Cell Bingo

1. Active transport- movement across a membrane requiring the use of energy (ATP), Na/K pump, endocytosis and exocytosis are examples

2. Anaphase- phase of mitosis where sister chromatids separate, identify on picture

3. Cancer- disease involving uncontrolled cell cycle of abnormal cells, caused by mutations in DNA that don’t get repaired and cells don’t die

4. Cell cycle- Series of changes a cell goes through from the time it is formed until it divides, identify picture

5. Cells- basic structural and functional units of living organisms

6. Chloroplast- organelle in plant cells responsible for photosynthesis, identify on picture

7. Cholesterol- lipid of plasma membrane that functions to add stability and rigidity to the membrane, identify on picture

8. Differentiation- the process by which cells develop different characteristics in structure and function

9. Diffusion- movement of particles from high to low concentration, examples from lab

10. Endocytosis- active transport to take in large particles or large quantities (involves vesicle), phagocytosis and pinocytosis are examples, identify on picture

11. Endoplasmic reticulum- rough studded with ribosomes to produce and transport proteins, smooth produces lipids and help with detox, identify on picture

12. Exocytosis- active transport to release large particles or large quantities, identify on picture

13. Facilitated diffusion- diffusion with the help of a carrier protein in the membrane

14. Filtration- movement of particles from high to low pressure

15. Glycoprotein- protein with an oligosaccharide attached, marks cells, forms sticky glycocalyx, identify on picture

16. Golgi apparatus (body)- organelle responsible for modifying, packages and shipping proteins, identify on picture

17. Hypertonic- a more concentrated solution, water moves toward this solution, cells shrivel (crenate), identify on picture

18. Hypotonic- a less concentrated solution, water moves away from this solution, cells swell, identify on picture

19. Integral protein- spans the plasma membrane, often pores, channels, carriers, receptors or enzymes, identify on picture

20. Interphase- the portion of the cell’s life cycle that does NOT involve cell division

21. Isotonic- a solution the is of equal concentration, no net movement of water is seen, identify on picture

22. Lysosome- organelle storing digestive enzymes, “garbage disposal”, identify on picture

23. Metaphase- phase of mitosis where chromosomes line up in the middle of the cell, identify on picture

24. Mitochondria- organelle responsible for the production of ATP through the process of cell respiration, powerhouse of the cell, identify on picture

25. Nucleus- control center of the cell, has a double envelop with pores, contains nucleolus, contains chromatin (DNA), identify on picture

26. Osmosis- diffusion of water, examples from lab

27. Passive transport- moving particles across the membrane using only kinetic energy (no ATP)

28. Peripheral protein- attached to the edges of the plasma membrane, often enzymes or receptors, identify on picture

29. Peroxisome- organelle that helps detoxify alcohols, identify on picture

30. Phospholipid- main component of plasma membrane, amphipathic molecule with nonpolar tails and polar head, identify on picture

31. Prophase- phase of mitosis where nuclear envelop disappears, chromosomes coil and spindle fibers attach, identify on picture

32. Ribosomes- organelles that synthesize proteins, identify on picture

33. Telophase- phase of mitosis where chromosomes uncoil and nuclear membrane reforms, identify on picture