

****CLASS SET - Return to teacher at end of period!****

Unit 3 Vocabulary Definitions

Directions: Copy the following definition *exactly as written* into your vocabulary chart. Then use definition to finish the other boxes.

1	Active Transport	The movement of ions or molecules across a cell membrane into a region of higher concentration, assisted by enzymes and requiring energy.
2	Autotroph	Organism capable of synthesizing its own food from inorganic substances, using light or chemical energy.
3	Cell	The smallest structural and functional unit of an organism, typically microscopic and consisting of cytoplasm and a nucleus enclosed in a membrane.
4	Cell Membrane	A double layer of lipids and proteins that surrounds a cell and separates the cytoplasm from its surrounding environment; AKA the plasma membrane.
5	Cell Wall	A rigid layer of polysaccharides lying outside the plasma membrane of cells in plants, fungi, and bacteria.
6	Chloroplast	Cell organelle only found in plant and algae that produces energy through photosynthesis.
7	Chromoplast	An organelle in plants that contains any pigment other than chlorophyll.
8	Cytoplasm	The material or protoplasm within a living cell, excluding the nucleus.
9	Endoplasmic Reticulum	A network of membranous tubules within the cytoplasm of an eukaryotic cell, continuous with the nuclear membrane.
10	Eukaryotic Cell	Any cell that possesses a clearly defined nucleus.
11	Golgi Apparatus	A complex of vesicles and folded membranes within the cytoplasm of most eukaryotic cells, involved in secretion and intracellular transport.
12	Heterotroph	An organism that cannot manufacture its own food by carbon fixation and therefore derives its intake of nutrition from other sources of organic material.
13	Lipid Bilayer	A two-layered arrangement of phosphate and lipid molecules that form a cell membrane.
14	Lysosomes	An organelle in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells containing degradative enzymes enclosed in a membrane.
15	Mitochondrion	A spherical or rod-shaped organelle with its own genome, responsible for the generation of most of the cell's supply of ATP through the process of cellular respiration.
16	Nucleus	Organelle found in eukaryotic cells that contains all of the cell's genetic material in the form of DNA.
17	Organelle	Any of the specialized structures within a cell that perform a specific function.

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18	Osmosis	Movement of a solvent, such as water, through a semipermeable membrane, such as a cell membrane, into a solution of higher solute concentration that tends to equalize the concentrations of solute on both sides of the membrane
19	Passive Transport	The movement of ions or molecules across a cell membrane without the need of energy input.
20	Prokaryotic Cell	Cells that do not have a true nucleus or other cell organelles.
21	Ribosome	Tiny, somewhat mitten-shaped organelle functioning as the site of protein manufacture.
22	Vacuole	A membrane-bound vesicle whose function includes intracellular secretion, excretion, storage, and digestion and is found in the cytoplasm of a cell .