

**Cell membrane**

**Centriole**

**Cytoplasm**

**Endoplasmic  
reticulum**

**Golgi apparatus**

**Lysosome**

**Mitochondria**

**Nuclear membrane**

**Nucleolus**

**Nucleus**

## **Ribosome**

## **Vacuole**

## **Vesicle**

Through the use of oxygen, these organelles convert nutrients into energy that can be used by the cell.

This tiny cell structure is the location where proteins are synthesized.

This structure is a double-layered membrane that surrounds and protects the nucleus.

This structure is a small body in the nucleus where ribosomes are synthesized.

This is a bundle of microtubules that helps organize the movement of chromosomes during cell division.

This surrounds the cell and regulated what enters and leaves the cell.

This jelly-like substance fills most of the space between the cell membrane and the nucleus. It is mostly water.

**This structure contains DNA and directs the cell's activities**

**This structure is a type of vesicle that stores water, nutrients, and other chemicals**

**This network of passageways manufactures, processes, and transports chemical compounds in the cell.**

**This structure is a small, sac-like package of nutrients, proteins, or water.**

**A small vesicle that contains digestive chemicals.**

**A stack of membranes that collects, modifies, and packages chemical compounds.**



