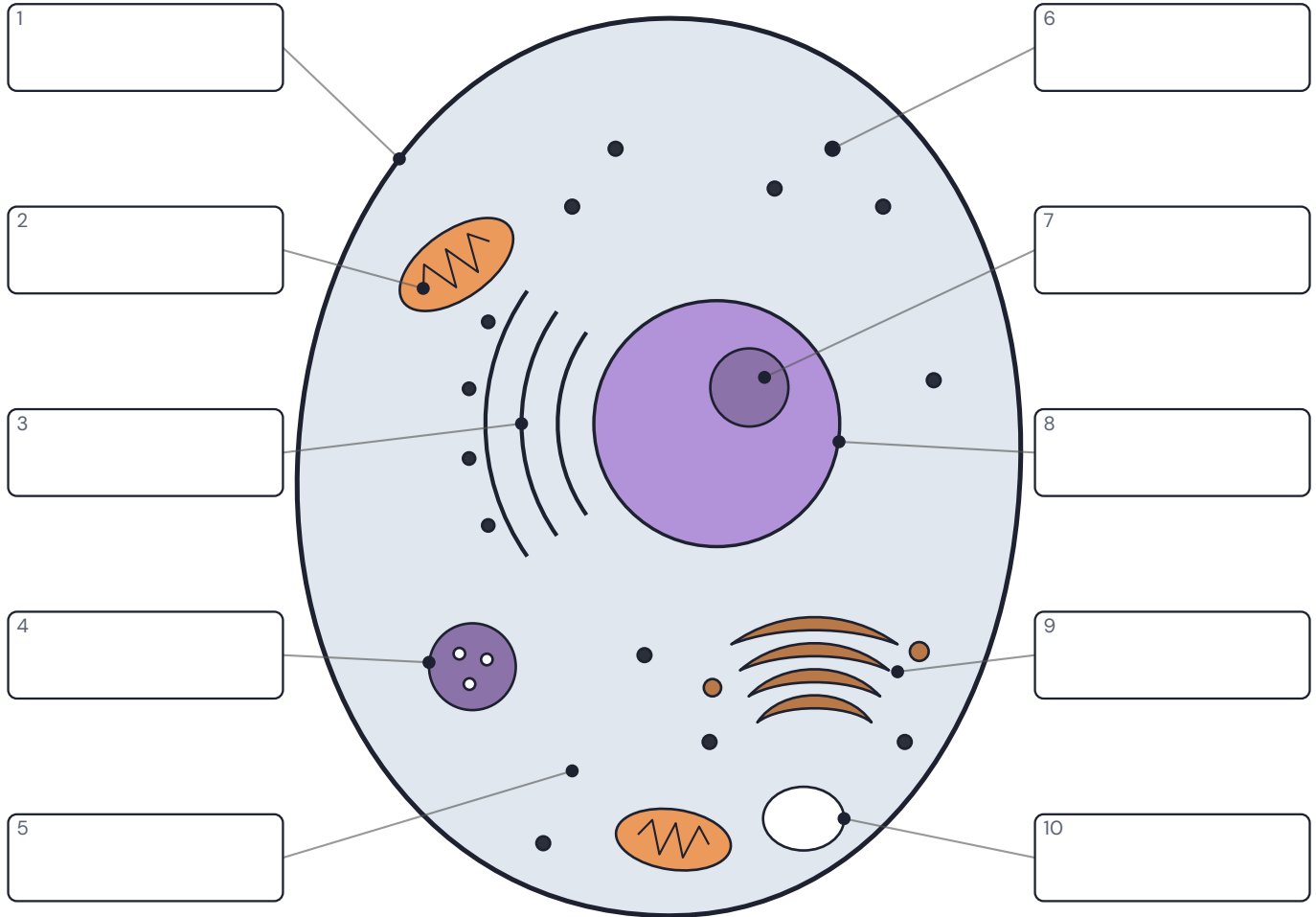


Parts of an animal cell

Write the name of each part in its box. The word bank has the names.

