

Cell Organelles

Both in animal and in plant cells:

1. **Mitochondrion** is the _____ of the cell. It is the site of _____. It has a _____ membrane. The inner membrane is where most _____ respiration occurs. The inner membranes is _____ with a very large surface area. These ruffles are called _____. Mitochondria have their own _____ and manufacture some of their own _____.
2. **Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)** is a series of double membranes that _____ back and forth between the cell membrane and the _____. These membranes fill the _____ but you cannot see them because they are very _____. The rough E.R. has _____ attached to it. This gives it its texture. These **ribosomes** manufacture _____ for the cell. The ribosomes are the _____ which manufacture proteins.
3. **Smooth E.R.** _____ ribosomes. It acts as a _____ throughout the cytoplasm. It runs from the cell membrane to the nuclear _____ and throughout the rest of the cell. It also produces _____ for the cell.
4. **Cell Membrane** performs a number of critical functions for the _____. It regulates all that _____ and leaves the cell; in multicellular organisms it allows _____ recognition
5. **Golgi Body** is responsible for packaging _____ for the cell. Once the proteins are produced by the _____ E.R., they pass into the _____ like cisternae that are the main part of the Golgi body. These proteins are then squeezed off into the little _____ which drift off into the cytoplasm.
6. **Nucleus** is called the _____ of the cell. It is a large _____ spot in eukaryotic cells. It _____ all cell activity. The nuclear membrane has many _____. The thick ropy strands are the _____. The large solid spot is the _____. The nucleolus is a _____ chromatin. It manufactures _____. The chromatin is _____ in its active form. It is a _____ of DNA and histone proteins. It stores the information needed for the manufacture of _____.