

Print double-sided, flipping on the long edge, then cut along the dashed lines.



Cell structure

1 / 16

Eukaryotic cell

Define it, then turn over

Cell structure

2 / 16

Prokaryotic cell

Define it, then turn over

Cell structure

3 / 16

Plasmid

Define it, then turn over

Cell structure

4 / 16

Mitochondria

Define it, then turn over

Cell structure

5 / 16

Ribosome

Define it, then turn over

Cell structure

6 / 16

Chloroplast

Define it, then turn over

Microscopy

7 / 16

Magnification

Define it, then turn over

Microscopy

8 / 16

Resolution

Define it, then turn over



Cell biology flashcards sheet 1, backs

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Prokaryotic cell

2 / 16

A cell with **no nucleus**. Its DNA is a single loop in the cytoplasm, e.g. bacteria.

Eukaryotic cell

1 / 16

A cell with its genetic material **enclosed in a nucleus**, e.g. animal and plant cells.

Mitochondria

4 / 16

Where **aerobic respiration** happens, releasing energy for the cell.

releases energy, never 'makes' it

Plasmid

3 / 16

A **small ring of DNA** found in prokaryotic cells.

Chloroplast

6 / 16

Absorbs light for **photosynthesis**. Found in plant cells.

Ribosome

5 / 16

Where **proteins are made** (protein synthesis).

Resolution

8 / 16

The ability to tell apart **two points that are close together**. Higher resolution shows more detail.

Magnification

7 / 16

How many times bigger the image is than the real object. **$\text{size of image} \div \text{size of real object}$**

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Cell division

9 / 16

Cell division

10 / 16

Chromosome

Define it, then turn over

Mitosis

Define it, then turn over

Cell structure

11 / 16

Cell division

12 / 16

Differentiation

Define it, then turn over

Stem cell

Define it, then turn over

Transport

13 / 16

Transport

14 / 16

Diffusion

Define it, then turn over

Osmosis

Define it, then turn over

Transport

15 / 16

Transport

16 / 16

Active transport

Define it, then turn over

Partially permeable membrane

Define it, then turn over



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Mitosis

10 / 16

Cell division that makes **two genetically identical** cells.

Chromosome

9 / 16

A long molecule of **DNA carrying many genes**, found in the nucleus.

Stem cell

12 / 16

An **undifferentiated** cell that can divide and become other types of cell.

Differentiation

11 / 16

When a cell **becomes specialised** for a particular job.

Osmosis

14 / 16

The diffusion of **water** from a dilute to a more concentrated solution through a **partially permeable membrane**.

water only!

Diffusion

13 / 16

The net movement of particles from **higher to lower concentration**.

Partially permeable membrane

16 / 16

A membrane that lets **some molecules through but not others**, e.g. water but not larger solute particles.

Active transport

15 / 16

Moving substances **against a concentration gradient**, using **energy from respiration**.

