



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).