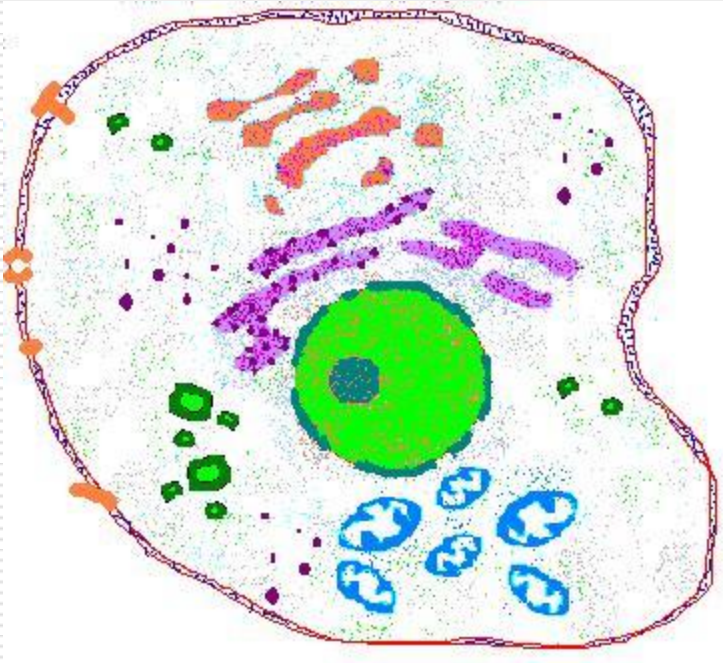


Cell Parts

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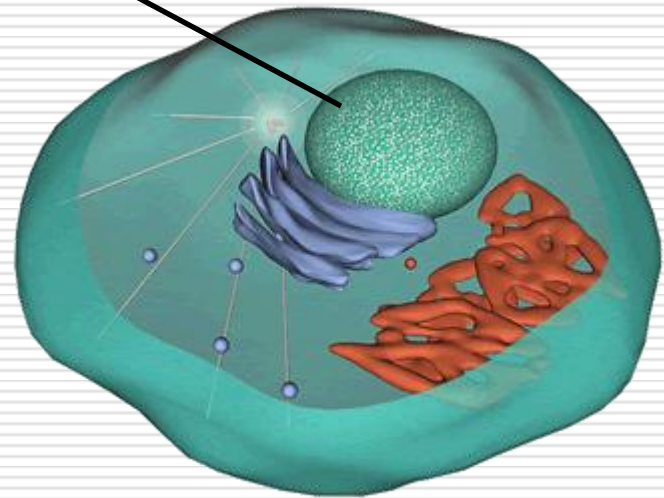
Cell Membrane



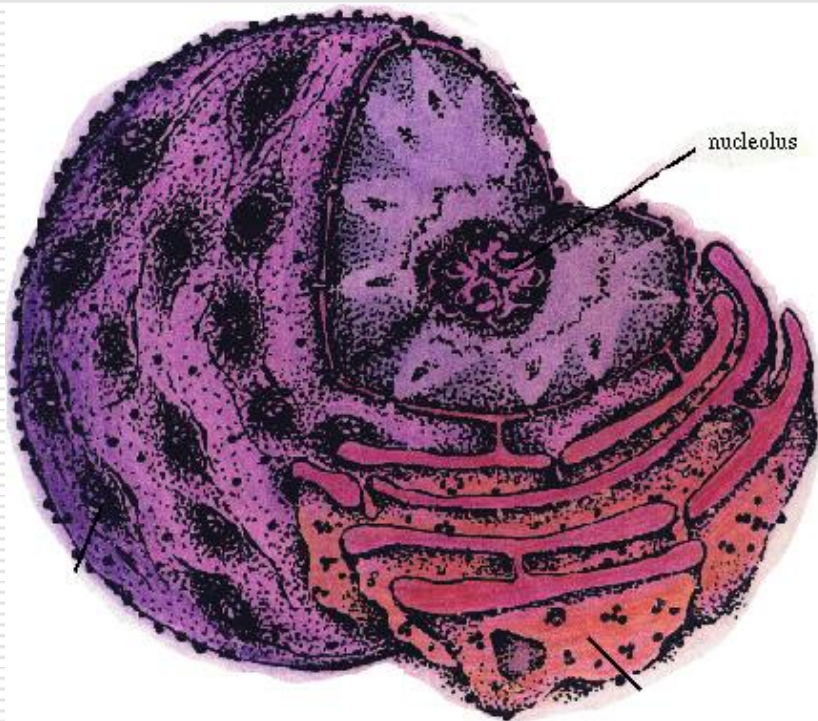
- Surrounds the Cell
 - Allows material in and out of cell
-

