

# Quizlet Unit 2

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1. **Absorption** The transport of dissolved substances into cells.
2. **Aerobic** Process that requires oxygen
3. **Anaerobic** Process that does not require oxygen
4. **ATP (adenosine triphosphate)** main energy source that cells use for most of their work
5. **Autotroph** an organism that is able to form nutritional organic substances from simple inorganic substances such as carbon dioxide.
6. **Cell membrane** A cell structure that controls which substances can enter or leave the cell.
7. **Cellular respiration** Process that releases energy by breaking down glucose and other food molecules in the presence of oxygen
8. **Cell wall** A rigid structure that surrounds the cell membrane of plant, fungi, and prokaryotic cells and provides support to the cell
9. **Chloroplast** An organelle found in plant and algae cells where photosynthesis occurs
10. **Chromatin** The material of which the chromosomes of organisms other than bacteria (i.e., eukaryotes) are composed. DNA not condensed.
11. **Chromosome** DNA molecule packaged into thread-like structures. Condensed DNA.
12. **Cilia** Hairlike projections that extend from the plasma membrane and are used for locomotion
13. **Cytoplasm** the portion of the cell outside the nucleus
14. **DNA** A complex molecule containing the genetic information that makes up the chromosomes.
15. **Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)** An extensive membranous network in eukaryotic cells, continuous with the outer nuclear membrane and composed of ribosome-studded (rough) and ribosome-free (smooth) regions. Forms vesicles.
16. **Eukaryote** A cell that contains a nucleus and membrane bound organelles
17. **Flagella** A long, whip-like filament that helps in cell motility. Many bacteria are flagellated, and sperm are flagellated.
18. **Golgi apparatus** A system of membranes that modifies and packages proteins for export by the cell by forming vesicles.
19. **Homeostasis** relatively constant internal physical and chemical conditions that organisms maintain
20. **Lysosome** cell organelle filled with enzymes needed to break down certain materials in the cell
21. **Membrane** A thin covering
22. **Microfilament** Long, thin fibers that function in the movement and support of the cell
23. **Microtubule** straight, hollow tube of proteins that gives rigidity, shape, and organization to a cell
24. **Mitochondria** organelle that is the site of cellular respiration or ATP (energy) production
25. **Nuclear membrane (envelope)** Surrounds the nucleolus and DNA. Controls what enters and leaves the nucleus.
26. **Nucleolus** Found inside the nucleus and produces ribosomes
27. **Nucleus** A part of the cell containing DNA and RNA and responsible for growth and reproduction
28. **Organelle** A tiny cell structure that carries out a specific function within the cell
29. **Organism** An individual living thing
30. **Photosynthesis** Conversion of light energy from the sun into chemical energy.
31. **Plasmid** small, circular piece of DNA located in the cytoplasm of many bacteria
32. **Prokaryote** unicellular organism that lacks a nucleus
33. **Ribosome** Cytoplasmic organelles at which proteins are synthesized.
34. **Theory** A hypothesis that has been tested with a significant amount of data
35. **Vacuole** Cell organelle that stores materials such as water, salts, proteins, and carbohydrates