GLOSSARY MATCHING GAME

The words and definitions are all mixed up. Cut out each word and definition and glue the correct matches into your workbook.

Word	Definition
1. Cell Theory	Organelle containing the genetic information of the cell.
2. Light Microscope	Organelle responsible for energy production in an animal cell.
3. Electron Microscope	All the contents of the cell including the organelles but excluding the nucleus.
4. Organelles	Photographs of images seen under an electron microscope.
5. Nucleus	A microscope that uses electrons to magnify an image of small objects.
6. Cytoplasm	Green organelles found in plants that are responsible for the process of photosynthesis.
7. Cell Wall	Fluid-filled structures commonly found in plants and are used for support.
8. Chloroplast	All organs that are found within cells.
9. Vacuoles	Flat membranes with disc-shaped vesicles budding off; the function is to process, package and sort out cell products.
10. Electron Micrograph	The theory that all living things are made from cells and come only from pre-existing cells; cells are the basic structural and functional unit of life.
11. Mitochondria	Cellulose structure surrounding a plant cell and provides strength and support.
12. Golgi body	A microscope that uses a system of light and lenses to magnify an image of small objects.

13. Lysosomes	Movement of water molecules from a high concentration to a low concentration.
14. Endoplasmic Reticulum	Form part of the bilayer of cell membranes and are insoluble in water.
15. Ribosomes	Passive movement of molecules along a concentration gradient until equilibrium is reached.
16. Nucleolus	Organelle made up of flattened membranes functioning in transport within a cell as vesicles bud off.
17. Cell Membranes	The part of the object exposed to its surroundings.
18. Diffusion	An energy source for the body in the form of a simple sugar.
19. Osmosis	Found within the nucleus containing DNA and RNA.
20. Surface Area	Small organelles that function in protein synthesis. They can be scattered over the endoplasmic reticulum or free in the cytoplasm.
21. Volume	Insoluble sugar used in energy storage in plant cells.
22. Glucose	Polypeptide chains of amino acids.
23. Starch	Fluid-filled sacs containing enzymes to break down worn out cell organelles.
24. Lipids	The amount of space that an object occupies.
25. Proteins	Selective barrier that allows certain molecules to travel in and out of the cell.

26. Lignin	A structure comprising of multiple tissues working together to perform a function.
27. Selectively Permeable	A group of cells with a similar structure and a common function.
28. Cells	Organisms that consume plant material only.
29. Tissues	A group of organs working together to perform a similar function.
30. Organs	A barrier that allows only certain substances through and stops others.
31. Organ Systems	An organism made up of many cells.
32. Multicellular	The process by which plant cells containing chlorophyll can produce their own energy.
33. Autotroph	An environment containing organisms that interact with each other.
34. Heterotroph	A chemical substance found in plant cells to strengthen cell walls.
35. Photosynthesis	An animal that feeds on a sugary solution produced by plants called nectar.
36. Ecosystems	Organisms that consume other animals.
37. Nectar Feeding	The smallest unit of life.
38. Vertebrate Herbivore	Organisms that can produce their own food.
39. Vertebrate Carnivore	Organisms that cannot make their own food and need to consume other living things for nutrients.

40. Respiratory System	An animal that does have a backbone.
41. Circulatory System	Division of a cells cytoplasm.
42. Excretory System	The organ system that allows gas exchange, breathing and respiration.
43. Radioisotopes	The process of cell division where cells undergo a single division creating two daughter cells.
44. Root hair cells	Vascular tissue in plants that transports organic molecules (food) up and down the plant.
45. Xylem	Pores located in the epidermis of plant parts by which water vapour and gases can enter and leave the plant cell.
46. Phloem	An animal that does not have a backbone.
47. Stomates	Water is absorbed and moves through the root via osmosis.
48. Lenticels	Vascular tissue in plants that transports water upwards.
49. Invertebrate	Unstable form of a molecule that emits radioactive particles.
50. Vertebrate	The organ system responsible for the movement of blood around the body.
51. Mitosis	Deoxyribonucleic acid; contains all the genetic instructions for the cell and is found in the nucleus.
52. Cytokinesis	The organ system that allows waste to be removed from the body.
53. DNA	Small pores found in the woody stems in the outer cork layer; their function is gas exchange.