Name: Score:

15 Matching questions

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Work together in a sweeping motion to move substances across cell surfaces in one direction.

Division of the nucleus where the duplicated DNA is distributed to new daughter cells through four stages:
Prophase, Metaphase, Anaphase, and Telophase.

In humans, only sperm cells have flagella.

Membranous sacs containing powerful detoxifying substances that neutralize toxins and play a role in breakdown and synthesis of fatty acids.

Called the "power plant" of cells because they produce most of the cell's energy molecules (ATP) via aerobic cellular respiration.

Spherical membranous bags containing digestive enzymes that digest ingested bacteria, viruses, and toxins, as well as degrade nonfunctional organelles.

Extensive network of microtubules/microfilaments that also act as the cell's "bones, ligaments, and muscle" by playing a role in the movement of cell components.

Pair of barrel-shaped organelles involved in cell division and help control the cytoskeleton, forming the basis of cilia and flagella.

Produced by separation of oppositely charged particles across plasma membrane in all cells.

A. Endoplasmic reticulum
B. Mitosis
C. DNA
D. Peroxisomes
E. Centrioles
F. Flagella
G. Resting membrane potential (RMP)
H. Organelles
I. Ribosomes
J. Golgi apparatus
K. Cytoskeleton
L. Cilia
M. Nucleus
N. Mitochondria
O. Lysosomes

Contains the genetic instructions for making proteins and controls life by controlling protein synthesis.

Stacked and flattened membranous sacs that modify, concentrate, and package proteins and lipids received from rough ER.

Contains the genetic library of blueprints for synthesis of nearly all cellular proteins.

Metabolic machinery structures of cell with specialized functions, either membranous or nonmembranous.

Consists of series of parallel, flattened membranous tubes that enclose fluid-filled interiors.

Nonmembranous organelles that are the site of protein synthesis, made up of protein and ribosomal RNA (rRNA).