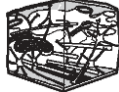




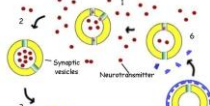







Cell Organelle	Organelle Function	Organelle Image
Cytoskeleton	give shape, act as tracks for the movement of organelles, aid division, give strength, aid movement	
Nucleus	stores and protects the DNA	
Endoplasmic Reticulum	production of proteins and lipids, breakdown of drugs and alcohol	
Ribosomes	link amino acids together to form proteins	
Golgi Apparatus	processes, sorts, and delivers proteins	
Vesicles	sacs that separate some materials from the rest of the cytoplasm, generally shortlived	
Mitochondria	supply energy to the cell by converting molecules from food into usable energy	
Vacuole	sac used for storage of materials, typically quite large in plant cells	
Lysosome	sacs containing enzymes that defend a cell from invaders and break down worn out cell parts; Suicide sacs; not in plant cells	
Centriole	consist of microtubules arranged in a circle; organize microtubules to form cilia and flagella; role in cell division not entirely clear; not in plant cells	
Cell Wall	rigid layer surrounding the cell membrane in plant, algae, fungi, and most bacteria; not in animal cells	
Chloroplasts	carry out photosynthesis to convert solar energy into energy-rich molecules; not in animal cells	