Nucleus

- ❑ Inside both Plant and animal cells
- ❑ Eukaryotic
- ❑ Function:
Contains the DNA or blueprints for the cell

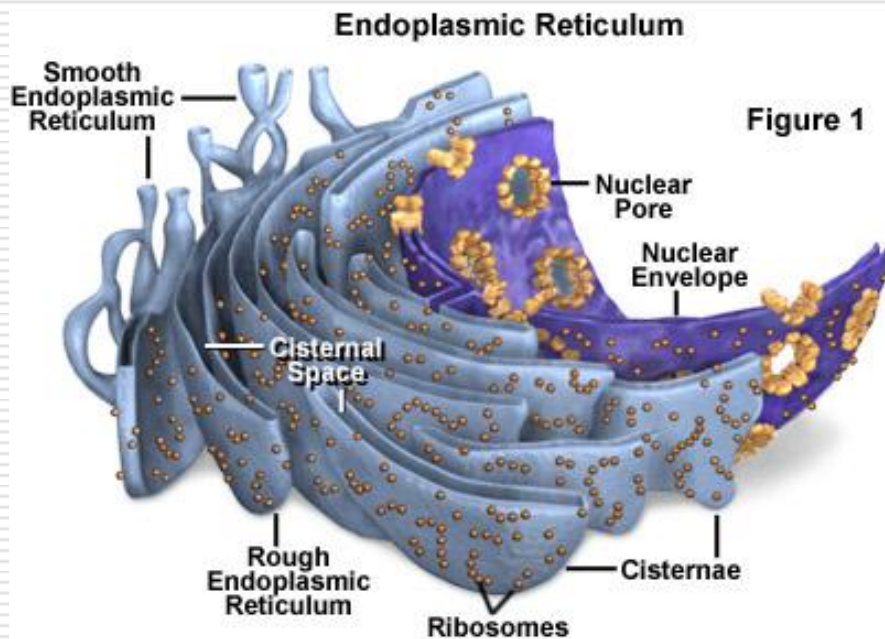


Nucleolus



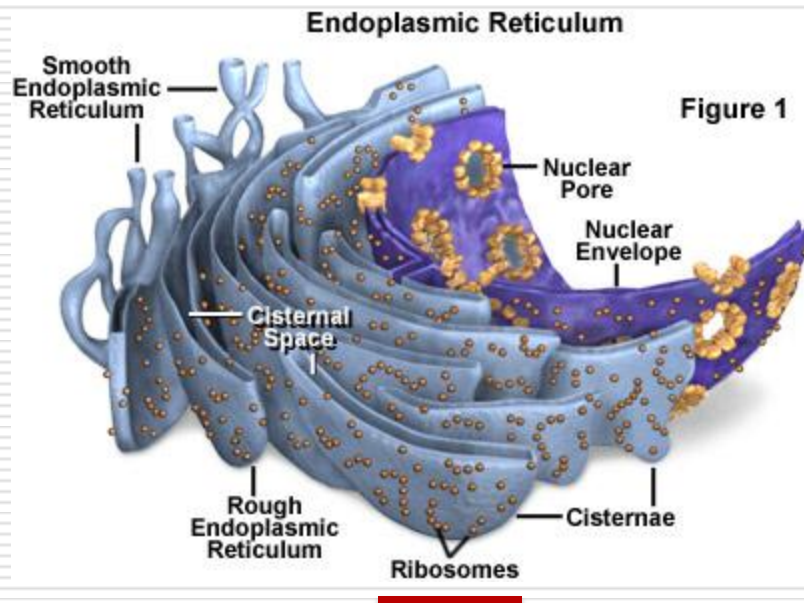
- ❑ Inside the nucleus
 - ❑ Contains all the materials used to make ribosomes
-

Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)



- Inside the plant and animal cell
 - Usually aside of the nucleus
 - Makes and moves materials around the cell
-

