Unit 2 Vocabulary (Part I)
Mastery Quiz: Wednesday Sept. 27th

Terms	Definitions
Organelle	membrane-bound structure that is specialized to perform a distinct process within a cell
Prokaryotic Cell	cell that does not have a nucleus or other membrane-bound organelles
Eukaryotic Cell	cell that has a nucleus and other membrane-bound organelles
Cell Membrane	double-layer of phospholipids that forms a boundary between a cell and the surrounding environment and controls the passage of materials into and out of a cell
Cytoplasm	jellylike substance inside cells that contains molecules and in some cells organelles
Cell Wall	rigid structure that gives protection, support, and shape to cells in plants, algae, fungi, and bacteria
Nucleus	organelle composed of a double membrane that acts as the storehouse for most of a cell's DNA
Nucleolus	a dense region of the nucleus where tiny organelles essential for making proteins, called ribosomes, are assembled
Ribosome	organelle that links amino acids together to form proteins
Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum	an interconnected network of thin folded membranes that modifies and transports protein that has been assembled by the ribosomes attached to it
Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum	an interconnected network of thin folded membranes that makes lipids and performs a variety of other specialized functions, such as breaking down drugs and alcohol

Golgi Apparatus	stack of flat, membrane-enclosed spaces containing enzymes that process, sort, and deliver proteins
Vacuole	organelle that is used to store materials, such as water, food, or enzymes, that are needed by the cell
Lysosome	organelle that contains enzymes
Vesicle	small organelle that contains and transports materials within the cytoplasm
Chloroplast	organelle composed of numerous membranes that are used to convert solar energy into chemical energy; contains chlorophyll
Mitochondrion	bean-shaped organelle that supplies energy to the cell and has its own ribosomes and DNA
ATP	adenosine triphosphate; high-energy molecule that contains, within its bonds, energy that cells can use
Cytoskeleton	network of proteins, such as microtubules and microfilaments, inside a eukaryotic cell that supports and shapes the cell