NUCLEUS Contains the cell's DNA.	**NUCLEOLUS** The site where DNA is concentrated when making ribosomal RNA. (Center of the nucleus.)
Cell MEMBRANE The cell's outer boundary that covers a cell's surface and acts as a barrier between the outside and inside of the cell.	**MITOCHONDRIA** The organelle that transfers energy from organic molecules to ATP. (Powerhouse of the cell)
RIBOSOMES Small, spherical organelles that are responsible for making protein.	**CYTOPLASM** The part of the cell within the plasma membrane that includes the fluid, cytoskeleton, and organelles (except the nucleus).
SMOOTH ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM Lacks ribosomes and helps to build lipids.	**ROUGH ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM** A system of interconnected, flattened sacs covered with ribosomes; produces phospholipids and proteins.

GOLGI APPARATUS A set of flattened, membrane-bound sacs that serves as the packaging and distribution center of the cell.	**LYSOSOMES** Vesicles that bud from the Golgi apparatus that contain the cell's digestive enzymes.
CELL WALL A rigid layer that lies outside the plasma membrane. (Found in prokaryotes, fungi, and plant cells.)	**CYTOSKELETON** Network of thin tubes and filaments that crisscross the cytoplasm; they give shape to the cell from the inside.
CHLOROPLASTS Organelles that use light energy to make carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water.	**VACUOLE** A large, fluid-filled organelle that stores water as well as enzymes, metabolic wastes, and other materials.