



Vocabulary #1

1. **Cell Membrane** – protective layer around all cells that regulate interactions between the cell and the environment (p. 38)
2. **Cell Theory** – 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 (p. 51)
3. **Cell Wall** – rigid structure that encloses, supports, and protects the cells of plants, algae, fungi, and most bacteria (p. 39)
4. **Chloroplast** – green, chlorophyll-containing plant cell organelle that uses light energy to produce sugar from carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water (p.42)
5. **Cytoplasm** – constantly moving gel-like mixture inside the cell membrane that contains heredity material and is the location for most of a cell's life processes. (p. 38)
6. **Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)** – a cytoplasmic organelle that moves materials around in a cell and is made up of a complex series of folded membranes; can be rough (with attached ribosomes) or smooth (without the attached ribosomes (p. 43)
7. **Golgi Bodies** - organelles that package cellular materials and transport them within the cell or out of the cell (p. 43)
8. **Host Cell** – living cell in which a virus can actively multiply or in which a virus can hide until activated by environmental stimuli (p. 52)
9. **Mitochondrion** – cell organelle that breaks down food and releases energy (p. 42)
10. **Nucleus** - the organelle that controls all the activities of a cell and contains hereditary material made of protein and DNA (p. 40)
11. **Organ** - a structure, such as the heart, made up of different types of tissues that all work together (p. 45)
12. **Organelle** – structure in the cytoplasm of a eukaryotic (having a nucleus) cell that can act as a storage site, process energy, move materials, or manufacture substances (p.40)
13. **Ribosomes** – small cytoplasmic structure on which cells make their own proteins (p. 42)
14. **Tissue** – a group of similar cells that work together to do one job (p.45)
15. **Vaccine** – a preparation using dead or inactive bacteria or viruses that stimulates the body to produce antibodies which may prevent or destroy some bacterial or viral diseases (p. 199)
16. **Virus** – a strand of hereditary material surrounded by a protein coating that can infect and multiply in a host cell (p. 52)