



nucleus: the control center of the cell. This organelle directs all the cell's activities and holds the DNA.

endoplasmic reticulum: a system of tubes and channels that transports materials from organelle to organelle. It holds the ribosomes.

mitochondrion: the powerhouse of the cell. It produces ATP, the energy for the cell.

cell membrane: the "skin" of the cell; it protects the cell and stops unwanted molecules from entering, allows waste to go out, and lets wanted food in

ribosomes: small spherical organelles that produce protein

golgi apparatus: a system of flattened sacs in which molecules are prepared and put in vacuoles in order to be moved out of the cell or to other organelles

cytoplasm: jelly-like fluid that fills most of the cell

vacuoles: organelle that transports and stores things for the cell

cilia: hair-like structures that enable a cell to move. Some cells use flagella and pseudopodia rather than cilia for this purpose.

centrioles: tube-like organelles that help the cell reproduce