


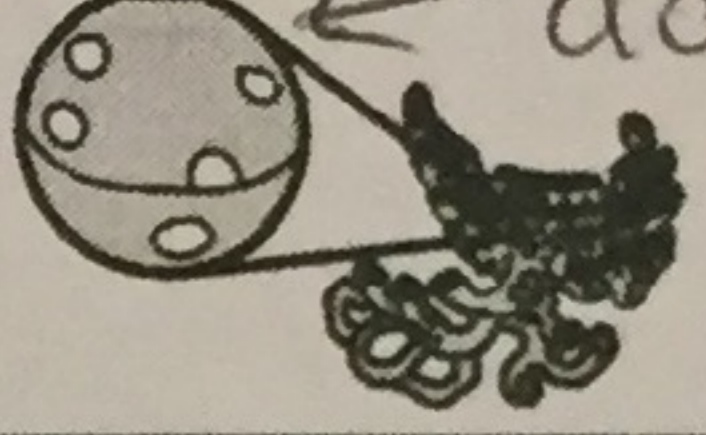
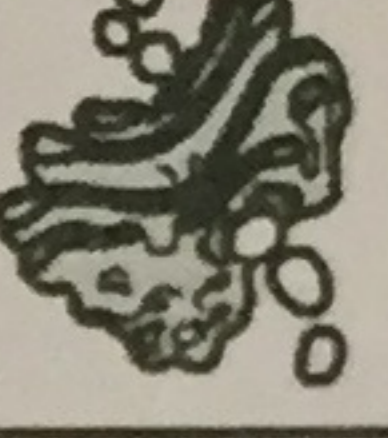
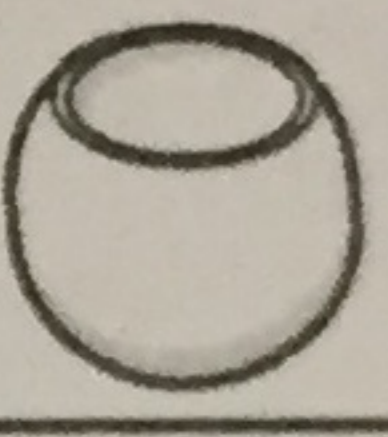
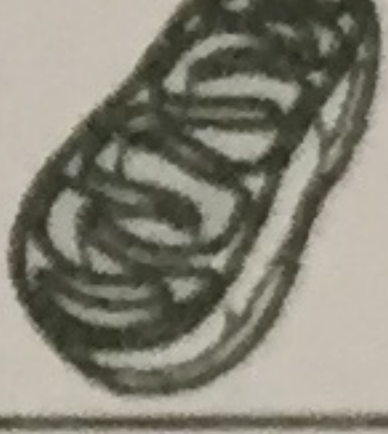
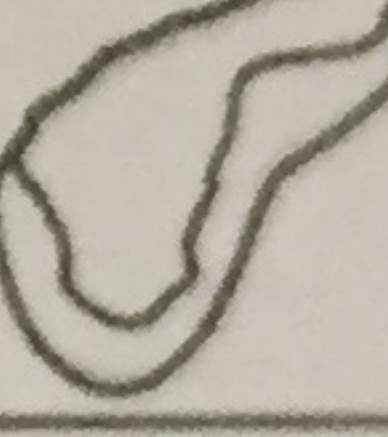
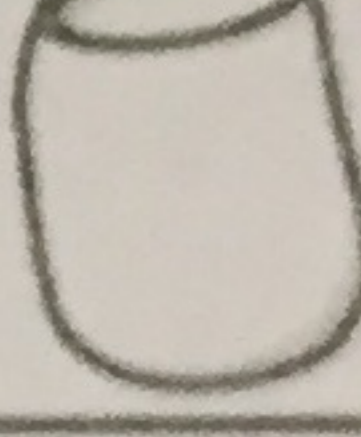


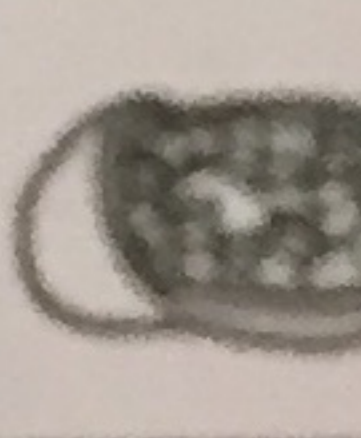


Cell Organelle	Organelle Function	Organelle Image
Cyto-skeleton	network of proteins that support + shape the cell	
nucleolus nucleus	nucleolus = ribosomes assembled nucleus = stores DNA	
ER	Thin membranes that process + distribute proteins. SMOOTH = no ribo, ROUGH = studded w/ ribo	
ribosomes lysosome	links AA to form proteins breaks down worn out cells	
golgi apparatus	folded membranes that SORT + DELIVER proteins	
Vacuole	stores food, water, enzymes that are needed by the cell	
Mitochondria	POWERHOUSE: Supplies energy - contains Ribosomes + DNA	
central vacuole	large, fluid filled sac. Strength + support of PLANT cells.	
Vesicle Vesicle	contains + transports materials throughout the cell	
Centrioles	Divide DNA during cell division	
cell wall	gives protection, support + shape to plant cells	
Chloroplast	converts solar e → chemical e in photosynth. Contains chlorophyll	

* add ribosomes → found in proteus, links AA together to form proteins.

Differences between ...

Plant Cells

* Contain chloroplasts, a central vacuole + a cell wall

* chloroplast = carry out photosynthesis.

* c. vacuole = gives strength + support, holds water + nutrients

* cell wall = support + cell shape.

Animal Cells

Contain centrioles and lysosomes.

NO chloroplast, c. vacuole or cell wall

* centrioles = divides DNA during cell division

* Lysosomes = breaks down damaged or worn out cells.