

Organelle	Nucleus	Mitochondrion (pl. mitochondria)
Chloroplasts	Lysosomes	Ribosomes
Centrioles	Nuclear envelope	RNA (Ribonucleic acid)
Cristae	Matrix	Thylakoids
Enzymes	mRNA (messenger RNA)	Spindle
Stroma	Granum (pl. grana)	Eukaryotic Cell

<p>The organelle found in eukaryotic cells in which most of the <u>ATP synthesis</u> occurs. It is the site of <u>aerobic respiration</u></p>	<p>A large, membrane bound organelle found in eukaryotic cells which contains the genetic material in the form of chromosomes.</p>	<p>Structure inside a cell. Each has a specific function.</p>
<p>The organelle, made from 2 subunits, on which proteins are synthesised in the cell's cytoplasm.</p>	<p>Membrane bound vesicles containing hydrolytic enzymes that break down old organelles and pathogens.</p>	<p>An organelle found in plants which contains chlorophyll and is responsible for photosynthetic activity.</p>
<p>A single-stranded polynucleotide molecule that exists in three forms. Each form plays a part in the synthesis of proteins within cells</p>	<p>The double membrane structure surrounding the nucleus in eukaryotic cells</p>	<p>An organelle from which the spindle fibres develop during cell division in animal cells.</p>
<p>Flattened membrane sacs found in chloroplasts, which hold pigments used in photosynthesis and are the site of light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis</p>	<p>The central part of the mitochondria</p>	<p>The folds found in the inner membrane of a mitochondrion, covered with stalked particles containing ATP synthase</p>
<p>A structure consisting of protein fibres found in eukaryotic cells during cell division. Chromosomes become attached to this at their centromeres.</p>	<p>Carries the information coding for a polypeptide from the nucleus to the ribosomes in the cytoplasm.</p>	<p>A protein molecule that acts as a biological catalyst</p>
<p>Cells that have a nucleus inside a nuclear envelope and other membrane-bound organelles</p>	<p>A stack of thylakoids</p>	<p>The gel-like matrix found in chloroplasts. The membranes of the thylakoids are embedded in this</p>

Ultrastructure	Chromosomes	Vesicles
Endoplasmic Reticulum	Rough endoplasmic reticulum	Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
Golgi apparatus	ATP (Adenosine triphosphate)	Division of labour
Nanomet <u>re</u>	Micromet <u>re</u>	Nucleolus
Plasma membrane	Histone	Chromatin

<p>A membrane bound sac found in cells and used to transport materials around the cell.</p>	<p>A linear DNA molecule wrapped around histone proteins found in the nucleus. Visible at prophase of cell division</p>	<p>The detailed structure of the internal components of cells as revealed by electron microscope</p>
<p>A series of membrane-bound flattened sacs. No ribosomes attached. Involved with lipid metabolism or membrane formation.</p>	<p>A series of membrane-bound flattened sacs. Ribosomes are attached to the outer surface. Involved in the synthesis of proteins</p>	<p>A series of membrane-bound flattened sacs extending from the outer nuclear envelope through the cytoplasm.</p>
<p>Any system where different parts perform specialised functions, each contributing to the functioning of the whole</p>	<p>Molecule used to store energy temporarily in organisms. It is broken down to form ADP and phosphate to release energy to drive metabolic processes.</p>	<p>Membrane-bound organelle of eukaryote cells. <u>Modifies proteins made at RER into glycoproteins</u>, packages proteins for secretion outside the cell, <u>makes lysosomes</u>, in plant cells secretes carbohydrates to make cell walls</p>
<p>A small dense spherical structure in the nucleus of a cell during interphase, it produce ribosomal RNA and sub units.</p>	<p>One millionth of a metre. It is the standard unit for measuring cell dimensions</p>	<p>One thousandth of a micrometre</p>
<p>A complex of DNA and proteins (histones), which condenses to form a chromosome during cell division.</p>	<p>Proteins that DNA tightly coils around to form chromosomes.</p>	<p>The cell's outer membrane made up of a two layers of phospholipids with embedded proteins. It separates the contents of the cell from its outside environment, and it regulates what enters and exits the cell.</p> <p>Also called the cell surface membrane</p>