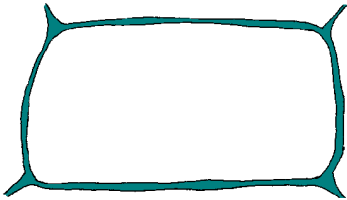
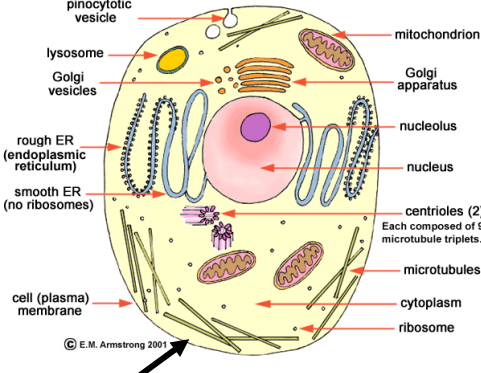
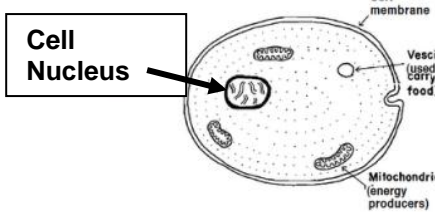
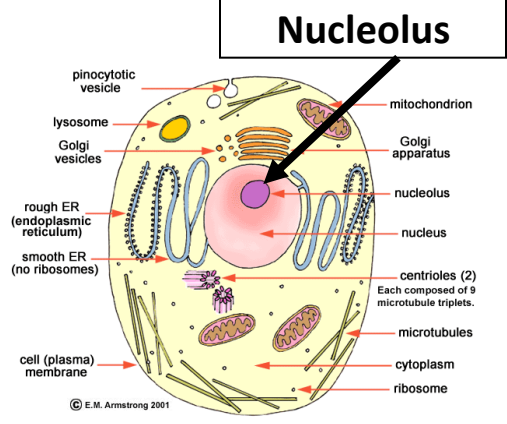
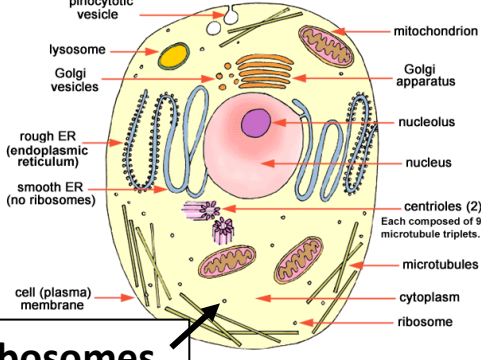
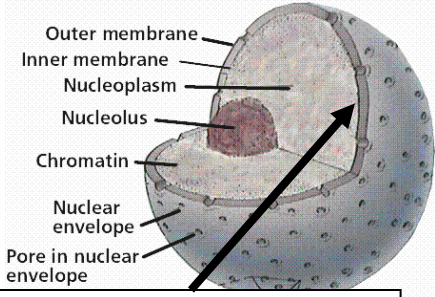
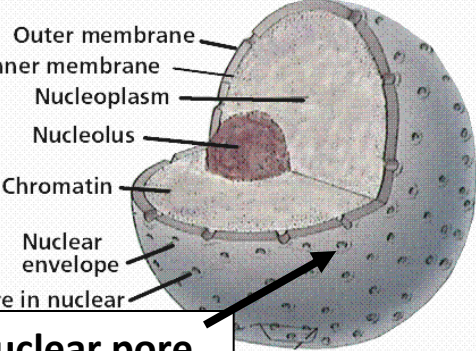
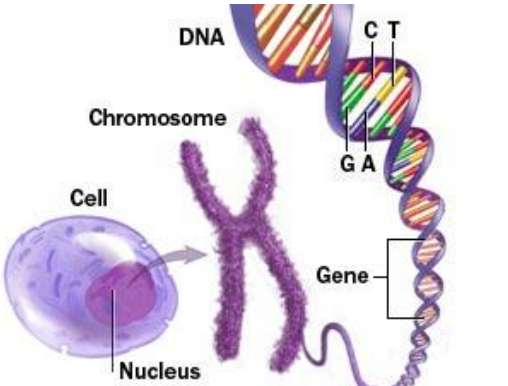
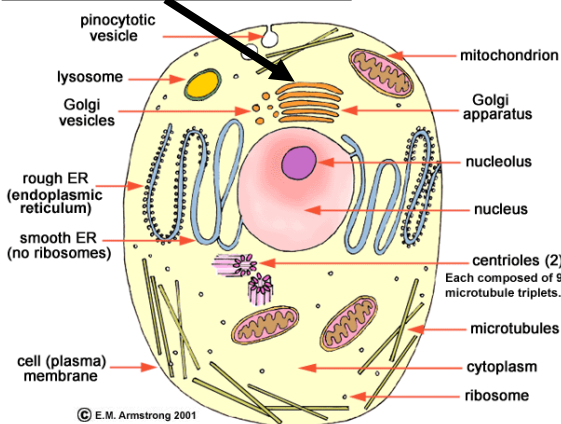
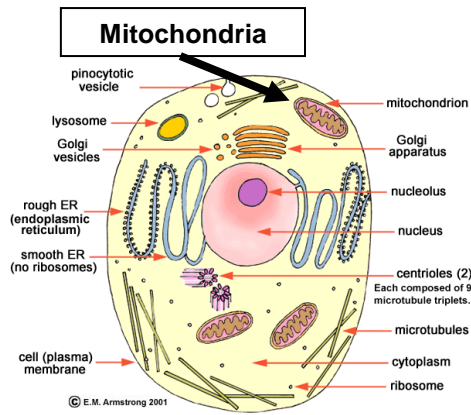


