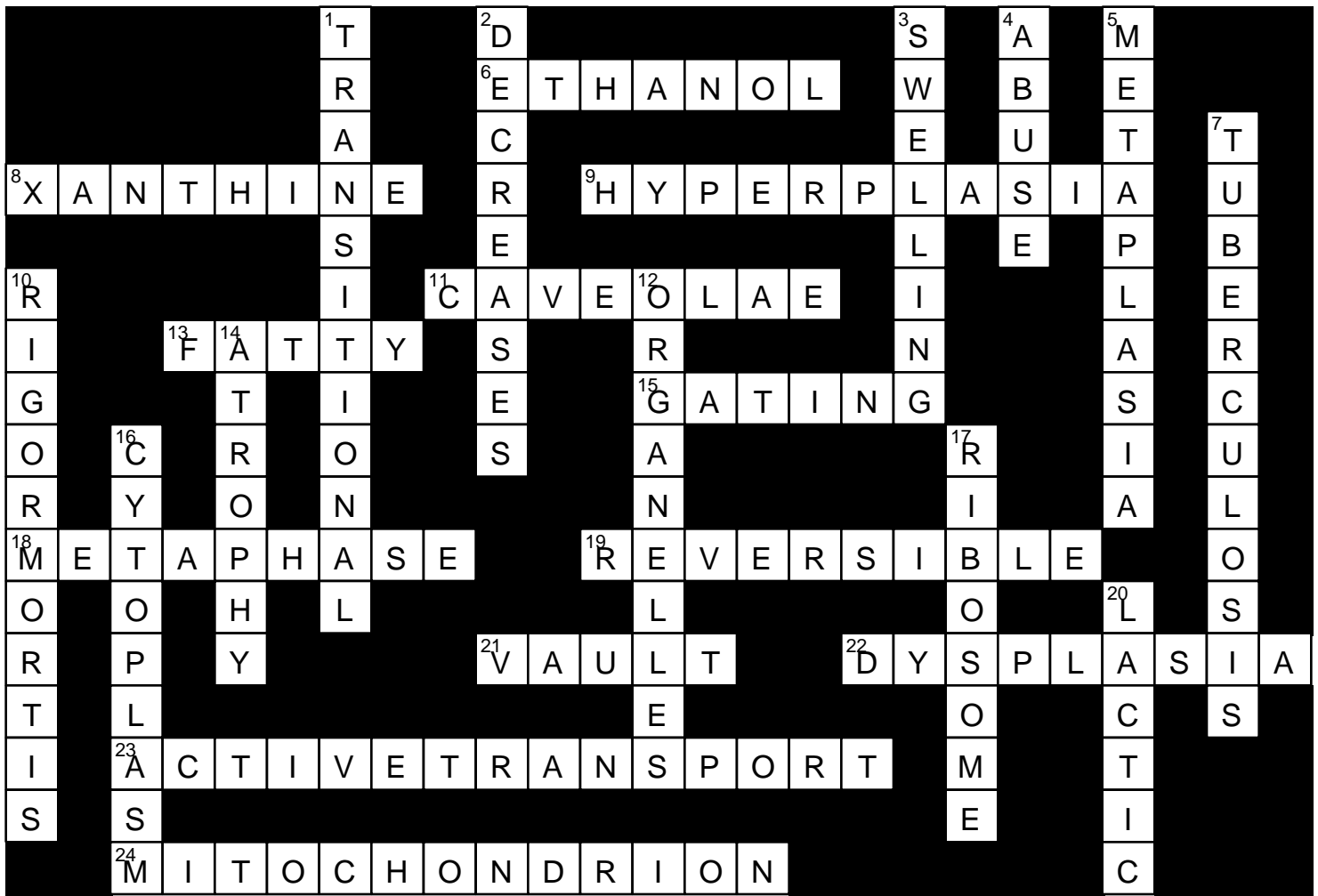


# Unit 1



## Across

6. This causes depressed fatty acid oxidation [ethanol]
8. During reperfusion with oxygen this oxidase creates reactive oxygen species [xanthine]
9. Increased tissue mass due to increased cell numbers [hyperplasia]
11. Serve as repositories for some receptors, a transport route into a cell, and relay of signals [caveolae]
13. Pancreatic necrosis [fatty]
15. Enables uninjured cells to seal themselves away from injured cells [gating]
18. Chromatid pair alignment during [metaphase]
19. Cellular swelling is generally [reversible]
21. Barrel shaped organelle involved with transporting mRNA to ribosomes [vault]
22. Deranged cellular growth in uterine epithelium [dysplasia]

## Down

1. Epithelium lining urinary bladder [transitional]
2. In ageing theories, cross-linking implies that cell permeability [decreases]
3. Hydrolytic enzyme activation causes cellular [swelling]
4. Breast fatty necrosis makes one think of [abuse]
5. Replacement of one cell type with another [metaplasia]
7. Caseous necrosis is caused by which infection [tuberculosis]
10. Rigidity of muscles following somatic death [rigor mortis]
12. Principal parts of a eucaryotic cell [organelles]
14. Decreased cell size [atrophy]
16. Extranuclear, mainly water, supporting organelles [cytoplasm]
17. Main site of protein synthesis [ribosome]

**Across**

23. Transports substances against or up a concentration gradient [active transport]

24. Generation plant organelle for ATP [mitochondrion]

**Down**

20. Cells forced into anaerobic glycolysis increase which acid? [lactic]