

WOCABULARY: PROKARYOTIC AND EUKARYOTIC CELL STRUCTURE

TERM	TRANSLATION	DEFINITION	Notes
Absence [ˈæbsəns]	trūkumas	Lack; deficiency: <i>the absence of proof.</i>	
Binary [ˈbɪnəri]	dvigubas	Consisting of, indicating, or involving two.	
Bound [ˈbaʊnd]	sulaikyti	To set a limit to; confine, to place a boundary, e.g. membrane bound.	
Conjugation [ˌkɒndʒuˈɡeɪʃn]	ląstelių jungimasis, konjugacija	The reproductive process in ciliate protozoans in which two organisms of different mating types exchange nuclear material through a temporary area of fusion.	
Consist (of) [kənˈsɪst]	susidaro, susideda (iš)	To be made up or composed.	
Contain [kənˈteɪn]	turėti sudėtyje, apimti	To hold or include within the volume of something or its area.	
Crista Cristae (pl) [ˈkrɪstə]	krista	The infoldings or inward projections of the inner membrane of the mitochondrion, which is studded with proteins and increase the surface area for chemical reactions to occur like cellular respiration.	
Evolve (from) [ɪˈvɒlv]	vystytis, evoliucionuoti (iš)	To develop gradually.	
Flagellum [fləˈdʒel...m] Flagella (pl) [fləˈdʒelə]	žiūželis	Long, slender and threadlike extension of certain cells or unicellular organisms used mainly for movements.	
Golgi apparatus [ˈgɒldʒɪ ˌæpəˈreɪtəs]	Goldžio aparatas	An organelle found in most eukaryotic cells identified in 1898 by the Italian physician Camilo Golgi. <i>Structure:</i> composed of membrane-bound stacks	

		known as cisternae <i>Functions:</i> involved in glycosylation (i.e. adding carbohydrate to a protein), packaging of molecules like proteins into vesicles for secretion, transport of <i>lipids</i> around the cell, and the creation of <i>lysosomes</i> .	
Mure [mjuə]	apsupti siena	To enclose within walls.	
Nucleoid [ˈnjuːklɔɪd]	nukleoidas	The region of the cytoplasm that contains DNA in a prokaryotic cell. It is not surrounded by a nuclear membrane.	
Nucleus [ˈnjuːklɪəs] Nuclei (pl)	branduolys	A large, membrane-bound, usually spherical protoplasmic structure within a living cell, containing the cell's hereditary material and controlling its metabolism, growth and reproduction.	
Organelles [ɔːgəˈnɛls]	oranoīdai	A structure or part that is enclosed within its own membrane inside a cell and has a particular function. Organelles are found only in eukaryotic cells and are absent from the cells of prokaryotes such as bacteria. The nucleus, the mitochondrion, the chloroplast, the Golgi apparatus, the lysosome, and the endoplasmic reticulum are all examples of organelles. Some organelles, such as mitochondria and chloroplasts, have their own genome (genetic material) separate from that found in the nucleus of the cell. Such organelles are thought to have their evolutionary origin in symbiotic bacteria or other organisms that have become a permanent part of the cell.	
Pilus [paɪləs] Pili (pl) [paɪlaɪ]	plaukeliai, blakstienėlės	Short, filamentous projections on a bacterial cell, used not for motility but for adhering to other bacterial cell or to animal cells.	
Repellant [rɪˈpelənt]	atstumiantis	Something that repels as a substance that keeps away insects.	

