



Sub-Cellular Structures

Each statement describes the function of a sub-cellular structure.

Name each sub-cellular structure.

Description	Sub-Cellular Structure
The rigid outer layer of a plant cell which strengthens the cell and provides support.	
Contains genetic material (DNA) and controls the activities of the cell.	
Contains a green pigment called chlorophyll, which absorbs light to provide energy for photosynthesis.	
A semi-permeable membrane that controls the movement of substances into and out of the cell.	
A jelly-like substance where most chemical reactions occur.	
Carries out protein synthesis using the genetic code from DNA.	
The site of aerobic respiration, a process which releases energy for the cell.	
Contains cell sap to keep the cell rigid enough to support the plant.	



Sub-Cellular Structures **Match and Draw**

Draw **one** line from each sub-cellular structure to its function.

cell membrane

Contains a green pigment called chlorophyll, which absorbs light to provide energy for photosynthesis.

cell wall

A semi-permeable membrane that controls the movement of substances into and out of the cell.

chloroplast

A rigid outer wall that strengthens the cell and provides support.

cytoplasm

A jelly-like substance where most chemical reactions occur.

mitochondria

Contains genetic material (DNA) and controls the activities of the cell.

nucleus

The site of aerobic respiration, which releases energy for the cell.

permanent vacuole

Carries out protein synthesis using the genetic code from DNA.

ribosome

Contains cell sap to keep the cell rigid.

Sub-Cellular Structures

Label the sub-cellular structures found in animal and plant cells.

