Biology Unit 3 Ch. 7 Cells Vocabulary Quiz Review

1.	**active transport**	the movement of particles against a concentration gradient which requires energy
2.	**cell theory**	all living things are made of cells, cells are the basic unit of structure, cells come from other cells
3.	**cell wall**	a thick, rigid mesh of fibers that surrounds the outside of the plasma mebrane
4.	**centrioles**	microtubules that serve a function during cell division (animal cells)
5.	**chloroplasts**	organelles that conduct photosynthesis by converting light energy into chemical energy (food/glucose)
6.	**cilia**	short, numerous projections on the outside of the cell that resemble hairs
7.	**cytoplasm**	the semifluid material inside the plasma membrane
8.	**cytoskeleton**	a supporting network of long, thin protein fibers (microtubules) that form a framework for the cell
9.	**diffusion**	the net movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration that does not require energy
10.	**dynamic equillibrium**	a condition in which there is continuous movement across a semi-permeable membrane but there is no overall change in conditions
11.	**endocytosis**	the process by which a cell surrounds a substance in the outside environment, causing its enclosure in part of the plasma membrane
12.	**endoplasmic reticulum**	membrane system of folded sacs and interconnected channels that produce proteins and lipids (smooth or rough)
13.	**eukaryotic**	cells that contain a nucleus and membrane-bound organelles (animals, plants, fungi, protists)
14.	**exocytosis**	the secretion of large materials at the plasma membrane using energy.
15.	**facilitated diffusion**	uses transport proteins to move ions and other small molecules across the plasma membrane
16.	**flagella**	long whip-like structure used for movement
17.	**fluid mosaic model**	model of the phospholipid bilayer where molecules can float freely
18.	**golgi apparatus/body**	organelle with flattened stack of membranes that sorts and packages proteins into sacs called vesicles
19.	**hypertonic solution**	solution where there is less water outside the cell than solute, water moves out of the cell causing it to shrink
20.	**hypotonic solution**	solution where there is more water outside the cell than solute, water moves in to the cell causing it to swell
21.	**isotonic solution**	condition in which the cell is at equilibrium with its solution and there is no net movement of water
22.	**lysosomes**	vesicles that contain substances that digest excess or worn out organelles and food particles (animal cells)
23.	**mitochondria**	organelles that conduct cellular respiration by converting food/glucose particles into usable forms of energy
24.	**nucleolus**	organelle that makes ribosomes inside the nucleus
25.	**nucleus**	organelle that controls the cell containing the DNA, found in eukaryotes
26.	**organelles**	specialized structures that carry out specific cell functions
27.	**osmosis**	diffusion of water across a semi-permeable membrane
28.	**passive transport**	movement of substances across the cell/plasma membrane without using energy from high to low concentrations. Examples: diffusion, osmosis
29.	**phospholipid bilayer**	two layers of phospholipids are arranged tail to tail that makes up the plasma/cell membrane
30.	**plasma membrane**	a special boundary that helps control what enters and leaves the cell (cell membrane)
31.	**prokaryotic**	cells that do not have a nucleus or membrane bound organelles (bacteria)
32.	**ribosomes**	organelles responsible for the manufacture of cell proteins
33.	**selective permeability**	a property of the plasma membrane that allows some substances to pass through while keeping others out
34.	**transport proteins**	protein that moves substances or waste materials through the plasma membrane
35.	**vacuole**	organelle used to store food, enzymes, wastes, and other materials needed by the cell (larger in plants)