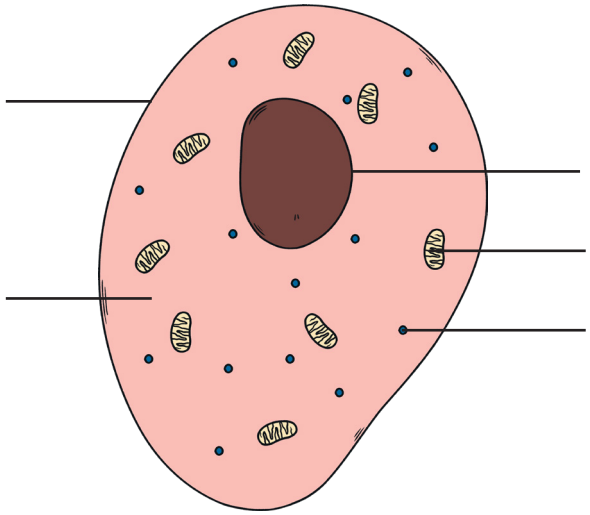
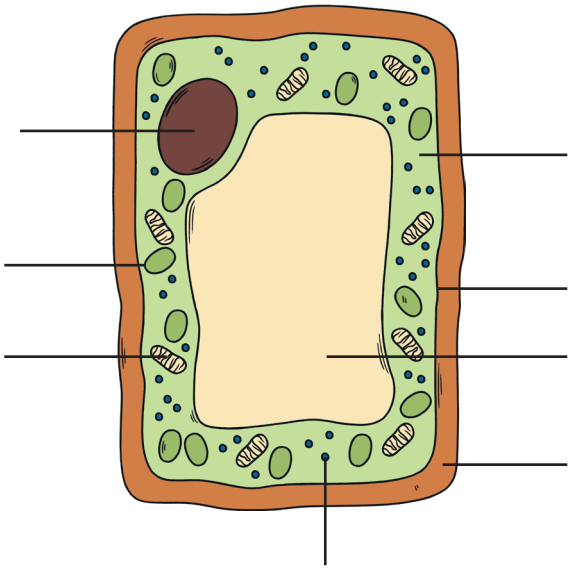
Sub-Cellular Structures

Label the sub-cellular structures in the diagrams below.

