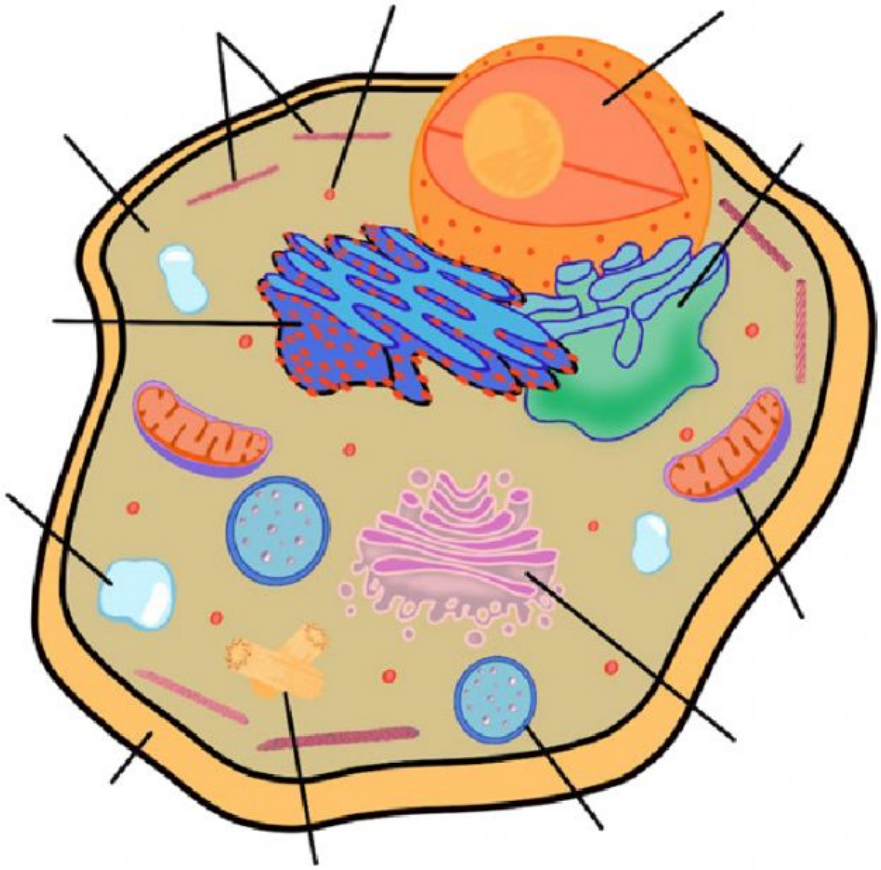
Golgi Apparatus	Ribosome	Nucleus	Cytoskeleton
Rough ER	Vacuole	Centrioles	Cytoplasm
Smooth ER	Cell Membrane	Lysosome	Mitochondria

Label the cell as either plant animal or bacteria. Then drag the terms above to the correct organelle on the diagram below.

