**Vocabulary: Cell Structure**



**Vocabulary**

* Cell membrane – a double-layered membrane that surrounds the cell. Also called the *plasma membrane*, it regulates what enters and leaves the cell.
* Cell wall – the rigid, porous outer layer of a plant cell.
* Centriole – a bundle of microtubules that helps organize the movement of chromosomes during cell division.
* Chloroplast – an organelle that converts the radiant energy of the Sun into chemical energy through the process of photosynthesis.
* Cytoplasm – everything between the nuclear membrane and the cell membrane.
	+ The cytoplasm includes a jelly-like substance called *cytosol* along with all of the organelles, molecules, and other structures found in this region.
* Endoplasmic reticulum – a network of passageways in which chemical compounds are manufactured, processed, and transported.
* Golgi apparatus – a stack of membranes that collects, modifies, and packages chemical compounds.
* Lysosome – a small sac, or *vesicle*, that contains digestive chemicals.
* Mitochondria – organelles that, using oxygen, convert nutrients into energy that can be used by the cell.
* Nuclear membrane – a double-layered membrane that surrounds the nucleus.
* Nucleolus – a small body in the nucleus where ribosomes are synthesized.
* Nucleus – a round body in the cell that contains DNA and regulates gene expression.
* Organelle – a cell structure that performs a specific function.
* Plastid – small structure that can store food (*leucoplast*) or pigment (*chromoplast*).
* Ribosome – tiny structure where proteins are synthesized.
* Vacuole – a type of vesicle that stores water, nutrients, and other chemicals. The large vacuole found in plant cells helps the cells maintain their shape.
* Vesicle – small, sac-like package of nutrients, proteins, or water created by the Golgi apparatus. Types of vesicles include vacuoles and lysosomes.