

Vocabulary: Cell Structure Notes

- **Cell wall** – the rigid, porous _____ layer of a _____ cell.
- **Centriole** – a bundle of microtubules that helps organize the movement of _____ during cell division.
- **Chloroplast** – an organelle that converts the radiant _____ of the Sun into chemical energy through the process of _____.
- **Cytoplasm** – a jelly-like substance, composed mainly of water, occupying most of the space between the cell _____ and the _____.
- **Endoplasmic reticulum** – a network of passageways in which chemical compounds are manufactured, processed, and _____.
- **Golgi apparatus/body** – a stack of _____ that collects, modifies, and packages chemical compounds.
- **Lysosome** – a small sac that contains _____ chemicals. Sometimes called a “suicide sac”.
- **Mitochondria** – organelles that, using oxygen, convert nutrients into _____ that can be used by the cell. The _____ of the cell.
- **Nuclear envelope** – a double-layered _____ that surrounds and protects the _____.
- **Nucleolus** – a small body in the nucleus where _____ are made.
- **Nucleus** – a round body in the center of the cell that contains DNA and _____ the cell’s activities.
- **Organelle** – a cell structure that performs a specific function.
- **Plasma membrane** – a double-layered _____ that surrounds the cell. Also called the *cell membrane*, it regulates what _____ and _____ the cell.
- **Ribosome** – a tiny structure where _____ are made.
- **Vacuole** – a sac that stores _____, nutrients, and other chemicals. Plants usually have one large one, animals several small ones. The large vacuole found in plant cells helps the cells maintain their _____.
- **Vesicle** – a small package of _____ or _____ created by the Golgi apparatus/body.