|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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  |  |