Vesicle – These are organelles composed of a lipid bilayer. They transport materials from one place to another. They also function in metabolism and enzyme storage. They have a completely self-contained environment which differs from the inside of the cell.

Plasma membrane – The plasma membrane consists of both lipids and proteins. The core structure of the membrane is the phospholipid bilayer. This forms a barrier between two aqueous compartments; these compartments are in and outside the cell. These proteins in the phospholipid bilayer have specific functions of the plasma membrane. This includes a transport of molecules and cell recognition.

Golgi apparatus – The Golgi apparatus processes and packages the macromolecules like proteins and lipids which synthesise the cell. It also produces lysosomes. It has the structure of membrane-bound sacs called cisternae.

Lysosome – The lysosome is involved in digestion and waste removal. They contain digestive enzymes which digest excess or 'worn out' organelles, food particles, bacteria and viruses. The lysosomes are surrounded by a membrane made up of phospholipids, which separate the external environment of the membrane from the inside of the lysosome.

Centrioles - Centrioles are in animal cells. They assist in the process of mitosis and meiosis. Centrioles are made up of nine groups of arranged microtubules in the nucleus. Centrioles are found in pairs and move towards the opposite ends of the nucleus, when cell division occurs. When it occurs, there are groups of mitotic spindle attached to the centrioles.



http://1.bp.blogspot.com/- LRuvKBWnaY/UFwz-MKLbrI/AAAAAAAAOY/2Dz tjOuba4/s1600/Electron+microscopic+structure+of+an+animal+cell.jpg

			tissue cells which have a centrally located nucleus.
Smooth muscle	Smooth muscle fibres are small and tapered with the ends reducing in size, in contrast to the cylindrical shape of skeletal muscle. Each smooth muscle fibre has a single centrally located nucleus.	Contractions of smooth muscle constrict the vessels they surround. In the digestive system the action of smooth muscle helps move food along the gastrointestinal tract whilst breaking the food down further. Smooth muscle also moves fluids through the body and to the elimination of indigestible matter from the gastrointestinal system.	Smooth muscle fibres are small and tapered with the ends reducing in size, in contrast to the cylindrical shape of skeletal muscle.
Cardiac muscle	Cardiac muscle fibres are striated, branched and have a single central nucleus. The fibres are attached at their ends to adjoining fibres by thick plasma membranes called intercalated discs.	Pumps blood through the heart. Alternate contraction and relaxation of cardiac muscle pumps.	Cardiac muscle have intercalated discs, unlike smooth and skeletal muscle. Both cardiac and smooth muscle have a single contral nucleus.

Lungs:



At the end of each alveolar duct there are a number of sac-like structures called alveoli, it is within