1. Prokaryote - a cell type which does not contain a nucleus or membrane-bound organelles
2. Eukaryote - a cell type which does contain a nucleus and membrane-bound organelles
3. Organelle - a specialized part within a cell
4. Specialized - modified to perform a specific function
5. Lipid - macromolecule which functions mainly in long term energy storage
6. Protein - macromolecule which functions in composing structures of organisms (skin, hair, muscle, enzymes, antibodies, etc)
7. Nucleic Acid - macromolecule which functions in genetic info storage
8. Carbohydrate - macromolecule which functions mainly in short term energy storage
9. Mitochondria - organelle which functions to turn food into cellular energy (ATP)
10. Nucleus - organelle which functions to control the cell
11. Chloroplast - organelle which functions to turn sunlight energy into food
12. Cell Wall - organelle which functions to protect some cells
13. Membrane - organelle which functions to regulate in/out transport
14. Golgi Body - organelle which functions to package cellular materials
15. Endoplasmic Reticulum - organelle which functions to move cellular materials
16. Ribosome - organelle which functions to make proteins
17. Diffusion - type of transport that goes with the concentration gradient and requires no energy
18. Osmosis - diffusion for water
19. Active Transport - type of transport which goes against the concentration gradient and requires energy
20. ATP - energy storage molecule
21. Transmembrane Protein - protein which goes entirely through the membrane; often functions in transport
22. Peripheral Protein - protein which is attached but does not go through the membrane; often functions in cell-cell recognition
23. Hydrophobic - water loving
24. Hydrophilic - water fearing