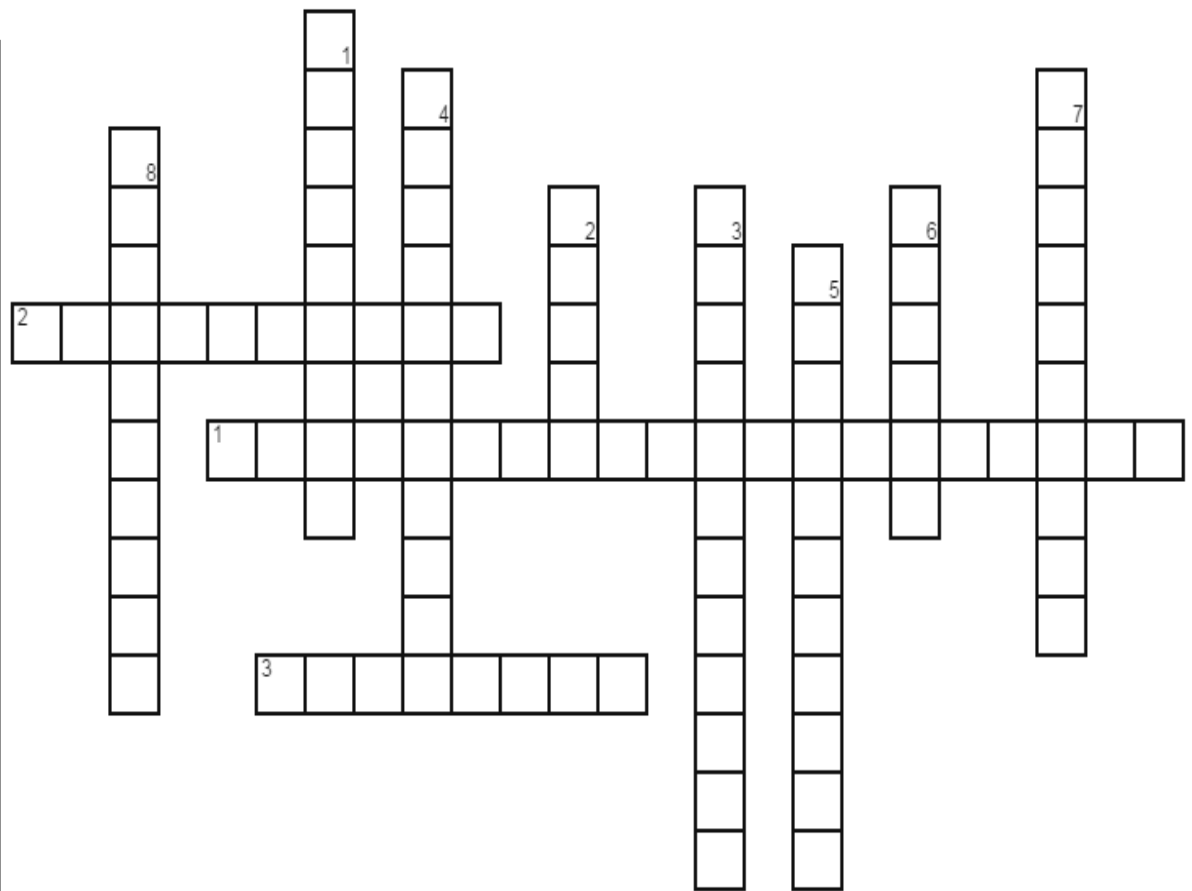
Bacteria

Homeostasis

Capsid

Endoplasmic

Reticulum



Across

1. An organelle that transports materials throughout the cell.
2. "Leg" like structures that help the virus attach to its targeted host cell.
3. A one celled prokaryotic organism.

Down

1. An organelle that packages material within the cell to be sent and received.
2. An infectious "thing" that has living and non-living characteristics.
3. The powerhouse of the cell and helps to create energy (ATP).
4. Found in plant cells and convert sunlight into sugar (food).
5. A word that describes how organisms maintain an internal environment at equilibrium.
6. The "head" like structure that holds the DNA of a virus.
7. All specialized cellular structures are called these.
8. Fast acting reproductive cycle of a virus (HIV).

Vocab Used:

1. Mitochondria: This the powerhouse of the cell that makes ATP (energy).
2. Animal Cell: A eukaryotic cell that does not contain a cell wall.
3. Plant Cell: A prokaryotic cell that does contain a cell wall and goes through photosynthesis.
4. Lysogenic Cycle: The virus's DNA lays within the host's DNA after infections and can take long periods of time before signs of infection have occurred (HERPES).
5. Prokaryotic: A cell without a nucleus
6. Eukaryotic: A cell with a nucleus
7. Ribosomes: An organelle that produces proteins
8. Cell Membrane: The outer layer around certain organelles and is made of a lipid bilayer.
9. Nucleus: The control site of the cell and contains DNA.
10. Cytoplasm: The jelly like fluid inside the cell that holds all the organelles.

11. Golgi body: An organelle that packages material within the cell to be sent and received.
12. Virus: An infectious "thing" that has living and non-living characteristics.
13. Endoplasmic Reticulum: An organelle that transports materials throughout the cell.
14. Mitochondria: The powerhouse of the cell and helps to create energy (ATP).
15. Chloroplast: Found in plant cells and convert sunlight into sugar (food).
16. Homeostasis: A word that describes how organisms maintain an internal environment at equilibrium.
17. Capsid: The "head" like structure that holds the DNA of a virus.
18. Organelles: All specialized cellular structures are called these.
19. Tail Fibers: "Leg" like structures that help the virus attach to its targeted host cell.
20. Lytic Cycle: Fast acting reproductive cycle of a virus (HIV).
21. Bacteria: A one celled prokaryotic organism.