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| Enclosed by two membranes, inner membrane is folded up |
| Internal membrane- 2 types: Rough- has ribosomes attached, Smooth- no ribosomes |
| Layer around the cell membrane |
| Near the nucleus, hollow tube like structure |
| Network of protein filaments |
| Portion of the cell outside of the nucleus, fluid like |
| Sac-like, enclosed by a membrane, in animals-many small ones scattered, in plants there is one large one |
| Small pieces of RNA and protein |
| Small, enclosed by a membrane |
| Small, filled with enzymes |
| Stack of flattened membranes |
| Surrounded by a nuclear envelope, contains a nucleolus, fairly large |
| Surrounded by two membranes, inside are stacks of other membranes, contains chlorophyll |
| Thin flexible barrier |

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| Convert chemical energy into usable energy |
| Make lipids and proteins |
| Organize cell division |
| Provides structure and organization and is involved in movement |
| Holds all the organelles in place |
| Make proteins |
| Store and move materials |
| Contains the DNA (genetic information) |
| Capture energy from the sun and make it into food \*photosynthesis\* |
| Break down lipids, carbs, and proteins so they can be used |
| Lets substances in/out, protection |
| Strong supporting layer, provides strength, shape, and protection |
| Storage of materials like water, salts, proteins, and carbs |
| Modifies, sorts, and packages proteins and other materials |