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| **CYTOPLASM** | Small spherical body in the nucleus of a cell, consisting of protein and RNA |
| **CHLOROPLAST** | Cell membranes in the cytoplasm that transport substances manufactured by the cell |
| **RIBOSOME** | Flattened sacs which collect, package, anddistribute molecules produced by the cell |
| **ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM** | Rigid, outermost layer of a plant cell, composed of cellulose |
| **MITOCHONDRIA** | “Brain” of the cell, contains genetic material, controls growth and reproduction |
| **NUCLEUS** | Membranous enclosure within the cell, often contains food, water, and waste products |
| **NUCLEOLUS** | Rod-shaped organelle found in animal cells, helps move chromosomes during cell division |
| **GOLGI APPARATUS** | Small green organelle, contains chlorophyll, location of photosynthesis |
| **VACUOLE** | “Garbage Disposal,” Contains digestive enzymes |
| **CELL MEMBRANE** | “Power-house” of eukaryotic cells, manufactures ATP, site of cellular respiration |
| **CELL WALL** | Network of protein filaments which aid in cell movement, shape, and division |
| **ORGANELLE** | Jelly-like substance in which all organelles are suspended |
| **CENTRIOLE** | Semi permeable, regulates what enters and leaves the cell |
| **LYSOSOME** | Tiny structures within a cell, each has its own function |
| **CYTOSKELETON** | Small organelle on which proteins are synthesized, can be bound to the ER or free-floating |