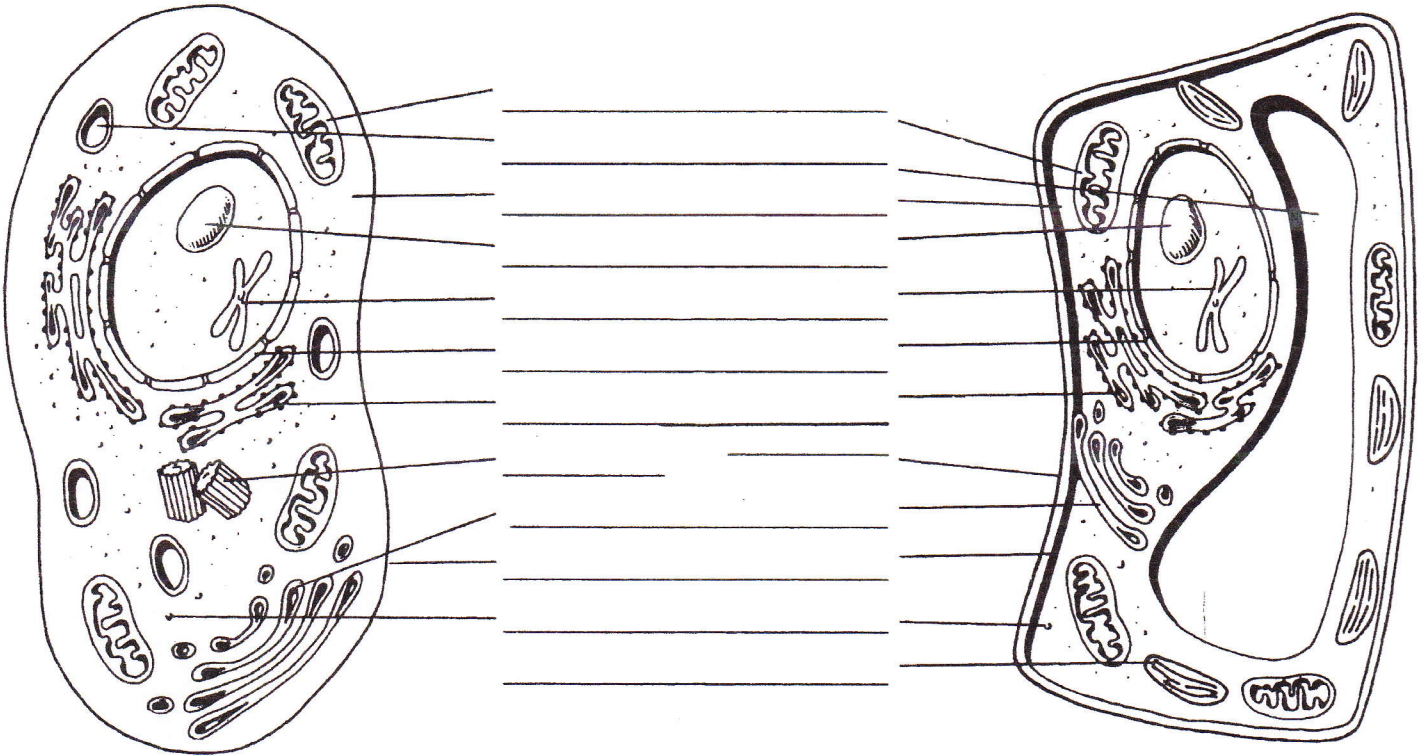


Cell Parts and Their Jobs

1. Label the parts of these two cells in the spaces provided. (pg. 175)



Animal Cell

Plant Cell

2. Read the descriptions of cell parts below and write in the name of the cell part. Use the color indicated to shade **both** pictures above.

- a. Use **red** for the part that gives the cell shape and holds the cytoplasm. _____ (pg. 182)
 - b. Use **green** for parts that make food. _____ (pg. 180)
 - c. Use **brown** for the thick outer covering that protects and supports the cell. _____ (pg. 182)
 - d. Use **blue** for the part that stores substances. _____ (pg. 179)
 - e. Use **black** for parts that release energy from food. _____ (pg. 179)
 - f. Use **purple** for parts that carry hereditary information. _____ (pg. 176)
 - g. Use **pink** for the cell part that helps with cell reproduction. _____ (pg. 181)
 - h. Use **orange** for the parts that package and store chemicals. _____ (pg. 178)
3. List **two cell parts** found only in the plant cell. _____ (Notes)
4. Where in a cell do most chemical reactions take place? _____ (pg. 175)

A View of the Cell

5. Complete the table by writing the name of the cell part beside its structure/function. A cell part may be used more than once.

Structure/Function	Cell Part
1. A membrane-bound, fluid-filled sac (pg. 179)	
2. Closely stacked, flattened membrane sacs (pg. 178)	
3. The sites of protein synthesis (pg. 177)	
4. A folded membrane that forms a network of interconnected compartments in the cytoplasm (pg. 177)	
5. The clear fluid inside the cell (pg. 174)	
6. Organelle that manages cell functions in eukaryotic cell (pg. 176)	
7. Contains chlorophyll, a green pigment that traps energy from sunlight and gives plants their green color (pg. 180)	
8. Digest excess or worn-out cell parts, food particles, and invading viruses and bacteria (pg. 179)	
9. Small bumps located on the endoplasmic reticulum (pg. 177)	
10. Provides temporary storage of food, enzymes, and waste products (pg. 179)	
11. Firm, protective structure that gives the cell its shape in plants, fungi, most bacteria, and some protists (pg. 183)	
12. Produce a usable form of energy for the cell (pg. 179)	
13. Modifies proteins chemically, then repackages them (pg. 178)	