

E	Stem cells turning into liver cells	A. anaphase
K	Inside of a cell except for the nucleus	B. apoptosis
O	The growth stage of a cell	C. cancer cell
D	Controls material coming in and out of the cell	D. cell membrane
S	Provides energy for the cell	E. cell specialization
V	Carries food for the plant	F. cell wall
BB	The nucleus begins to reform	G. centriole
I	Visible structures in the nucleus containing DNA	H. chloroplast
DD	Storage compartment for water and nutrients	I. chromosome
M	Movement from high to low concentrations	J. cytokinesis
AA	Used to grow many types of new tissue	K. cytoplasm
FF	Transports water in a plant	L. cytoskeleton
A	Separation of chromosomes in mitosis	M. diffusion
Q	Rapidly growing tissues in plants	N. Golgi apparatus
GG	Manufacture protein for the cell	O. interphase
N	Packages and modifies proteins for delivery	P. lysosomes
L	Composed of microtubules and provides cell support	Q. meristematic tissue
Y	Duplicated DNA connected by a centromere	R. metaphase
H	Involved in photosynthesis	S. mitochondria
B	The natural form of cell death	T. mitosis
P	Sacs of digestive enzymes found in cells	U. nucleus
W	The nuclear membrane begins to disappear	V. phloem
G	Involved in the separation of chromosomes	W. prophase
Z	Involved in fat manufacturing	X. rough endoplasmic reticulum
R	A line of chromosomes found in the middle of the cell	Y. sister chromatids
T	A process that creates 2 daughter cells from one cell	Z. smooth endoplasmic reticulum
J	The division of the cytoplasm	AA. stem cell
EE	Membrane bounds sacs delivering materials in the cell	BB. telophase
C	Unspecialized cells with high growth rates	CC. tissue
X	Membranes that are associated with ribosomes	DD. vacuoles
CC	A group of specialized cells performing one job	EE. vesicles
F	Found only in plants used for support	FF. xylem
U	The structure containing DNA and RNA	GG. ribosomes

