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| The control centre of the cell |
| Makes ribosomes |
| Protection of the nucleus with pores on it |
| Allows only certain material in and out of the nucleus like RNA. |
| Spiral ladder containing instructions about everything the cell does |
| DNA and proteins knitted together |
| Chromatin tightly wound together organized into a butterfly shape |
| Essential materials required for the cell to carry out the activities necessary for its survival.  |
| Segments of DNA that carry instructions about how to make proteins |
| The number of chromosomes in a human |
| Molecules making the sides of the DNA ladder |
| Guanine, cytosine, adenine, thymine are |
| Adenine goes with |
| Guanine goes with |
| Thymine goes with |
| Cytosine goes with |
| Name the 4 nitrogen bases |
| The control centre of the cell  |
| Makes proteins |
| Makes energy important for cell replication, cell reparation and cell growth |
| Organizes and packs proteins |
| Stores waste, proteins, nutrients, water |
| Transports proteins from ribosomes to Golgi body |
| Important organelle for the cell division |
| Holds everything in place |
| Controls what goes in and out of cell |
| Sac transporting new proteins to Golgi body and transporting packaged proteins around. |
| Provides rigidity to a plant cell only |
| Site of photosynthesis |
| Organelle(s) specific to plant cell |
| Organelle(s) specific to animal cell |
| Energy + CO2 + water = O2 + glucose |
| O2 + glucose = CO2 + water + energy |
| site where the chromosomes are situated |
| Site of cellular respiration |
| Photosynthesis formula |
| Cellular respiration formula |
| Why is the energy produced in the mitochondria is important? |
| How is the message for a new protein carried from the nucleus to the ribosomes? |
| What happen to a protein once it is made? |
| Your muscle cells and your skin cells contain identical DNA. How these cells able to function differently? |
| Explain why DNA cannot leave the nucleus. What is leaving the nucleus than? |