

# Chapter 3 Vocabulary

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Science

# Vocabulary - Day 1

- \* **CELL MEMBRANE** - The protective outer covering of all cells that is made up of a double layer of fatlike molecules and regulates the interaction between the cell and the environment.
- \* **CELL THEORY** - This states that all organisms are made up of one or more cells, the cell is the basic unit of life, and all cells come from other cells.
- \* **CELL WALL** - A rigid structure that encloses, supports, and protects the cells of plants.
- \* **CHLOROPLAST** - A green, chlorophyll-containing, plant-cell organelle that converts sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water into sugar.
- \* **CYTOPLASM** - A constantly moving gel-like mixture inside the cell membrane that contains heredity material.

# DAY 2

- \* **ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM** - A cytoplasmic organelle that moves materials around in a cell and is made up of complex series of folded membranes; can be rough (with attached ribosomes) or smooth (without attached ribosomes)
- \* **GOLGI BODY** - This is an organelle that packages cellular materials and transports them within the cell or out of the cell.
- \* **HOST CELL** - The place where viruses attach. This can also be damaged by a virus.
- \* **MITOCHONDIRION** - A cell organelle that breaks down lipids and carbohydrates and releases energy.
- \* **NUCLEUS** - An organelle that controls all the activities of a cell and contains hereditary material made of proteins and DNA.

# Vocabulary - Day 3

- \* **ORGAN** - A structure, such as the heart, made up of different types of tissues that all work together.
- \* **ORGANELLE** - A structure in the cytoplasm of a eukaryotic cell that can act as a storage site, process energy, move materials, or manufacture substances.
- \* **RIBOSOMES** - A small cell organelle on which cells make their own proteins.
- \* **TISSUE** - A group of similar cells that work together to do one job.
- \* **VIRUS** - A strand of hereditary material surrounded by a protein coating.

# Vocabulary Day 4

- \* **LYSOSOMES** - An organelle with chemicals that digest waste and worn-out cell parts.
- \* **UNICELLULAR ORGANISM** - An organism consisting of only one cell
- \* **VACUOLES** - A storage area in a cell for water, food, or waste products.
- \* **CHROMATIN** - Long strands of DNA in a cell's nucleus; coils into the form of chromosomes when a cell divides.
- \* **CELL** - The smallest unit of an organism that can perform life functions

# Vocabulary - Day 5

- \* **ABIOTIC** - non-living chemical and physical parts of the environment that affect living organisms and the functioning of ecosystems.
- \* **BIOTIC** - describes a living or once living component of a community; for example organisms, such as plants and animals.
- \* **BRIGHTFIELD/DARKFIELD MICROSCOPE** - It is often referred to as a light microscope. It is the type of microscope where the image is viewed against a bright background.
- \* **MULTICELLULAR ORGANISM** - An organism in which many cells work together to keep the organism alive.