1.1 Living Things and Cell Theory

Across
1. _____ are the basic units of all living things.
3. The background picture of this puzzle painted in the Netherlands in 1632 shows an early ____ lesson.
5. The ostrich ____ is the largest cell in the world.
8. When light passes through a curved surface it ____ slightly.
9. An organism can be as simple as one cell (____). An example is a paramecium.
10. Lenses for ____ became available around the end of the 13th century.
11. All cells are created from existing cells through a process called cell ____.
12. A simple definition of ____ does not exist in the scientific community.
14. A ____ light microscope uses light focused through several different lenses to form a magnified image of an object.
15. The prefix “micro” comes from the ancient Greek word “mikros,” which means “_____.”
17. There are written references to the use of some type of ____ almost 2000 years ago.

Down
2. Van Leeuwenhoek taught himself how to grind and polish ____ in order to make his own magnifiers.
4. Until the first ____ were built scientists had no way of seeing the smallest most basic unit of living things, the cell.
6. The earliest microscope was a ____ with a single lens at one end and a plate for the object at the other.
7. Before they developed _________ scientists believed in spontaneous generation.
12. ____ things are made of cells.
13. A large drop of ____ on a microscope slide can be used as a magnifier.
16. Antony van Leeuwenhoek (1632–1723) built what is thought to be the first successful ____ microscope.