

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**Evidence of Learning: Cell Structure and Function Vocabulary**

**Option 2: Matching**

Match the terms on the left below with the definition on the right.

1.  Endoplasmic Reticulum
2.  Homeostasis
3.  Cytoplasm
4.  Chloroplast
5.  Organelles
6.  Prokaryotic
7.  Lysogenic Cycle
8.  Animal Cell
9.  Cell Membrane
10.  Golgi body
11.  Tail Fibers
12.  Plant Cell
13.  Capsid
14.  Mitochondria
15.  Ribosomes
16.  Nucleus
17.  Mitochondria
18.  Bacteria
19.  Eukaryotic
20.  Virus
21.  Lytic Cycle

- A. The powerhouse of the cell and helps to create energy (ATP).
- B. A eukaryotic cell that does not contain a cell wall.
- C. The "head" like structure that holds the DNA of a virus.
- D. Fast acting reproductive cycle of a virus (HIV).
- E. A cell without a nucleus
- F. The jelly like fluid inside the cell that holds all the organelles.
- G. This the powerhouse of the cell that makes ATP (energy).
- H. A cell with a nucleus
- I. An organelle that packages material within the cell to be sent and received.
- J. Found in plant cells and convert sunlight into sugar (food).
- K. An infectious "thing" that has living and non-living characteristics.
- L. A one celled prokaryotic organism.
- M. An organelle that transports materials throughout the cell.
- N. The control site of the cell and contains DNA.
- O. An organelle that produces proteins
- P. The virus's DNA lays within the host's DNA after infections and can take long
- Q. All specialized cellular structures are called these.
- R. The outer layer around certain organelles and is made of a lipid bilayer.
- S. A word that describes how organisms maintain an internal environment at equilibrium.
- T. "Leg" like structures that help the virus attach to its targeted host cell.
- U. A prokaryotic cell that does contain a cell wall and goes through photosynthesis.