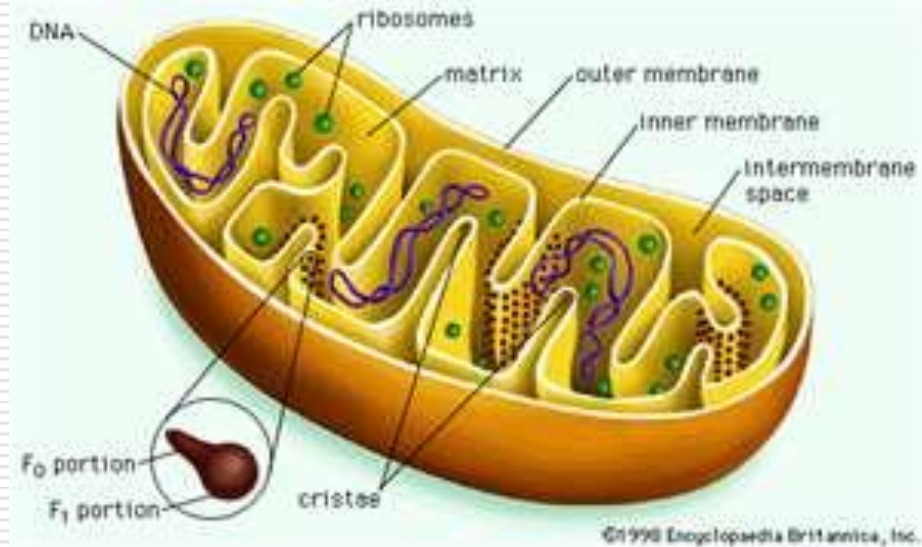
Ribosomes



- Eukaryotic Cells:
On ER
 - Prokaryotic
Cells: In
cytoplasm
 - Makes proteins
-

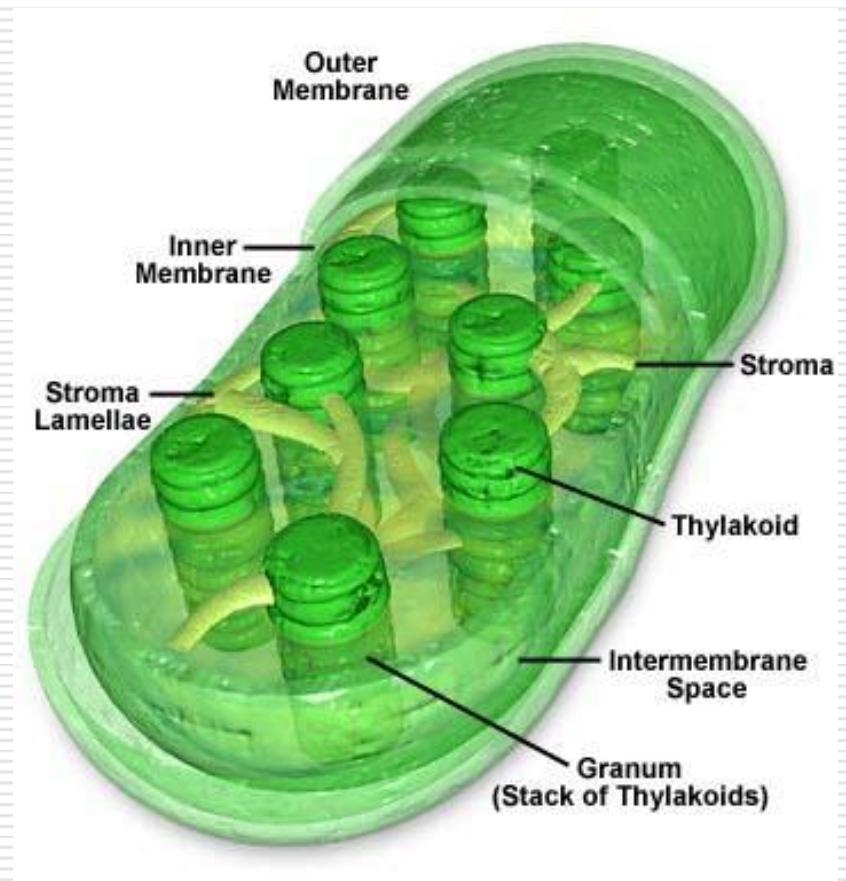
Mitochondria

- ❑ In plant and animal cells in the cytoplasm
- ❑ Used to break down and make energy in the form of ATP
- “Power Plant of the Cell”

