



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

### Cell Organelle Notes

**Vacuole** Storage space for food, water, and waste.

**Cell Membrane** Thin, outer layer of cytoplasm, which is semipermeable. (it allows certain things in or out)

**Cell Wall** Tough, nonliving, outside layer of plant cells. Made of "cellulose", helps give a plant cell its shape.

**Mitochondria** Energy is made here through the process of cellular respiration, oxygen is used to burn food. "powerhouse"

**Cytoplasm** All the living material of a cell that holds the organelles, it is jelly-like.

**Nuclear Membrane** Controls what enters or leaves the nucleus. (also semipermeable)

**Nucleus** Controls all of the activities of the cell. "control center"

**Chromosomes** Structures carrying the hereditary traits that will be passed on to every new cell. They are located inside of the nucleus.

**Endoplasmic Reticulum** A system of folded, double membranes found within the cytoplasm. They act as a system of channels to move things throughout the cell. "transport tubes"

**Ribosomes** Submicroscopic particles within the cytoplasm, where proteins are made.



**Chloroplasts** Produces and stores pigments responsible for photosynthesis, converts light energy to chemical energy in a plant cell.

**Chlorophyll** The green pigment found in the chloroplasts of plant cells.

**Golgi Body** A structure in a cell that receives proteins and other newly formed materials from the endoplasmic reticulum, packages them, and distributes them to other parts of the cell.

**Lysosome** A small round cell structure that contains chemicals that break down large food particles into smaller ones (common in animal cells, rare in plant cells).

**Nucleolus** An organelle within the nucleus where ribosomal RNA is produced

### **FYI Organelles**

**Amyloplast** An organelle in some plant cells that stores starch (found in starchy plants and fruit).

**Thylakoid Disk** Disk-shaped membrane structures in chloroplasts that contain chlorophyll (plant cells).