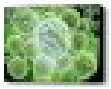
Unicellular- consisting of a single cell. 	1. DNA-The four bases found in **DNA** are adenine (abbreviated A), cytosine (C), guanine (G) and thymine (T). These four bases are attached to the sugar/phosphate to form the complete nucleotide, as shown for adenosine monophosphate.
Multicellular-consisting of more than one cell 	1. Mitochondria- an organelle found in large numbers in most cells, in which the biochemical processes of respiration and energy production occur. It has a double membrane, the inner layer being folded inward to form layers.
Eukaryotic-not consisting of a nucleus	1. Endoplasmic reticulum- a network of membranous tubules within the cytoplasm of a eukaryotic cell, continuous with the nuclear membrane. It usually has ribosomes attached and is involved in protein and lipid synthesis.
Prokaryotic-organism that has a nucleus	1. Vacuole- a space or vesicle within the cytoplasm of a cell, enclosed by a membrane and typically containing fluid. ○ a small cavity or space in tissue, especially in nervous tissue as the result of disease.
Organelles-any of a number of organized or specialized structures within a living cell.	1. Chloroplasts-(in green plant cells) a plastid that contains chlorophyll and in which photosynthesis takes place.
Cell membrane- the semi permeable membrane surrounding the cytoplasm of a cell.	1. Chlorophyll -a green pigment, present in all green plants and in cyanobacteria, responsible for the absorption of light to provide energy for photosynthesis. Its molecule contains a magnesium atom held in a porphyrin ring.
Cytoplasm- the material or protoplasm within a living cell, excluding the nucleus.	