

## CH 1.2 Vocabulary Terms

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Vocabulary Word	Definition/Explanation
Cell Wall	A rigid layer that surrounds plant cells. It helps protect and support a cell
Cell Membrane	A thin membrane that controls which substances come into and out of a cell. ALL cells have a cell membrane.
Nucleus	Acts as the cell's control center. Controls all cell activities. Surrounded by a nuclear envelope.
Organelle	Structures in a cell that are surrounded by their own membrane. These carry out specific functions within a cell.
Chromatin	Thin strands of material in the nucleus that contain information for directing a cell's functions.
Nucleolus	Small round structure in the nucleus that makes ribosomes.
Ribosomes	Small grain-shaped organelles that produce proteins.
Cytoplasm	Fluid found inside a cell that surrounds the organelles. It allows things to move throughout the cell.
Mitochondria	Convert energy stored in food to energy the cell can use to live and function. These are known as the "powerhouse" of the cell.

Vocabulary Word	Definition/Explanation
Endoplasmic Reticulum	A maze-like organelle that has some ribosomes attached to it. The ER helps the ribosomes make proteins and produces other substances.
Golgi Apparatus	Receives proteins and other materials from the ER, packages and distributes them to other parts of the cell.
Vacuole	Found in all Plant cells and some animal cells. This is a large water-filled sac that stores water, food, wastes, and other materials.
Chloroplast	Found in PLANT Cells ONLY. They capture energy from the Sun and convert it into sugars (food for the plant). They make a plant green.
Lysosome	A sac-like organelle in Animal cells that contains a substance that breaks down wastes, old cell parts, and large food particles. (recycling centers of a cell)