1. Print out copy of 3 part cards and control cards
   Laminate for durability.
   Cut apart description and labels from 3 part cards.

2. As an introductory lesson, students can match the correct picture to the control card and then find the label and description that matches the correct picture. *** Students can actually place the picture on top of the picture, description on top of the description and label on top of the label in the introductory phase.

3. For more advanced work, student keeps control cards facing down and then matches the description and label to the picture without the assistance of the control card. After all pictures, descriptions, and labels are matched, student checks work with control cards.
Projections ("tiny hairs") from the cell, designed to move the cell or substances around the cell.

Inside these organelles, sugar breaks apart as it reacts with oxygen. This releases carbon dioxide, water, and a lot of energy. They are often called the "powerhouses" of the cell.

cilia

mitochondrion
This organelle is a system of tubes and membranes that twist and turn through the cell which create passages for materials to pass through. It helps manufacture proteins and lipids which aide in the building of the cell membrane.

This organelle is a system of tubes and membranes that twist and turn through the cell which create passages for materials to pass through. It also has ribosomes attached to it which allows it to aide in protein synthesis.

smooth endoplasmic reticulum

rough endoplasmic reticulum
This organelle contains DNA and controls many functions of the cell by controlling protein synthesis.

The membrane that surrounds the nucleus.

nucleus

nuclear membrane
A membrane-bound sac filled with fluid that stores water, food, waste, and other substances in which the cell processes.

This small, ball-shaped organelle is more common in animal cells than plant cells. It assists in breaking down nutrients and old cell parts.

vacuole

lysosome
These organelles assemble proteins which allow the cell to perform chemical reactions.

A thin, flexible covering made of fat and protein that surrounds a cell. It allows water, food, and gases to enter a cell and wastes to leave a cell.

ribosomes

cell membrane
This is a jellylike material between the cell membrane and nucleus in which the organelles are located.

This organelle is a system of membranes which receives proteins and then packages the proteins and carbohydrates in order to be "shipped" outside the cell.

**cytoplasm**

**Golgi body or Golgi apparatus**
This organelle produces ribosomal RNA and is located inside the nucleus.

The area in the cell where microtubules are produced.

nucleolus

centrosome
This organelle is like a conveyor belt inside of a cell. They move vesicles, granules, organelles and chromosomes by using attachment proteins.
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