

Human Cell Vocabulary

1. **Ribosomes** - Tiny round organelles that are the protein-making factories of the cell. This protein is sent through the endoplasmic reticulum to be dispersed in and out of the cell. This protein carries amino acids which provide energy when synthesized by other organelles.
2. **Cytoplasm** - A goeey substance like jello that contains all the cell's organelles outside of the nucleus. It is the medium for chemical reaction. It provides a platform upon which other organelles can operate within the cell.
3. **Mitochondrion** - Capsule-shaped organelles that have a double membrane. The mitochondria's function is to provide energy for the cell. The mitochondria are responsible for all respiration and is the main power source of the cell.
4. **Endoplasmic reticulum** - This organelle is an extensive membrane network of cisternae (sac-like structures) held together by the cytoskeleton. The endoplasmic reticulum transports vital proteins to places throughout the cell.
5. **Golgi apparatus (bodies)**- Move things to be transported out of the cell. They are long and thin membranes made of two layers that surround the area where molecules are stored and changed. It gathers simple molecules and combines them to make molecules that are more complex, then they send and transport the new molecules.
6. **Cell membrane** - A thin layer that surrounds a cell. It is located just inside the cell wall and acts like a guard, allowing some substances to pass through it while keeping others out.
7. **Nucleus** – processes all actions and movements of the cell.
8. **Lysosome** - The cell's garbage disposal system. Found only in animal cells, they are round organelles and contain enzymes that digest extra or worn-out organelles, food particles, and viruses or bacteria.
9. **Vacuole** – Store essential nutrients and enzymes to prevent misplacement and contamination. In cells, vacuoles can help determine specific types of cells by the number, size and things stored

Human Cell Vocabulary: KEY

1. **Ribosomes** - Tiny round organelles that are the protein-making factories of the cell. This protein is sent through the endoplasmic reticulum to be dispersed in and out of the cell. This protein carries amino acids which provide energy when synthesized by other organelles. *This power source like organelle, is like the on button of a phone, providing power.*
2. **Cytoplasm** - A goeey substance like jello that contains all the cell's organelles outside of the nucleus. It is the medium for chemical reaction. It provides a platform upon which other organelles can operate within the cell. *It is responsible for holding the components of the cell and protects them from damage, like the outside of the cell phone.*
3. **Mitochondrion** - Capsule-shaped organelles that have a double membrane. The mitochondria's function is to provide energy for the cell. The mitochondria are responsible for all respiration and is the main power source of the cell. *This is similar to the battery of a phone, which is the power source of the phone that keeps it running.*
4. **Endoplasmic reticulum** - This organelle is an extensive membrane network of cisternae (sac-like structures) held together by the cytoskeleton. The endoplasmic reticulum transports vital proteins to places throughout the cell, *like the wires and circuit board send vital information and software to different places in the phone.*
5. **Golgi apparatus (bodies)**- Move things to be transported out of the cell. They are long and thin membranes made of two layers that surround the area where molecules are stored and changed. It gathers simple molecules and combines them to make molecules that are more complex, then they send and transport the new molecules. *This is just like the sending of information from your phone, through text or email.*
6. **Cell membrane** - A thin layer that surrounds a cell. It is located just inside the cell wall and acts like a guard, allowing some substances to pass through it while keeping others out. *In a phone, the pass code keeps unwanted users from getting in to the phone.*
7. **Nucleus** – processes all actions and movements of the cell. *This is like the processor of the phone because the processor handles all software instructions.*
8. **Lysosome** - The cell's garbage disposal system. Found only in animal cells, they are round organelles and contain enzymes that digest extra or worn-out organelles, food particles, and viruses or bacteria. *This system is very similar to the "spam" folder in your email. Here all*

unwanted emails and messages are stored so they are out of the way, keeping your email organized. Similar to lysosomes, the spam folder prevents email "contamination" from junk mail.....the cell's case, literal trash.

9. **Vacuole** – Store essential nutrients and enzymes to prevent misplacement and contamination. *Sim Cards in iPhone store user data and make the phone unique. Without the sim card, every phone is generic and lacking memory.* In cells, vacuoles can help determine specific types of cells by the number, size and things stored.