

## Cells vocabulary

1. **Cell** - smallest unit of life
2. **Multicellular** - organism made of many cells
3. **Unicellular** - organism made of just 1 cell
4. **Tissue** - cells of the same type working together
5. **Organ** - different tissues working together
6. **System** - different organs working together

### CELL PARTS

7. **Mitochondria** - organelle that does cellular respiration, thus providing energy for the cell.
8. **Ribosome** - Tiny organelle that assembles proteins
9. **Endoplasmic reticulum** - Folded organelle that ribosomes attach to
10. **Lysosome** - organelle that digests food, wastes & invaders -AKA the suicide sac
11. **Golgi apparatus** - organelle that packages cell products
12. **Nucleus** - organelle that holds all the DNA and gives all the instructions to the cell
13. **DNA** - The name of the molecule that has the code/instructions for the cell's activity
14. **Cell membrane** - Thin layer that keeps all the cell parts contained
15. **Membrane (gatekeeper) protein** - protein in the membrane that lets things in and out
16. **Cytosol** - Fluid that all the organelles float in
17. **Chloroplast** - Green organelle in plants that does photosynthesis
18. **Cell wall** - Outer layer of a plant cell that gives the cell support
19. **Vacuole** - Large sac in a plant cell that holds water and stores things.
  
20. **Complex Carbohydrate** - chain of sugar molecules AKA starch
21. **Glucose** - the smaller building block of complex carbohydrates. Found in blood, made by plants, and used as energy in cells. AKA sugar
22. **ATP** - stored energy in a cell. Can be used to get jobs done inside a cell.
23. **Protein** - component of food used for growth and repair
24. **Amino Acids** - the smaller building blocks of proteins. 22 on earth
25. **Fat** - component of food used for storing energy and making cell membranes.
26. **Fatty Acids** - the smaller building blocks of fats
27. **Esophagus (organ)** - tube leading from the mouth to the stomach
28. **Stomach(organ)** - large pouch at the end of the esophagus
29. **Small Intestine(organ)** - coiled tube 22 ft long where food is made small enough to be absorbed into the blood
30. **Large Intestine(organ)** - large tube where water is absorbed and wastes start to collect
31. **Rectum** - collection tube for solid waste
32. **Anus** - final opening that solid waste passes through
33. **Blood Vessel (tissue)** - tubes that blood flows through
34. **Capillary (tissue)** - the tiniest tubes blood flows through
35. **Cellular Respiration** - Process in cells that breaks down glucose molecules into energy, causing water and carbon dioxide to be given off as a waste product
36. **Diffusion** - the movement of molecules from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration (no energy needed)
37. **Active transport** - the movement of molecules across a cell membrane that takes energy (ATP)
38. **Differentiation** - an ordinary cell becomes specialized to perform a certain job
39. **Embryo** - an organism in its early stages where cells are just beginning to differentiate
40. **Fertilization** - the moment sperm meets egg and the first cell has a complete set of DNA
41. **Stem cell** - a cell that can become ANY type of cell. It has not differentiated yet.
42. **Mitosis** - cells reproduce by pinching in half and giving a full amount of DNA to each daughter cell
43. **Meiosis** - cells reproduce by pinching in half and giving half the amount of DNA to each daughter cell in order to make sex cells. (sperm and egg)