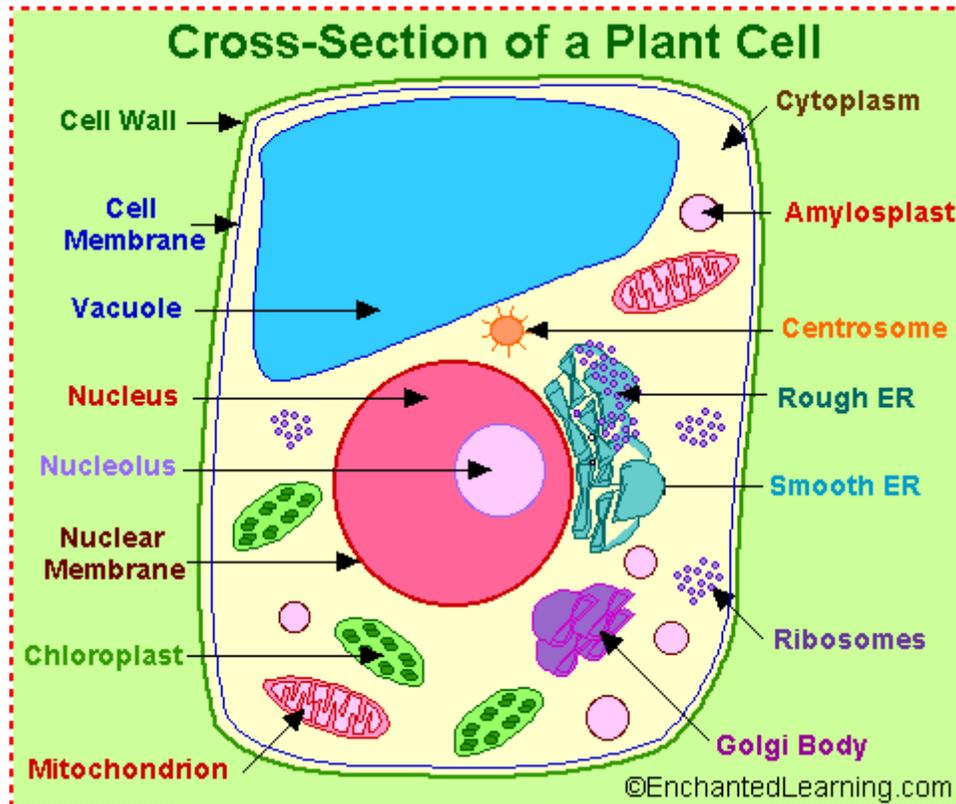


The cell is the basic unit of life.



_____ - the thin layer of protein and fat that surrounds the cell, but is inside the cell wall. It is **semi-permeable** allowing some substances to pass into the cell and blocking others.

_____ - a thick, rigid membrane that surrounds a plant cell. This layer of cellulose fiber gives the cell most of its support and structure.

_____ - (also called the "microtubule organizing center") a small body located near the nucleus - it has a dense center and radiating tubules. It is where microtubules are made. During cell division (mitosis), it divides and the two parts move to opposite sides of the dividing cell.

_____ - an elongated or disc-shaped organelle containing chlorophyll. Photosynthesis (in which energy from sunlight is converted into chemical energy - food) takes place here.

_____ - the jellylike material outside the cell nucleus in which the organelles are located.

_____ - a flattened, layered, sac-like organelle that looks like a stack of pancakes and is located near the nucleus. It packages proteins and carbohydrates into membrane-bound vesicles for "export" from the cell.

_____ - spherical to rod-shaped organelles with a double membrane. The inner membrane is infolded many times, forming a series of projections (called cristae). It converts the energy stored in glucose into ATP (adenosine triphosphate) for the cell.

_____ - membrane that surrounds the nucleus.

_____ - an organelle within the nucleus - it is where ribosomal RNA is produced.

_____ - a spherical body containing many organelles, including the nucleolus. It controls many of the functions of the cell (by controlling protein synthesis) and contains DNA (in chromosomes).

_____ - small organelles composed of RNA-rich cytoplasmic granules that are sites of protein synthesis.

_____ - a vast system of interconnected, membranous, infolded and convoluted sacks that are located in the cell's cytoplasm (it is continuous with the outer nuclear membrane). It is covered with ribosomes that give it a rough appearance. It transports materials through the cell and produces proteins in sacks called cisternae (which are sent to the Golgi body, or inserted into the cell membrane).

_____ - a vast system of interconnected, membranous, infolded and convoluted tubes that are located in the cell's cytoplasm (the ER is continuous with the outer nuclear membrane). The space within the ER is called the ER lumen. It transports materials through the cell. It contains enzymes and produces and digests lipids (fats) and membrane proteins; it buds off from rough ER, moving the newly-made proteins and lipids to the Golgi body and membranes.

_____ - a large, membrane-bound space within a plant cell that is filled with fluid. Most plant cells have only one that takes up much of the cell. It helps maintain the shape of the cell.