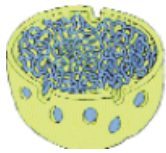
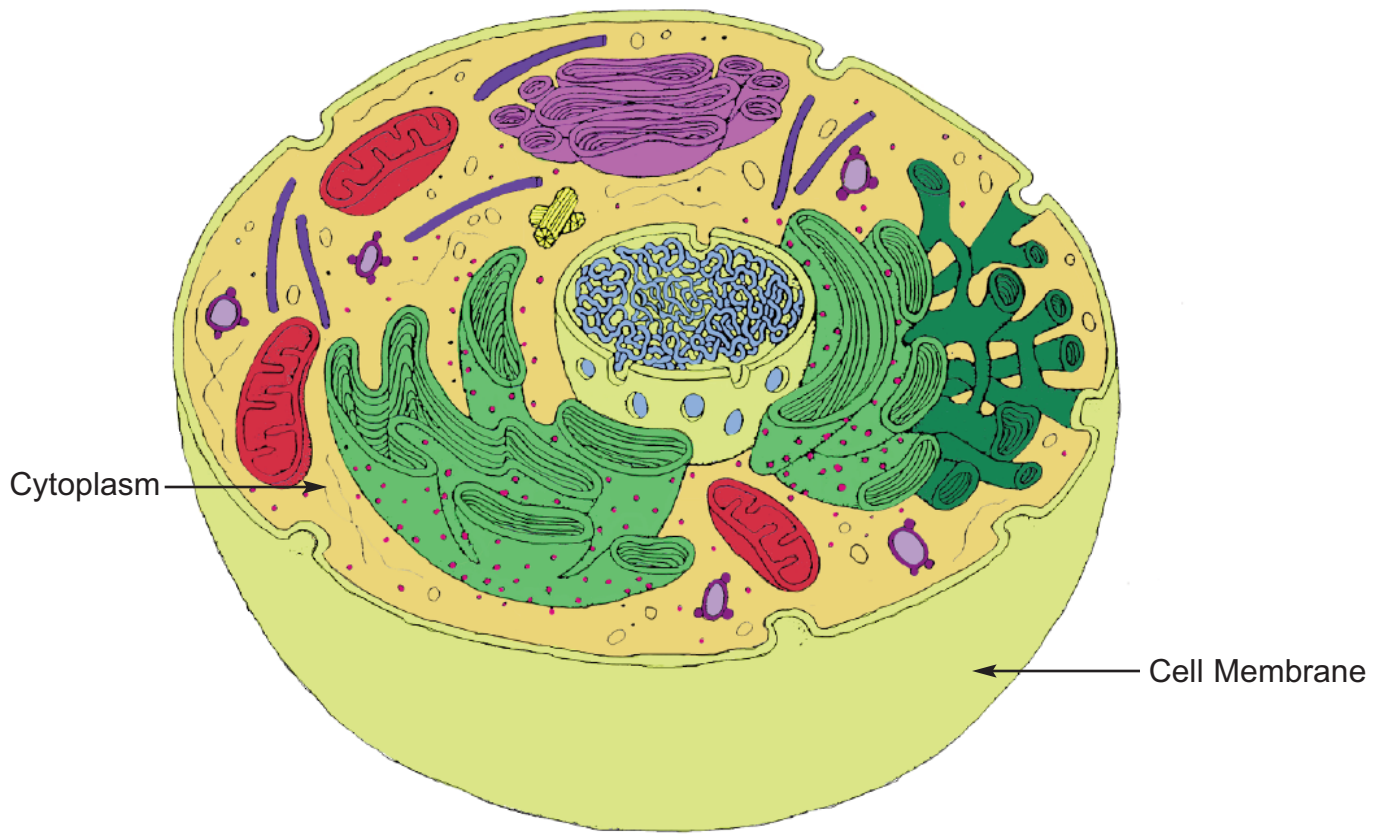
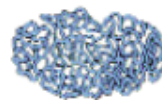


The Animal Cell



Nucleus

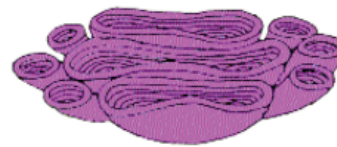


Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA)

The organelles and other structures:



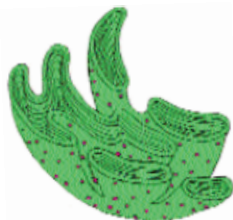
Mitochondria



Golgi Bodies



Ribosomes



Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)



Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)

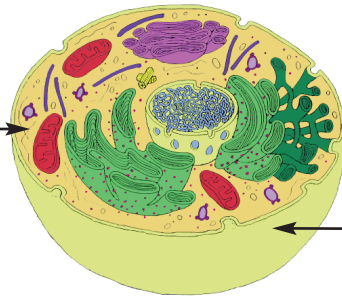


Lysosome



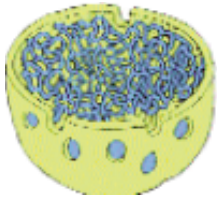
Microtubule

The **cytoplasm** is the liquid environment of the cell. It is made mostly of water.

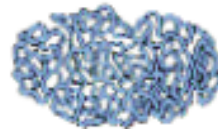


The **cell membrane** covers the surface of the cell and helps to give the cell its shape. It also controls what enters and exits the cell.

The genetic material:



The **nucleus** is the storage center of the DNA. The nucleus is separated from the rest of the cell by a nuclear membrane.



Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) contains the instructions cells follow to carry out life functions.

What do the organelles and other structures do?



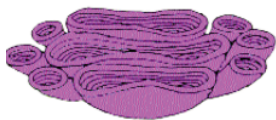
The mighty **mitochondria** produce energy for the cell.



Rough endoplasmic reticulum (ER) is a pathway for molecules that travel through the cell. It is called rough because there are many ribosomes on its surface.



Ribosomes make proteins. There are millions of ribosomes in an average human cell.



Golgi bodies package proteins that are sent out of the cell.



Smooth endoplasmic reticulum (ER) is also a pathway in the cell. It is called smooth because there are no ribosomes on its surface.



Microtubules help to support the cell's structure.



Lysosomes are trash compactors of the cell. They store and break down materials from the cell.