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| Cell Membrane | Mitochondria |
| Nucleus | Cytoplasm |
| Centrioles | Ribosome |
| Nuclear Membrane | Endoplasmic Reticulum |
| Lysosomes | Golgi Body |

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| The powerhouse of the cell. It provides energy for the cell's activities. Converts food into energy. | The outer edge of the cell. It controls what goes into the cell and what comes out. Helps maintain homeostasis. |
| The jelly-like fluid inside of the cell. Surrounds and protects organelles. | The control center of the cell. It contains the DNA. |
| Makes proteins by using a copy of DNA as its instructions. | Helps with cell division and found only in animal cells. |
| Houses the ribosomes and transports proteins.  Transportation systems and site of chemical reactions. Has both smooth and rough versions. | The outer edge of the nucleus. It controls what goes into the nucleus and what comes out. |
| Package proteins for use or to be released from the cell. (Stack of soggy pancakes) | Digest food particles, wastes, cell parts, and invaders. The recycle center of the cell. |

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| Vacuole | A three part idea about cells which states: All living things are made of cells, the cell is the basic unit of life, and all cells come from existing cells |
| Cell Wall | Internal framework of protein which play an essential role in cell movement, shape, and division. |
| Chloroplast | Make food from carbon dioxide and water by using chlorophyll to capture sunlight energy. |
| Cytoskeleton | Stiff covering of plant cells that provides support. |
| Cell Theory | Stores water, nutrients, and wastes. |