Cell Organelles – Foldable Study Guide

<p>Cell Wall</p>		<p>A strong layer around the cell membrane in plants, algae, and some bacteria</p>
<p>Cell membrane</p>	 <p>Cell Membrane</p>	<p>Cell Membrane ↓ a thin flexible outer layer that protects and surrounds the cell and REGULATES what enters and leaves the cell</p>
<p>Nucleus</p>	 <p>Cell Nucleus</p> <p><i>Fig. 6 The main parts of a simple animal cell</i></p>	<p><i>Control center</i> inside a cell <i>contains the cell's genetic DNA material</i> and <i>Controls the cell's activities</i></p>
<p>Nucleolus</p>	 <p>Nucleolus</p>	<p>Nucleolus ↓ Small region in the nucleus where the <i>assembly of ribosomes</i> begins.</p>
<p>ribosomes</p>	 <p>ribosomes</p>	<p>RIBOSOMES ↓ Small particles in the cell where PROTEINS made of RNA and Protein are assembled</p>

<p>Nuclear envelope</p>	<p>Diagram of a Nucleus of a cell</p>  <p>Nuclear envelope</p>	<p>Nuclear Envelope</p> <p>↓</p> <p><i>double-membrane layer</i> that surrounds the nucleus of a cell</p>
<p>Nuclear pore</p>	<p>Diagram of a Nucleus of a cell</p>  <p>Nuclear pore</p>	<p>NUCLEAR PORE</p> <p>↓</p> <p>a <i>tiny hole</i> in the membrane that surrounds the nucleus of a cell and allows material to move in and out of the nucleus “mini doorway”</p>
<p>chromosomes</p>	 <p>© Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research. All rights reserved.</p>	<p>Chromosome</p> <p>↓</p> <p>a threadlike structure in the nucleus that contains the <i>genetic information</i> passed from one generation to the next.</p>
<p>Golgi Apparatus</p>	<p>Golgi Apparatus</p>  <p>© E.M. Armstrong 2001</p>	<p>Golgi apparatus are a stack of membranes in the cell in which</p> <p>↓</p> <p>enzymes attach carbohydrates and lipids to proteins</p>

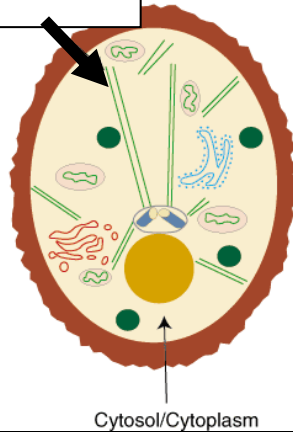
Mitochondria



Mitochondria = POWERHOUSE
Mitochondria
releases *energy*
and
produces *ATP*
using
energy stored
in
food molecules

Cytoskeleton

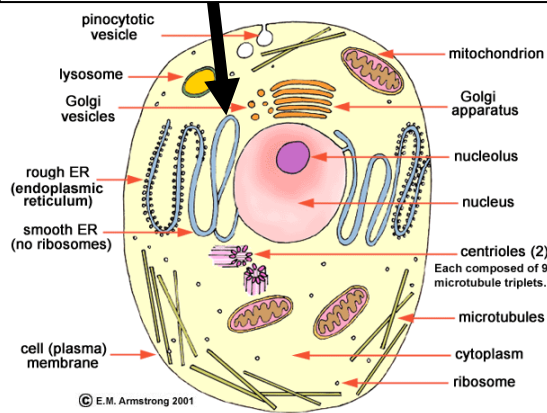
Cytoskeleton



Cytoskeleton
↓
a *network of protein filaments*
to
help the cell
maintain its shape
and
help the cell with movement

Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum

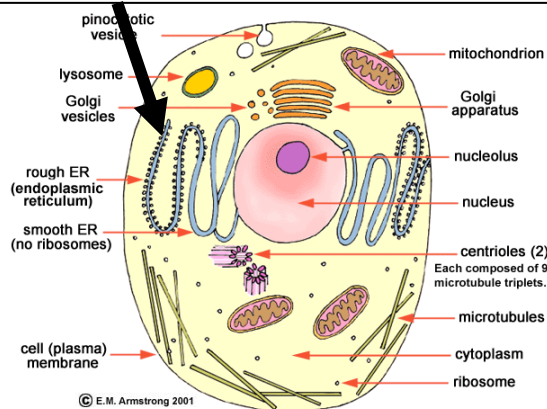
SMOOTH Endoplasmic Reticulum



SMOOTH
Endoplasmic Reticulum
↓
package
proteins
to be used in the cell
when
needed

Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum

ROUGH Endoplasmic Reticulum



ROUGH
Endoplasmic Reticulum
↓
package
proteins
to be used in the cell
when
needed

<p>Lysosome</p>	<p>Lysosome</p>	<p>Lysosome are a filled with digestive enzymes that surround and break down worn out cell parts</p>
<p>Flagella</p>	<p>Flagella</p>	<p>Flagella ↓ a “whip-like” structure that helps some cells MOVE</p>
<p>Cilia</p>	<p>Cilia</p>	<p>Cilia ↓ <i>short</i> “hair-like” structures that help some cells MOVE</p>
<p>Chloroplast</p>	<p>Chloroplast</p>	<p>Chloroplast ↓ uses energy from the sunlight to make energy-rich food molecules by photosynthesis</p>
<p>Vacuole</p>	<p>Vacuole</p>	<p>Vacuole ↓ STORES water + salt + proteins + carbohydrates</p>

