Cell membrane - thin, flexible barrier around a cell; regulates what enters and leaves the cell

Cell Wall - strong supporting layer around the cell membrane

Choloroplast - Organelle in which photosynthesis occurs - contains chlorophyll; Has a double membrane

 and its own DNA and ribosomes; only found in plant cells

Cytoplasm - a jellylike fluid inside the cell in which the organelles are held

Endoplasmic Reticulum - An organelle which functions like a highway; which molecules move from one

 part of the cell to another

Golgi Body - a structure in a cell that receives proteins and other newly formed materials from the

 endoplasmic reticulum, packages them, and distributes them to other parts of the cell

Lysosomes - small organelles that contain chemicals that break down food particles and worn out cell

 parts

Mitochondria - Powerhouse of the cell, organelle that is the site of ATP (energy) production

Nucleus - control center of the cell

Ribosomes - make proteins

Vaculoe - a sac inside a cell that acts as a storage area. (Large in plant cells, but smaller in animal cells)

Nucleur Membrane - membrane surrounding the nucleus

Nucleolus - organelle within the nucleus. creates RNA

cell - the basic unit of structure and function in the body.

Organelle – any of a number or specialized structures within a living cell

Chromosome - a threadlike structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus of most

 living cells, carrying genetic information in the form of genes.

Chromatin - the material of which the chromosomes of organisms other than bacteria (i.e., eukaryotes)

 are composed. It consists of protein, RNA, and DNA.