6.12AB
Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cells

Picture Vocabulary
Genetics

The scientific study of the principles of heredity and the variation of inherited traits among related organisms
Organisms

An individual form of life that is capable of growing, metabolizing nutrients, and usually reproducing.
Cells

The smallest unit of life; it is enclosed by a membrane and contains genetic material
The organelle found in eukaryotic cells that contains genetic material responsible for controlling the activities of the cell.
Eukaryotic

A cell containing a membrane-enclosed nucleus and organelles
Prokaryotic

A small cell lacking a nucleus or any other membrane-enclosed organelle
Genes

Segments of DNA, occupying a specific place on a chromosome, that is the basic unit of heredity
Bacteria

Prokaryotic – single-celled organisms that lack membrane-enclosed organelles
DNA

Deoxyribonucleic Acid - The nucleic acid that is the genetic material determining the makeup of an organism and some viruses
Chromosomes

A structure that is made of DNA that contains the genetic information needed to make new cells and carry out cell functions.
Cell Membrane

The thin membrane that forms the outer surface of the cytoplasm of a cell and regulates the passage of materials in and out of the cell.
Organelle

Specialized structures found in a eukaryotic cell