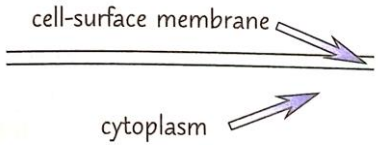
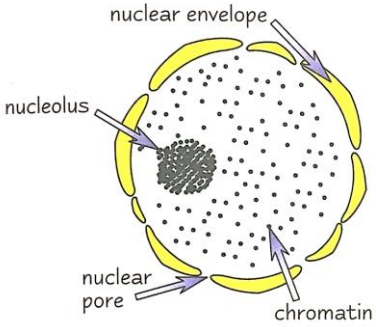
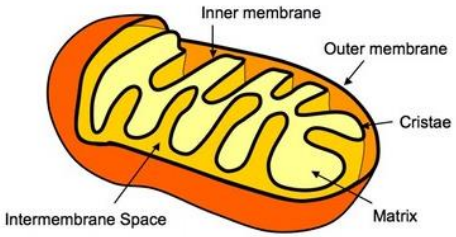
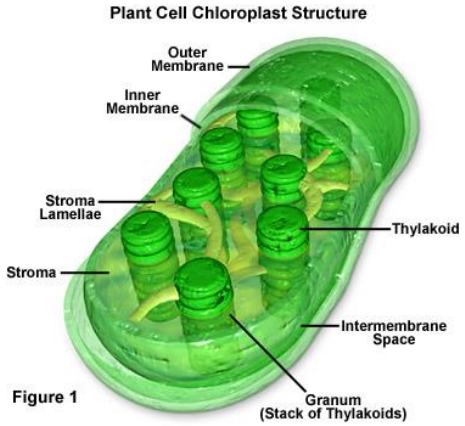
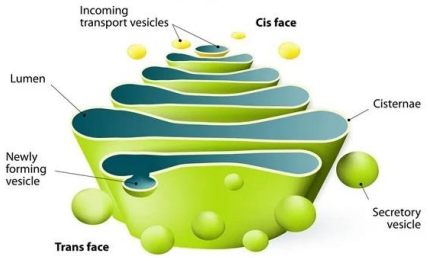
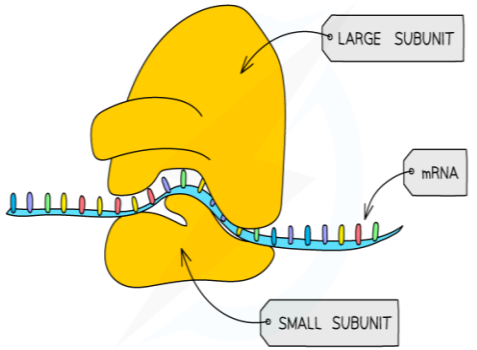
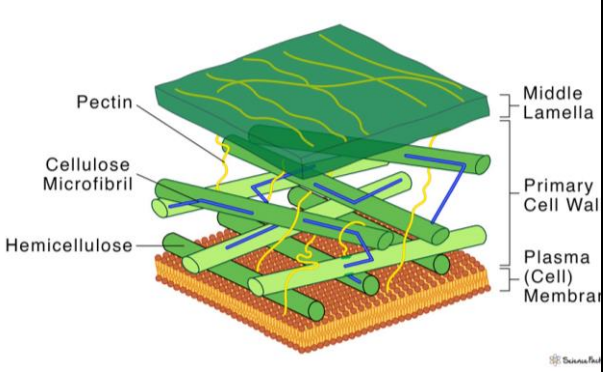
Organelle Name	**Description**	**Function**	**Image**
Cell Surface Membrane	Found on the surface of animal cells and just inside the cell wall of other cells. It's made mainly of lipids and protein.	Regulates the movement of substances into and out of the cell. It also has receptor molecules on it, which allow it to respond to chemicals like hormones.	

Nucleus	A large organelle surrounded by a nuclear envelope (double membrane), which contains many pores. It contains chromosomes and one or more structures called a nucleolus.	Controls the cell's activities. DNA contains instructions to make proteins. The pores allow substances (e.g. RNA) to move between here and the cytoplasm. The nucleolus makes ribosomes.	
Mitochondrion	Usually oval-shaped. They have a double membrane- the inner membrane is folded to form structures called cristae. Inside is the matrix which contains enzymes involved in respiration.	The site of aerobic respiration, where ATP is produced. They're found in large numbers in cells that are very active and require a lot of energy	

Chloroplast	A small, flattened structure found in plant and algal cells. Has a double membrane. The inner membrane is called the thylakoid membrane. These membranes are stacked and form grana.	The site where photosynthesis takes place. Some parts of photosynthesis happens in the grana, and other parts happen in the stroma.	
Golgi Apparatus	A group of fluid-filled, membrane-bound flattened sacs. Vesicles are often seen at the edge of the sacs.	It processes and packages new lipids and proteins. It also makes lysozymes.	

Ribosome	A very small organelle that either floats free in the cytoplasm or is attached to the rough endoplasmic reticulum. It is made up of proteins and RNA. It is not surrounded by a membrane.	The site where proteins are made	
Cell Wall	A rigid structure that surrounds cells in plants, algae and fungi. In plants and algae its made mainly of the carbohydrate cellulose. In fungi, its made of chitin.	Supports cells and prevents them from changing shape.	

Cell Vacuole	A membrane-bound organelle found in the cytoplasm of plant cells. it contains cell sap- a weak solution of sugars and salts. The surrounding membrane is called the tonoplast.	Helps to maintain pressure inside the cell and keep the cell rigid. This stops plants wilting. Also involved in the isolation of unwanted chemicals inside the cell.