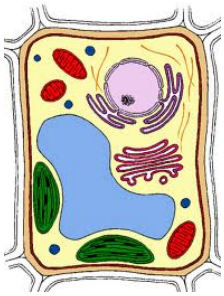

Cell Organelles and Their Functions

Name_____

Date_____

Below is a list of the organelles found in plant and animal cells. Match the organelle with the function it carries out inside a cell. Many of the cell organelles will be used more than once. "enriched" organelles

1) Cell Membrane
2) Cell Wall
3) Central Vacuole
4) Centriole
5) Chloroplast
6) Chromoplast
7) Chromosome
8) Cytoplasm
9) Cytoskeleton
10) Golgi apparatus
11) Leukoplast
12) Lysosome
13) Mitochondria
14) Nuclear membrane
15) Nucleolus
16) Nucleoplasm
17) Nucleus
18) Ribosome
19) Rough endoplasmic reticulum
20) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
21) Vacuole

_____1. This is the control center of the cell.

_____2. This is made of DNA and is the storage area for all genetic information.

_____3. This is the site of protein synthesis in a cell.

_____4. This porous structure surrounds the nucleus, keeping it intact.

_____5. This internal membrane system is so extensive that it accounts for more than half the total membrane in a cell.

_____6. When newly formed proteins leave the rough endoplasmic reticulum, they are transported to this organelle, where the proteins are sorted and packaged.

_____7. This part of the cell manufactures the ribosomal subunits.

_____8. This part of the cell is surrounded by a very thick outer membrane to protect the rest of the cell from its strong enzymes.

_____9. The portion of the cell that exists outside of the nucleus.

_____10. The part of the cell that controls what enters and leaves the cell.

_____11. The part of the cell where chromosomes would be found.

_____12. This membrane connects the nuclear membrane to the cell membrane.

_____13. This part of the cell contains strong digestive enzymes to break down proteins, carbohydrates and lipids into small molecules that can be used by the rest of the cell.

_____14. These are the most numerous of the cell's organelles.

_____15. This serves as the "powerhouse" of the cell.

_____16. The place where lipids are manufactured.

_____17. This part contains the instructions for making proteins and other important molecules.

_____18. This organelle consists of two types of fibers called microfilaments and microtubules.

_____19. Choose 2 of the organelles from the list above that would never be found in a plant cell.

_____20. These three organelles all are surrounded by a double membrane.

_____21. This is the semi-fluid portion found inside the nucleus.

_____22. Newly made proteins are inserted into spaces of this organelle where they are modified and shaped into functioning proteins.

_____23. This organelle puts the "finishing touches" on proteins before they are shipped off to their final destinations.

_____24. Choose 5 organelles from the list above that would never be found in an animal cell.

_____25. This large structure in a plant cell is filled with water creating turgor pressure.

_____26. This is the site of photosynthesis in a plant cell.

_____27. These may be found free-floating in the cytoplasm or attached to the endoplasmic reticulum.

_____28. This part of the cell contains internal folds of membrane called cristae.

_____29. This part of the cell is involved with cell movement, cell shape and the separation of chromosomes during cell division.

_____30. This organelle has the unique ability to absorb the energy from the sun and convert it into a molecule of glucose.

_____31. This organelle contains pigments of all colors except green.

_____32. This organelle serves as a storage area for starch in a plant cell.

_____33. The type of endoplasmic reticulum to which no ribosomes are attached.

_____34. This serves as a storage area inside an animal cell.

_____35. This organelle is composed of tough, stringy cellulose fibers.

_____36. The type of endoplasmic reticulum to which ribosomes are attached.

_____37. This organelle is often found near the cell membrane. It consists of a stack of flattened sacs.

_____38. This organelle helps to "clean up" or destroy any debris that might build up inside the cell.

_____39. This organelle has an internal membrane system called thylakoids.

_____40. This is the site of cellular respiration.

_____41. This is an internal framework and support system to give shape and organization to a cell.

_____42. What two structures give the plant the strength and support needed to stand upright?

_____43. This part contains the green pigment chlorophyll.

_____44. This organelle gives fruits and flowers their color.

_____45. Which of the above would be found in both plant cells and in animal cells?