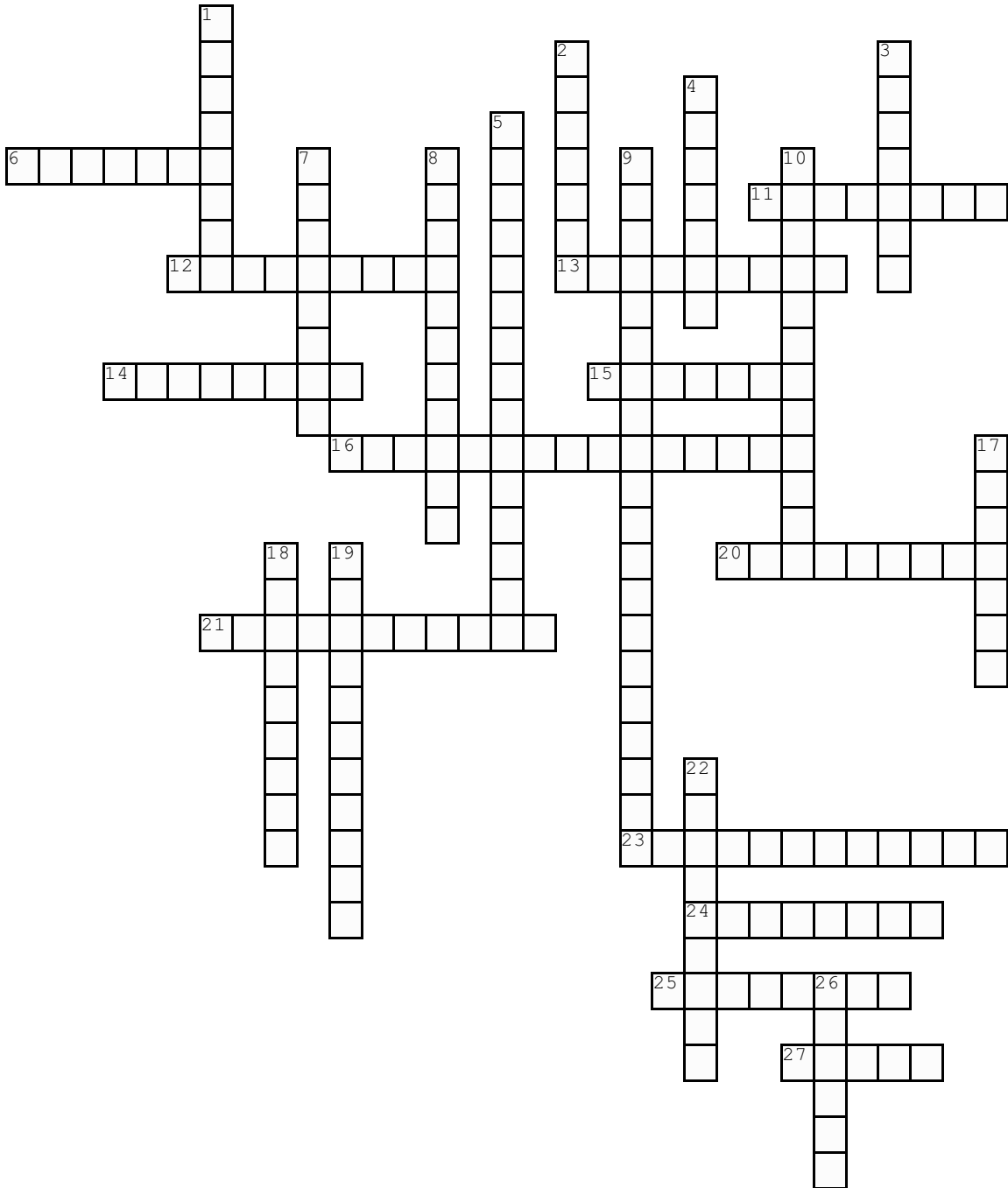


Name: _____

Complete the crossword below



Across

- 6.** The phase of the cell cycle where the cell actively divides
- 11.** Intercellular component used in digestion and waste removal.
- 12.** Phase of mitosis in which the chromosomes line up in the middle of the cell.
- 13.** This theory was proposed by Charles Darwin and helps explain how characteristics of a species change from generation to gener
- 14.** Phase of mitosis where the two sides of the chromosome (sister chromatids) are pulled apart to their respective poles.
- 15.** Storage place for water and other molecules in the cell.
- 16.** Protects cell from its external environment and is found in all living cells.
- 20.** a minute cylindrical organelle near the nucleus in animal cells, occurring in pairs and involved in the development/ position
- 21.** Helps distinguish plant cells from animal cells. Has the ability to convert light energy into sugars.
- 23.** Regulates cell metabolism/ produces energy currency for the cell (ATP).
- 24.** A fundamental change in approach or underlying assumptions. This is called a _____ shift.
- 25.** When a cell undergoes mitosis the result is two identical _____ cells. Genetically the same as the parent cell.
- 27.** These are the fundamental units of life.

Down

- 1.** Small intercellular organelle that is responsible for protein synthesis. Also found in all living cells.
- 2.** Transports intercellular materials to other places in the cell or for export from the cell.
- 3.** The aqueous component of the cell that excludes the nucleus and the organelles.
- 4.** Stores information in the cell. Is a distinguishing feature between prokaryotic and eukaryotic organisms.
- 5.** Modifies, sorts, and packages proteins for cellular use or export.
- 7.** Phase of the cell cycle where the nuclear envelope begins to break down and the chromosomes condense and become visible
- 8.** Organisms controlling their internal environment
- 9.** Has rough and smooth parts that are responsible for protein and lipid synthesis, respectively.
- 10.** Gives the cell internal support and shape and also is involved in intercellular movement. All living cells have this
- 17.** First step in the Hypothetical- Deductive Approach.
- 18.** Cell feature that distinguishes plant cells from animal cells. It is made of cellulose and provides support and protection fo
- 19.** All living cells have these. They contain the genetic information of the cell. Are made of DNA. Become visible during prophas
- 22.** Houses the organelles and other cellular components but excludes the nucleus.
- 26.** Explanation for a very broad range phenomena, and is supported by a very large body of evidence.