

Name: _____ Date: _____

ANIMAL CELLS

Cells are the basic building blocks of all living things.

Cell Membrane

Thin layer that _____ the cell. It provides _____ and _____. It is _____, meaning it only lets certain substances in or out of the cell.

Endoplasmic Reticulum (Smooth)

Makes _____ (fats) and modifies _____. It then _____ these materials throughout the cell.

Mitochondria

Nicknamed the _____ of the cell because they provide _____ for the cell. The site of _____

Golgi Body

Packages _____ and _____ into _____ for transport _____ of the cell.

Nucleus & Nucleolus

The nucleus is the _____ of the cell. It directs many of the _____ of the cell. It also holds the cells _____. The nucleolus is inside of the _____. It aids in the production of _____

Rough endoplasmic reticulum has _____ bound to its membranes. Ribosomes are the site of _____ synthesis.

Rough ER & Ribosomes

The lysosome is the _____ system of the cell. They help _____ waste molecules.

Lysosome

The _____ in which cell organelles are suspended. It maintains the _____ inside the cell.

CYTOPLASM

Vacuoles provide _____ for the cell for materials such as _____. Vesicles are _____ storage organelles that move material _____ and _____ of the cell.

Vacuoles & Vesicles

Centrosomes create _____. Centrioles contained in the _____ help the cell to divide - _____

Centrosome & Centrioles

You try:

1. Some human cells, such as muscle cells, have more mitochondria. Why would these cells need more mitochondria?

2. When an animal eats, food is stored in the stomach for a period of time. What organelle acts as temporary storage for a cell?

3. Why is it important that the cell membrane is semi-permeable?