Biology: Unit 1 Lesson 1.3 Definitions (7.1-7.2 Cell Structure)

Term	Definition
Plasma membrane	Controls what enters and exits the cell
Cytoplasm	Gel-like material inside a cell that supports the organelles
Genes	Small pieces of DNA that contain information on building proteins
Proteins	Molecules that build the structure of an organism and carry out important functions
Prokaryotic Cell	Does not have a nucleus, does not have membrane-bound organelles (Bacteria)
Eukaryotic Cell	Has both a nucleus and membrane-bound organelles (Animals, Plants, Fungi, Protista)
Cytoskeleton	Internal support for the cell (protein scaffold)
Organelle	Tiny organs inside Eukaryotic cells that perform specific jobs
Nucleus	Contains the cell's Genetic Info(DNA)
Chromatin	Long strands of functioning DNA
Chromosome	Packaged DNA, tightly coiled chromatin found during cell division
Mitochondrion	Turn sugar and oxygen into ATP (usable energy)
Ribosome	Decode genes and manufacture proteins
Rough ER	Has ribosomes attached, Makes proteins
Golgi Bodies (Apparatus)	Sorts, processes and packages proteins
Lysosome	Vesicle with digestive enzymes, digests old cell parts
Smooth ER	Detoxification and lipid production
Vacuole	Store water, salts proteins and carbs
Chloroplast	Capture sunlight CO_2 and H_2O and make sugar and O_2
Cell Wall	Surrounds and protects cell membrane, found in plants, fungi and some bacteria
Large Central Vacuole	Found in plant cells. Stores water and applies pressure to the cell wall so plant stands upright