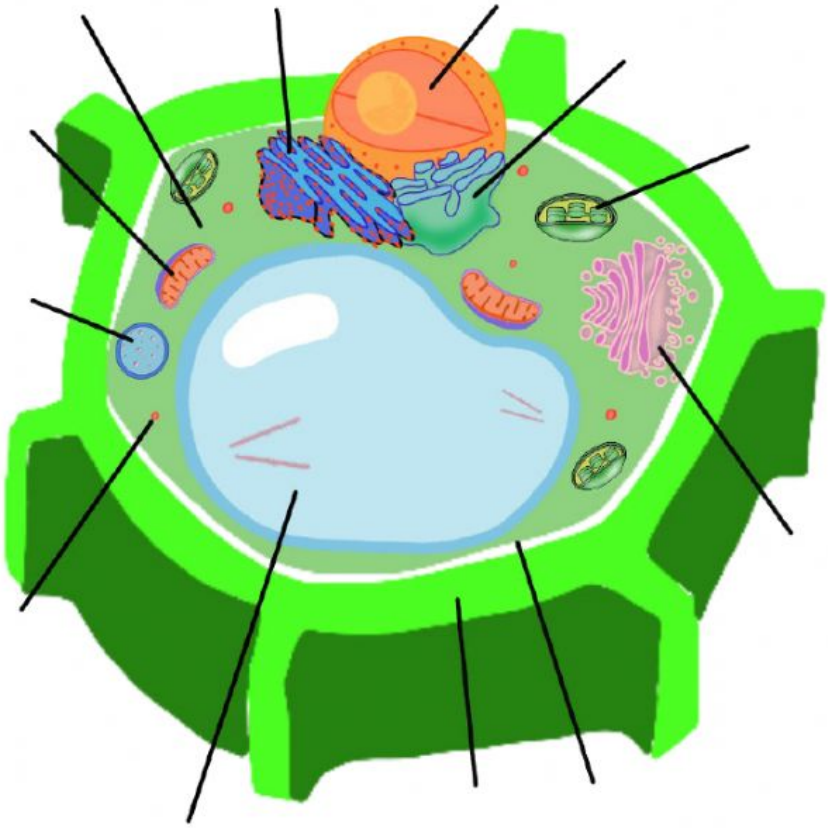
Cell



Golgi Apparatus	Ribosome	Nucleus	Cell Wall
Rough ER	Vacuole	Chloroplast	Cytoplasm
Smooth ER	Cell Membrane	Lysosome	Mitochondria

Label the cell as either plant animal or bacteria. Then drag the terms above to the correct organelle on the diagram below.

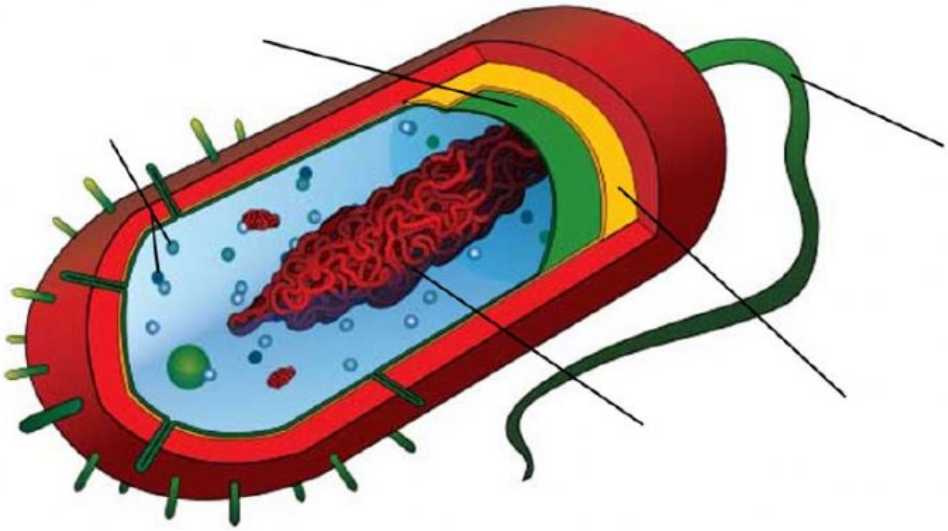
Cell



Cell Membrane Ribosomes Nucleoid Cell Wall Flagellum

Label the cell as either plant animal or bacteria. Then drag the terms above to the correct organelle on the diagram below.

Cell



Organelle Functions (matching) Drag name of organelle to corresponding function listed below.

Cell Wall	Cell Membrane	Flagellum	Nucleus	Nucleoid
Cytoplasm	Nuclear Membrane	Vacuole	Rough ER	Smooth ER
Ribosome	Golgi Apparatus	Chloroplast	Lysosome	Mitochondria

1. _____ Loosely packed DNA in a Prokaryotic cell.

2. _____ Found in both plant and animal cells; stores food, water, and waste materials.

3. _____ Takes simple molecules and combines them to form complex molecules that it then stores for later or ships out of the cell.

4. _____ Only found in plant cells and creates food for the plant through photosynthesis.

5. _____ Creates proteins and can be found floating around the cell or attached to the rough endoplasmic reticulum.

6. _____ Small sac of enzymes that cleans up the cell.

7. _____ Attached directly to the nucleus and helps to create proteins.

8. _____ The "powerhouse" of the cell that creates energy; some cells have more than others.

9. _____ The "brain" of the Eukaryotic cell where DNA is stored.

10. _____ The Jell-O like substance that fills the cell.

11. _____ Made up of 2 layers and controls what gets in and out of the nucleus.

12. _____ Not often found in Eukaryotic cells and helps cells move around.

13. _____ Found in all cells and controls what enters and exits the cell.

14. _____ Found in Prokaryotic and plant cells; adds an extra layer of support and protection to the cell.

15. _____ Important for the creation and storage of fats and steroids.

Fill in the diagram with the levels of organization in an organism from smallest to largest.

Tissue Organ Cell Organism Organ system