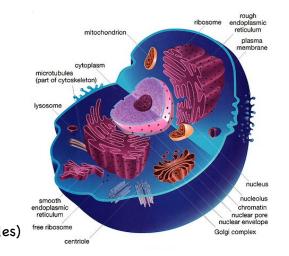
• Two types of Eukaryotic Cells:

	1	2		
•	Organelles: "	<u>"</u>		
	<ul> <li>Specialized structures that</li> </ul>		in the cell	
	Found only in	cells		
	Many are membrane	(a membrane surrounds	the organelle)	
<ul> <li>: watery matrix that organelles float in</li> </ul>				
	o: everything	g in a cell except the nucleu	ıs (cytosol + all organello	



Organelle	Function	Picture	Factory Part	Plant, Animal, or Prokaryote?
Cell membrane	• the cell and decides	Cell Membrane		Plant 🔲
Also called:	•: allows			Animal
Plasma Membrane	<ul> <li>nutrients in and waste products out</li> <li>Made up of a bilayer</li> </ul>			Prokaryote
Nucleus	• center of cell	Nucleolus Nucleolus Envelope		Plant
Nuclear Membrane	<ul> <li>Stores (chromosomes)</li> <li>Surrounded by the nuclear membrane</li> </ul>	Nuclear Pores		Animal 🔲
Nucleolus	<ul> <li>(pores let materials in and out)</li> <li>Also contains the</li></ul>	Chromosomes		Prokaryote -
, tuoi so tuo	which makes ribosomes	Chromosomes Chromatin  Figure 1		

Ribosomes			Large ribosomal	Plant 🔲
	•	Smallest organelle	subunit	
	•	NOT surrounded by a	Polypeptide	Animal $\square$
	•	Makes according to	and the same of th	
		instructions	A SOURCE STATE OF THE SECOND	Prokaryote
	•	Free ribosomes: Float free in		Prokaryote
Free			Messenger Small ribosomal subunit	
Bound	•	Bound ribosomes: Attached to Rough ER		
Endoplasmic			Three-Dimensional  Endopological National Management (National National Nat	Plant 🔲
	•	system for materials in	Endoplasmic Nucleus Reticulum	
reticulum		cell	Ribosomes	Animal $\square$
(ER)		membrane		
	•	1 ER: covered in		Prokaryote
Rough ER		ribosomes; site of synthesis		Flokalyote
	•	2 ER: NO ribosomes;	Rough endoplasmic reticulum	
Smooth ER		produces and lipids;	Smooth endoplasmic reticulum	
Golgi			The Golgi Apparatus	Plant 🔲
	•	system of the cell	Incoming Lumen Cis Face Incoming Transport Vesicle	
Apparatus	•	Collects, modifies, and packages	Cisternae	Animal
		in the cell	Trans Figg	7
	•	Distributes and	Newly	
Magial		molecules in	Vesicles	Prokaryote
Vesicles			Outgoing Figure 1 Transport Vesicles	

Lysosome		Lysosome	Plant
	<ul> <li>` Disposal' of cell</li> <li>Contains digestive that</li> <li>break down waste</li> </ul>		Animal Prokaryote
AA:Aaakaadaia		Mitochondria Structural Features	
Mitochondria	<ul> <li>"" of the cell</li> <li>Site of</li> <li>Converts energy stored in</li> <li>into energy that the cell needs</li> <li>Sugar + Oxygen → Carbon dioxide + Water + ATP</li> </ul>	Inner Membrane Outer Membrane Matrix Figure 1	Plant  Animal  Prokaryote
Chloroplast		Plant Cell Chloroplast Structure	Plant
	<ul> <li>Found only in cells and</li> <li>Contains the green pigment</li> <li>Changes (solar energy) into food like (chemical energy)</li> <li>Sunlight + CO₂ + Water → Sugar + Oxygen</li> </ul>	Outer Membrane  Inner Membrane  Thylakoid  Stroma  Intermembrane Space  Figure 1  Granum (Stack of Thylakoids)	Animal Prokaryote

Cell wall	<ul> <li>Rigid, protective</li></ul>	Plant Cell Wall  Anatomy of the Plant Cell  Methodoxia and Plant Cell  Methodoxia and Plant Cell  Figure 1  Figure 1	Plant  Animal  Prokaryote
Vacuole	<ul> <li>Large vacuole in plant cells</li> <li>Many vacuoles in animal cells</li> <li>Storage container for water, food, enzymes, wastes, pigments, etc.</li> <li>Supports cell in plants</li> </ul>	vacuole	Plant  Animal  Prokaryote
		Anatomy of the Plant Cell	

