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| nucleus | 1.The control centre of the cell |
| Nucleolus | 2.Makes ribosomes |
| Nuclear membrane | 3. Protection of the nucleus with pores on it |
| Nuclear pore | 4. Allows only certain material in and out of the nucleus like RNA. |
| DNA | 5. Spiral ladder containing instructions about everything the cell does |
| chromatin | 6. DNA and proteins knitted together |
| chromosome | 7. Chromatin tightly wound together organized into a butterfly shape |
| protein | 8. Essential materials required for the cell to carry out the activities necessary for its survival. |
| gene | 9. Segments of DNA that carry instructions about how to make proteins |
| 46 chromosomes | 10. The number of chromosomes in a human |
| Phosphate and sugar | 11.Molecules making the sides of the DNA ladder |
| Nitrogen bases are | 12.Guanine, cytosine, adenine, thymine are |
| Thymine | 13.Adenine goes with |
| Cytosine | 14.Guanine goes with |
| Adenine | 15.Thymine goes with |
| Guanine | 16. Cytosine goes with |
| Guanine, cytosine, adenine, thymine | 17. Name the 4 nitrogen bases |
| nucleus | 18. The control centre of the cell |
| ribosome | 19. Makes proteins |
| mitochondria | 20. Makes energy important for cell replication, cell reparation and cell growth |
| Golgi body | 21. Organizes and packs proteins |
| vacuole | 22.Stores waste, proteins, nutrients, water |
| Endoplasmic reticulum | 23. Transports proteins from ribosomes to Golgi body |
| centriole | 24. Important organelle for the cell division |
| cytoplasm | 25. Holds everything in place |
| Cell membrane | 26. Controls what goes in and out of cell |
| vesicle | 27. Sac transporting new proteins to Golgi body and transporting packaged proteins around. |
| Cell wall | 28. Provides rigidity to a plant cell only |
| chloroplast | 29. Site of photosynthesis |
| Chloroplast, cell wall | 30. Organelle(s) specific to plant cell |
| Centriole | 31. Organelle(s) specific to animal cell |
| Photosynthesis formula | 32. Energy + CO2 + water = O2 + glucose |
| Cellular respiration formula | 33. O2 + glucose = CO2 + water + energy |
| In the nucleus | 34. site where the chromosomes are situated |
| Mitochondria | 35. Site of cellular respiration |
| CO2 + water + energy = O2 + glucose | 36. Photosynthesis formula |
| O2 + glucose = CO2 + water + energy | 37. Cellular respiration formula |
| For cell replication, cell reparation and cell growth | 38. Why is the energy produced in the mitochondria is important? |
| By RNA | 39. How is the message for a new protein carried from the nucleus to the ribosomes? |
| It is transported through the ER and sent to Golgi body by a vesicle. | 40. What happen to a protein once it is made? |
| They produce different proteins. | 41. Your muscle cells and your skin cells contain identical DNA. How these cells able to function differently? |
| Too long  RNA will leave through nuclear pore | 42. Explain why DNA cannot leave the nucleus. What is leaving the nucleus than? |