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| A.  - Helps to shape and support cells internally  - Aids in cell movement | K.  - destroy worn out cell parts and substances that do not belong in the cell.  - Produced by the Golgi apparatus. |
| B.  - Produces phospholipids and other lipids for the cell | L.  - Protect the cell and provides support  - never in animal cells |
| C.  - Modifies and packages proteins  - It then places the protein in a membranous sac that moves to the cell membrane and releases the protein out of the cell.  - Produces lysosomes | M.  - make and store colorful pigments such as carotene (orange), xanthophyll (yellow), and anthocyanin (red). |
| D.  - Proteins are made at these structures in all cells.  - those floating freely in the cytoplasm produce proteins that will stay in the cell. | N.  -controls the production of proteins and contains the hereditary information of the cell. |
| E.  - A large fluid-filled organelle  - typically store water  - Some store enzymes. Some store wastes. Some waste products are toxic and can benefit the plant. | O.  - stores water, wastes, and sometimes, fat.  - more than one per animal cell. |
| F.  - The site where food molecules enter and are converted into usable energy (ATP). | P.  - controls what moves in and out of the cell  - part of all cells |
| G.  - produces ribosomes | Q.  - location of many chemical reaction  - fills all cells. |
| H.  - Store foods such as starch, protein, and lipids in plant cells | R.  - help separate chromosomes during animal cell reproduction. (mitosis/meiosis) |
| I.  - covered with ribosomes.  -produce proteins that will exit the cell, or that will become a part of the cell membrane.  - Folds proteins into their unique shapes.  - Checks to see if proteins are formed properly. | S.  - Storage site for the DNA  - Control center of the cell |
| **J.**  - location of photosynthesis  - contain the green pigment chlorophyll |  |