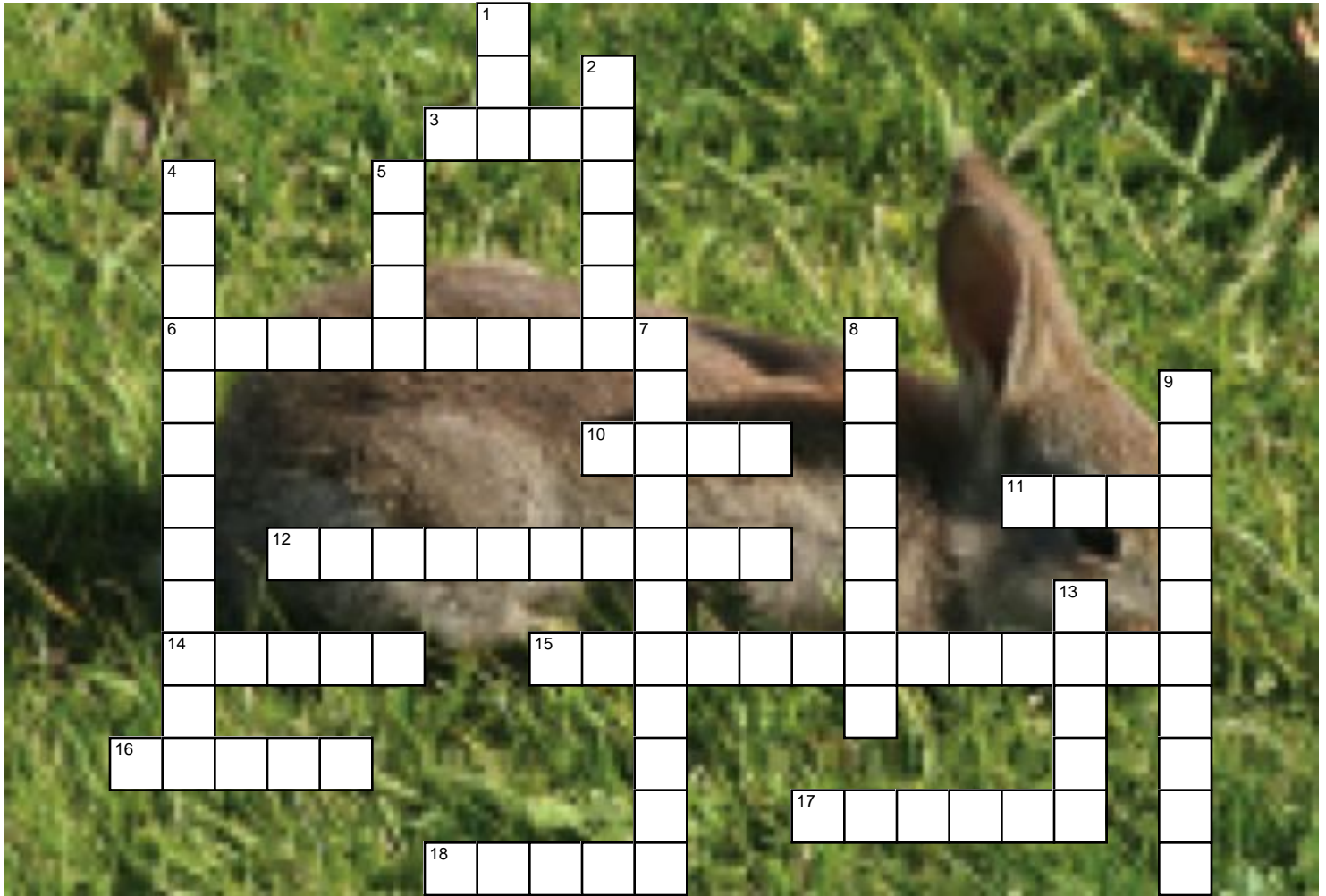


2.2 Multicellular Organisms and Cell Specialization



Across

3. The job of cells in the plant _____ is primarily to transport food and water to the rest of the plant, store some food and support the plant.
6. The trillions of tiny cells that make up your body are very efficient units when it comes to getting resources to the _____ within them.
10. A plant's _____ cells contain chloroplasts which convert the Sun's energy into food.
11. Diffusion and osmosis limit the _____ of cells.
12. The number of types of cells in a multicellular organism depends on the _____ of the organism.
14. In plants the cells in the _____ store food, absorb water from the soil and transport water and nutrients to the stem.
15. _____ organisms rely on a variety of types of cells to perform cellular functions.
16. Two-thirds of the average human body is _____.
17. In a large cell even though the surface area of the selectively permeable cell membrane would increase as the cell's size increased the cell's _____ would increase even more.
18. _____ cells transport oxygen and carry away the wastes of cellular processes.

Down

1. Storage cells keep unused energy on hand in the form of _____ to be released and burned when the need arises.
2. Four types of cells that make up our _____ system are killer T cells, helper T cells, memory T cells and antibodies.
4. Human muscle cells have more _____ than other cells so they can transform more energy.
5. These are cells that function as protectors and gatekeepers much like a cell membrane in a unicellular organism.
7. _____ cells perform specific duties such as digestion or movement.
8. When your body is properly _____ it has enough water to maintain its cellular activities.
9. Nerve and brain cells are primarily needed for transmitting _____ impulses.
13. A unicellular organism and a member of the _____ family, Acetabularia can grow to be 5 to 7 cm in diameter.