Name _____ Date _____



Word bank

Cell membrane

Lysosome

Ribosome

Cytoplasm

Mitochondrion

Vacuole

Endoplasmic reticulum

Nucleolus

Golgi apparatus

Nucleus

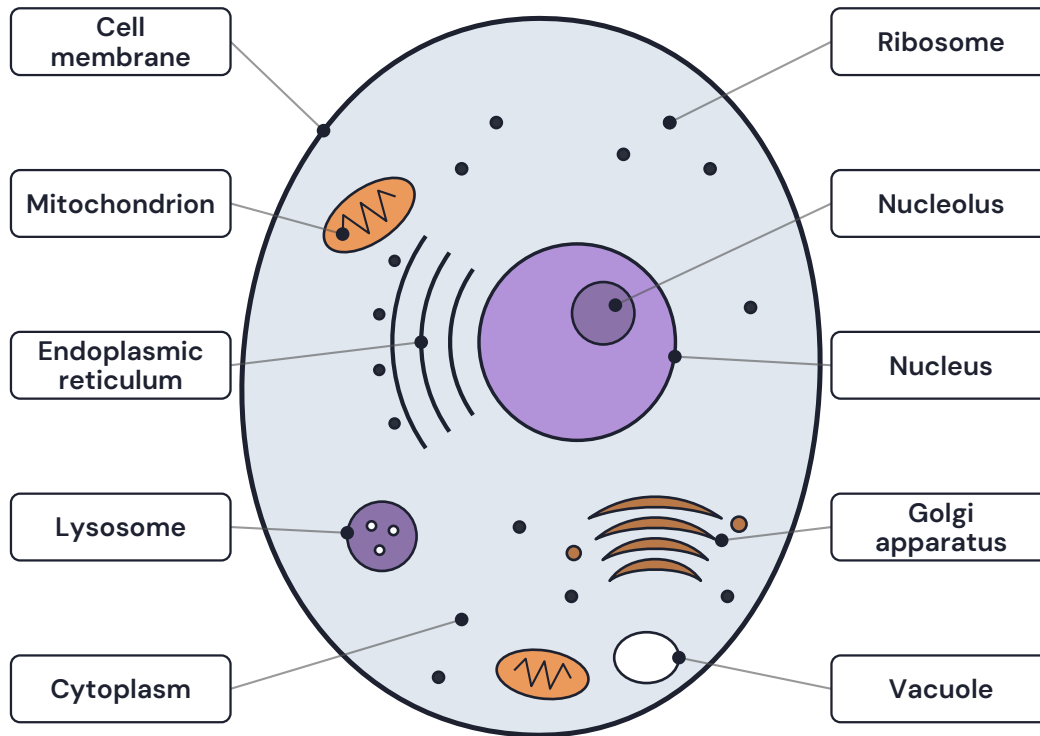
1. Which part holds most of the cell's DNA?

2. Which part turns the energy in food into a form the cell can use?

3. Which part makes proteins?

Parts of an animal cell: answer key

An animal cell, cut open to show the parts inside it.



Cell membrane

The thin outer layer around the cell. It lets materials in and out.

Mitochondrion

Turns the energy in food into a form the cell can use.

Endoplasmic reticulum

Helps process the molecules the cell makes and carries them where they need to go.

Lysosome

The recycling center. It breaks down worn-out cell parts and bacteria that get in.

Cytoplasm

The jelly-like fluid that fills the cell. The other parts float in it.

Ribosome

A tiny part that makes proteins. Some float free; some sit on the endoplasmic reticulum.

Nucleolus

A round part inside the nucleus. It makes the cell's ribosomes.

Nucleus

The command center. It holds the DNA, inside a membrane of its own.

Golgi apparatus

Packages molecules from the endoplasmic reticulum to be sent out of the cell.

Vacuole

A sac that holds waste. An animal cell's vacuoles are small.

A plant cell also has a stiff cell wall, and its vacuole is much larger. The cells in leaves and stems also hold chloroplasts.

Answers: 1. The nucleus. 2. The mitochondrion. 3. The ribosome.