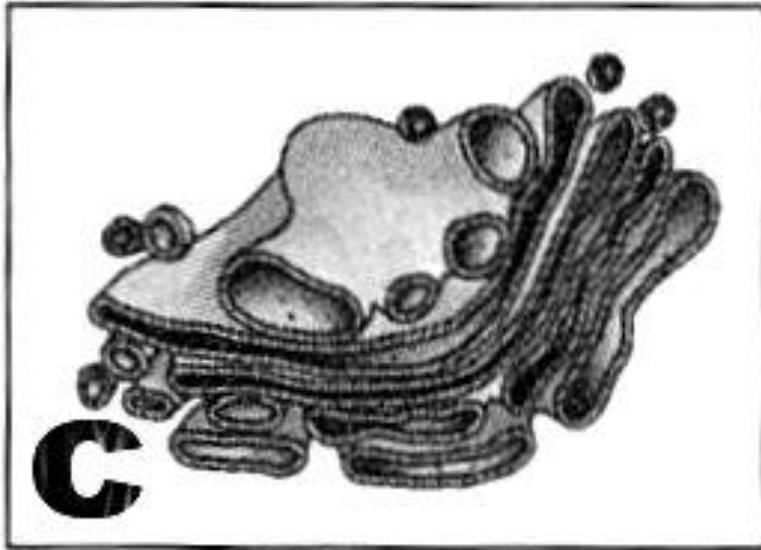


Chloroplast

- In all Plant cells
 - This is why plants are green (chlorophyll)
- Used to change sunlight energy into food energy



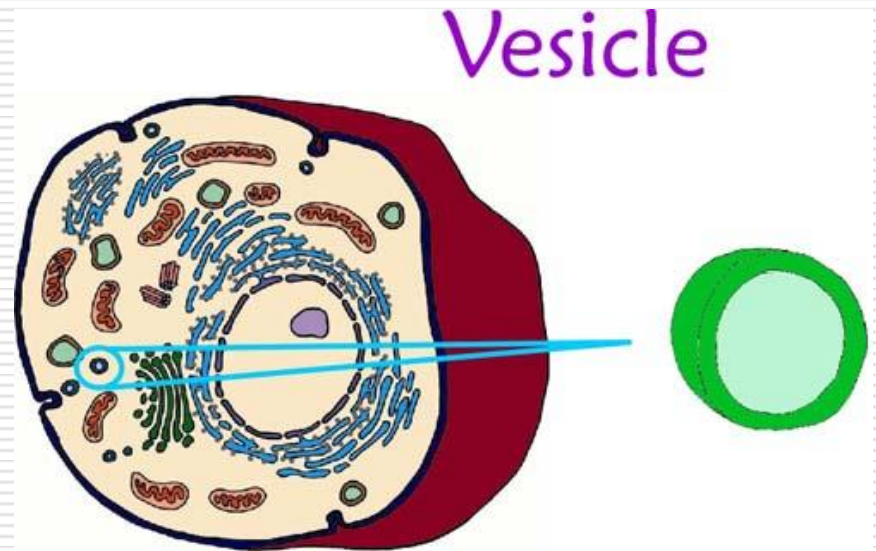
Golgi Complex



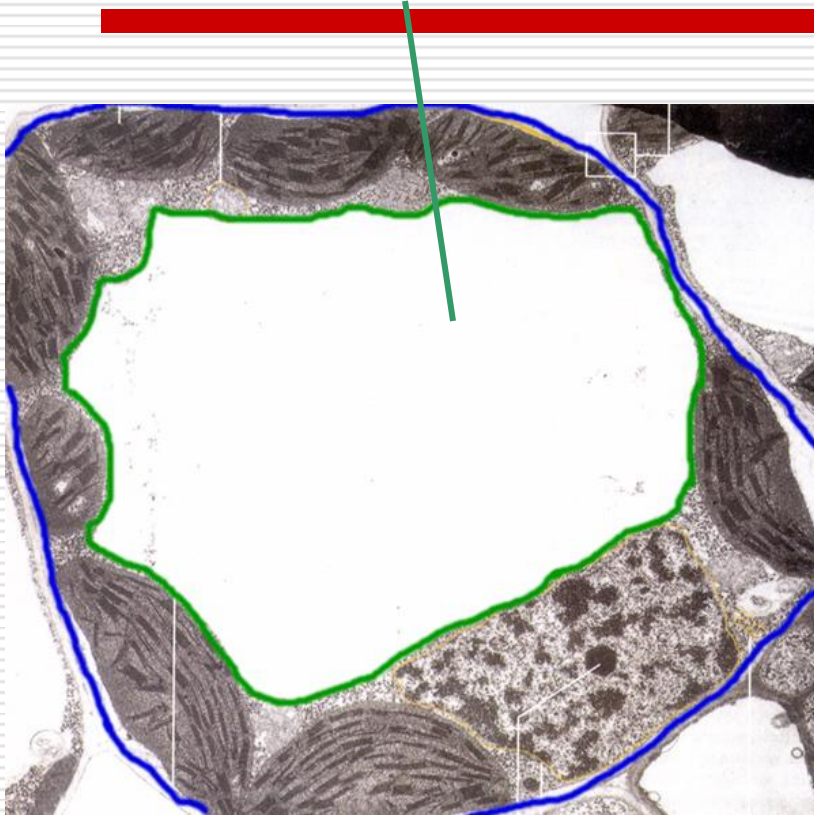
- In Plant and animal cells
 - Helps to package cell parts to be used in the cell
-