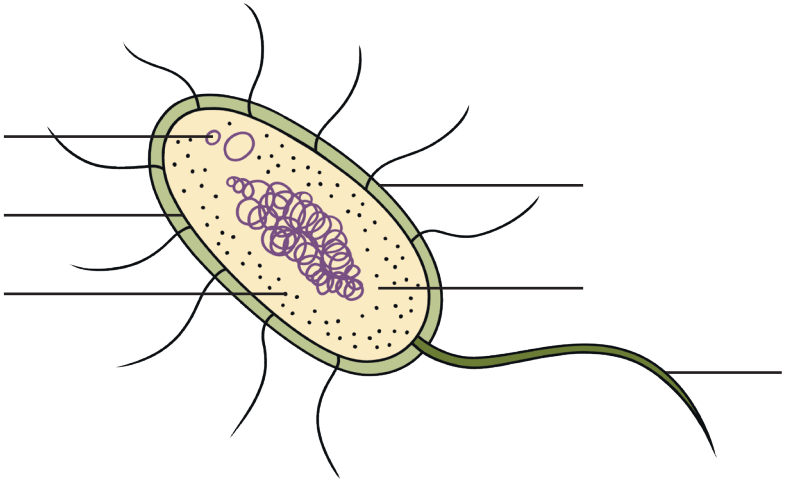
Animal Cell



Plant Cell



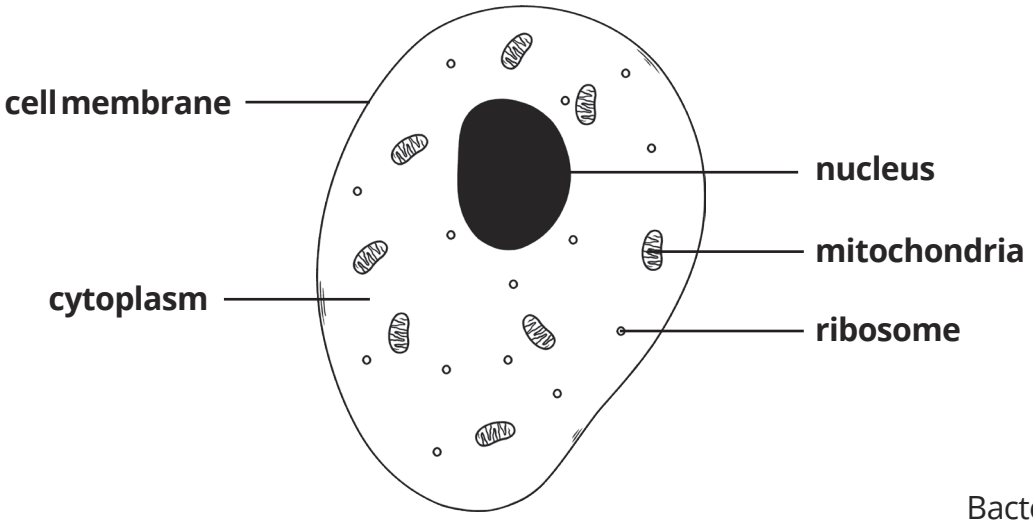
Bacterial Cell



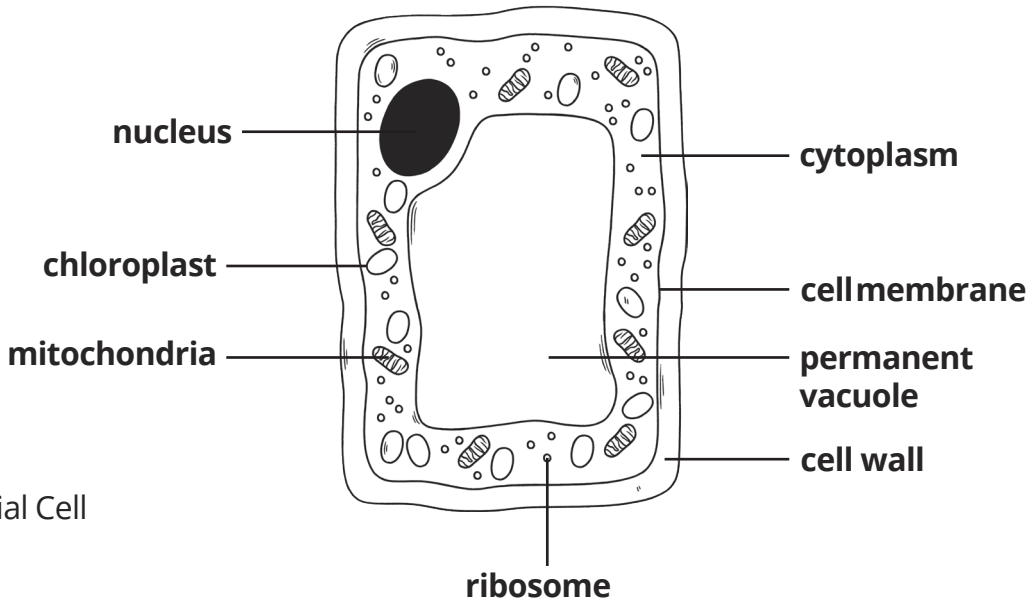
Sub-Cellular Structure	Where is it Found? (✓ or ✗)			What is its Function?
	Animal	Plant	Bacteria	
cell membrane				
cell wall				
chloroplast				
cytoplasm				
flagellum				
mitochondria				
nucleus				
permanent vacuole				
plasmid				
ribosome				

Sub-Cellular Structures **Answers**

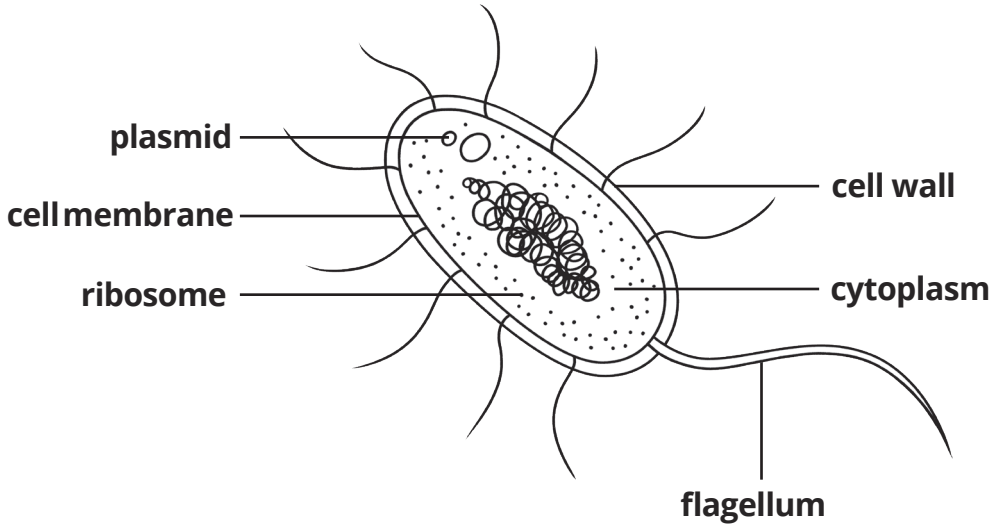
Animal Cell



Plant Cell



Bacterial Cell



Sub-Cellular Structures **Answers**

Sub-Cellular Structure	Where is it Found? (✓ or ✗)			What is its Function?
	Animal	Plant	Bacteria	
cell membrane	✓	✓	✓	**The cell membrane controls the movement of substances into and out of the cell.**
cell wall	✗	✓	✓	**The rigid cell wall helps to strengthen the cell and provides support for the plant.**
chloroplast	✗	✓	✗	**Chloroplasts contain a green pigment called chlorophyll, which absorbs light energy for photosynthesis.**
cytoplasm	✓	✓	✓	**The cytoplasm is a jelly-like substance that fills the cell and is where most chemical reactions occur. In bacterial cells, DNA is found free in the cytoplasm.**
flagellum	✗	✗	✓	**The flagellum is a tail-like structure that allows the bacteria to move around.**
mitochondria	✓	✓	✗	**Mitochondria contain the enzymes needed for aerobic respiration, which releases energy for the cell.**
nucleus	✓	✓	✗	**The nucleus controls the activities of the cell. It contains genetic material (DNA), which is packaged into structures called chromosomes.**
permanent vacuole	✗	✓	✗	**The vacuole is filled with cell sap to keep the cell rigid to support the plant.**
plasmid	✗	✗	✓	**Plasmids are small rings of DNA that code for specific features, such as antibiotic resistance.**
ribosome	✓	✓	✓	**The ribosomes carry out protein synthesis using the genetic code from DNA.**