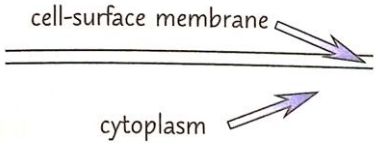
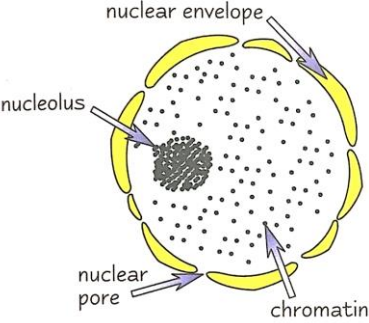
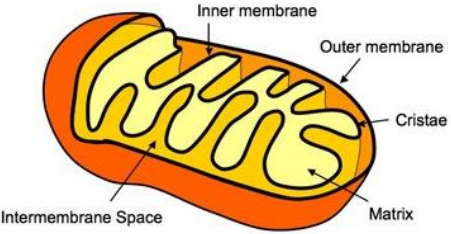
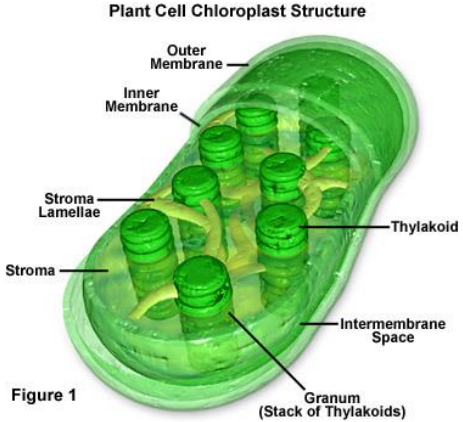
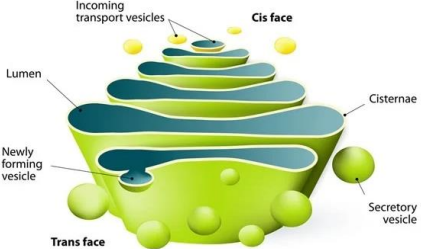
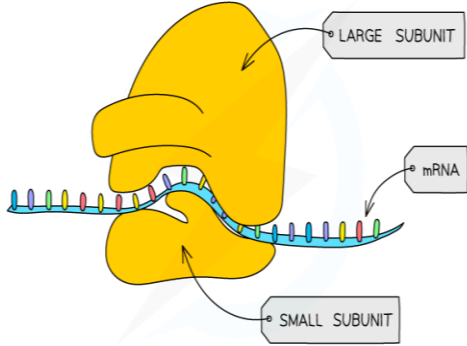
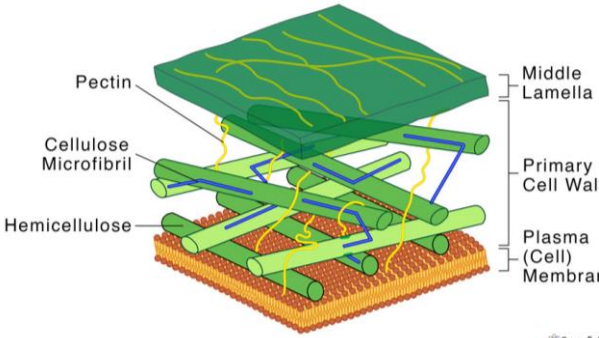
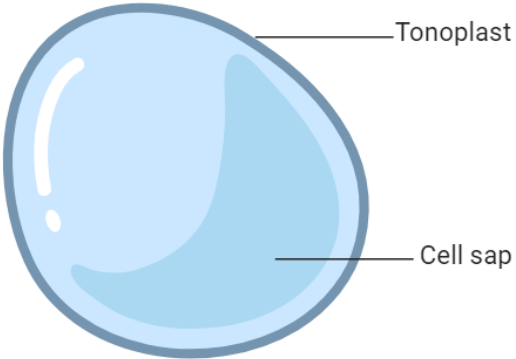


<p align="center"><u>Organelle Name</u></p>	<p align="center"><u>Description</u></p>	<p align="center"><u>Function</u></p>	<p align="center"><u>Image</u></p>
<p>Cell Surface Membrane</p>	<p>Found on the surface of animal cells and just inside the cell wall of other cells. It's made mainly of lipids and protein.</p>	<p>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.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows a cross-section of a cell surface membrane. It consists of two parallel horizontal lines representing the phospholipid bilayer. Below the membrane, the word 'cytoplasm' is written with a blue arrow pointing upwards towards the membrane. Above the membrane, the words 'cell-surface membrane' are written with a blue arrow pointing downwards towards the membrane.</p>

<p>Nucleus</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows a cross-section of a nucleus. It is bounded by a double-layered yellow nuclear envelope. Small black dots representing chromatin are scattered throughout the interior. A dense, dark grey spherical structure in the center is the nucleolus. Two blue arrows point to openings in the envelope labeled 'nuclear pore'. A blue arrow points to the chromatin dots.</p>
<p>Mitochondrion</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>	 <p>The diagram shows a cross-section of a mitochondrion. It has an outer orange membrane and a highly folded inner yellow membrane. The folds are labeled 'Cristae'. The space between the two membranes is the 'Intermembrane Space', and the central space is the 'Matrix'.</p>

<p>Chloroplast</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The site where photosynthesis takes place. Some parts of photosynthesis happens in the grana, and other parts happen in the stroma.</p>	 <p>Plant Cell Chloroplast Structure</p> <p>Outer Membrane</p> <p>Inner Membrane</p> <p>Stroma Lamellae</p> <p>Stroma</p> <p>Thylakoid</p> <p>Intermembrane Space</p> <p>Granum (Stack of Thylakoids)</p> <p>Figure 1</p>
<p>Golgi Apparatus</p>	<p>A group of fluid-filled, membrane-bound flattened sacs. Vesicles are often seen at the edge of the sacs.</p>	<p>It processes and packages new lipids and proteins. It also makes lysozymes.</p>	 <p>Incoming transport vesicles</p> <p>Cis face</p> <p>Lumen</p> <p>Newly forming vesicle</p> <p>Trans face</p> <p>Cisternae</p> <p>Secretory vesicle</p>

<p>Ribosome</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The site where proteins are made</p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates a ribosome with a large yellow subunit and a smaller yellow subunit. A blue mRNA strand is threaded through the center. Labels include 'LARGE SUBUNIT', 'SMALL SUBUNIT', and 'mRNA'.</p>
<p>Cell Wall</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Supports cells and prevents them from changing shape.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows a cross-section of a cell wall with three distinct layers. The top layer is the Middle Lamella, containing Pectin. Below it is the Primary Cell Wall, which contains Cellulose Microfibrils and Hemicellulose. The bottom layer is the Plasma (Cell) Membrane. Labels on the right side identify these layers.</p>

<p>Cell Vacuole</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows a cross-section of a cell vacuole. It is a large, light blue, roughly spherical structure. The outer boundary is a darker blue line labeled 'Tonoplast'. The interior is filled with a lighter blue liquid labeled 'Cell sap'. There are some white highlights on the left side of the structure to give it a three-dimensional appearance.</p>
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