Vesicles

- ❑ In plant and animal cells (eukaryotic cells)
- ❑ Storage compartments



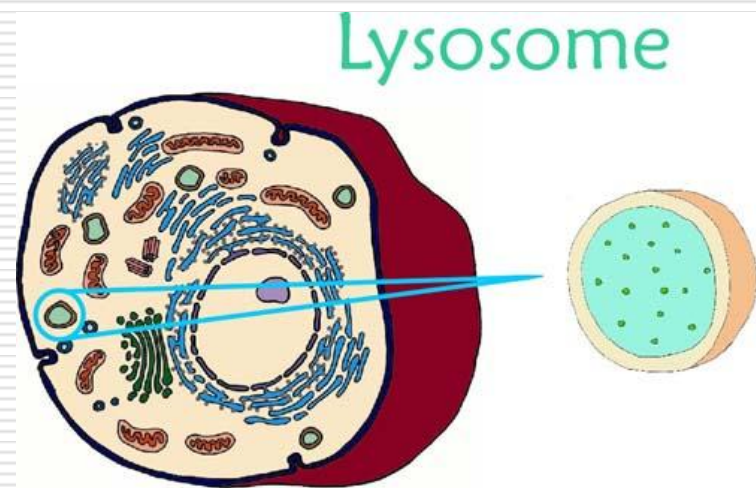
Vacuole



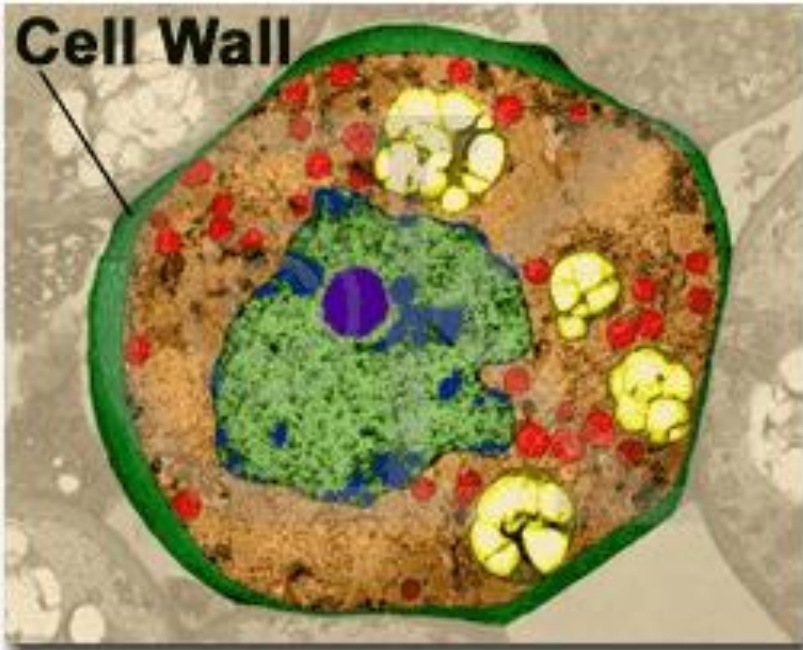
- ❑ In all plant cells, and some protists
 - ❑ Stores waste, water and enzymes
 - ❑ Helps keep plants upright and rigid
 - Plants may wilt if vacuole does not have water.
-

Lysosome

- ❑ Inside both plants and animal cells
 - ❑ Contains enzymes used to break down molecules
-



Cell Wall



- In all Plant cells
 - Provides additional structure and protection for the plant cell
 - Prevents cell wall from tearing
 - Made of cellulose
-