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| Book Definition | New Definition - In your own words | Doodle |
| Cells - the basic units of life |  |  |
| Cell Theory - fundamental concept of the three observations that describe all cells.  |  |  |
| Cell membrane- a thin flexible barrier surrounding the cell. |  |  |
| Nucleus - large membrane-enclosed structure that contains genetic material in the form of DNA and controls many of the cell’s activities.  |  |  |
| Eukaryote - cell that enclose their DNA in a nuclei. |  |  |
| Prokaryote - cells that do not enclose their DNA in a nuclei.  |  |  |
| Cytoplasm - fluid portion of the cell outside the nucleus in which all organelles are suspended.  |  |  |
| Organelle - structures that serve functions and carry out processes inside the cell “little organs” |  |  |
| Vacuole - membrane bound sac-like organelle that stores materials like water, salts, proteins and carbohydrates. |  |  |
| Lysosomes - organelle filled with enzymes that break down molecules such as lipids and carbohydrates.  |  |  |
| Cytoskeleton - internal network of protein filaments that give eukaryotes their shape.  |  |  |
| Centrioles - structure located near the nucleus that help organize cell division. |  |  |
| Ribosomes - organelle made of small particles of RNA and protein found throughout the cytoplasm in all cells. They aid in protein production. |  |  |
| Endoplasmic reticulum - organelle where lipid components of the cell membrane are assembled along with proteins and other material that are exported from the cell.  |  |  |
| Golgi Apparatus - organelle that modifies, sorts and packages proteins and other materials from the endoplasmic reticulum for storage or release outside of the cell.  |  |  |
| Chloroplasts - capture the energy from sunlight and convert it into chemical energy during photosynthesis.  |  |  |
| Mitochondria - convert the chemical energy stored in food into compounds that are more convenient for the cell to use.  |  |  |
| Cell wall - strong supporting exterior layer around the membrane.  |  |  |
| Lipid bilayer - semipermeable cell membrane that regulates what enters and leaves the cell as well as provides protection and supports the cell..  |  |  |
| Selectively permeable (semipermeable) - some substances can pass across and others cannot. |  |  |