

Mitochondrion - The location of the reactions of aerobic respiration, providing energy for the cell in the form of ATP.

Ribosomes - The free-floating ribosomes synthesise proteins that are used within the cell

Cell membrane - A lipid bilayer that acts as a protective barrier for the cell. It contains chemical receptors and pores for the movement of ions and other molecules.

Cytoplasm - Where the chemical reactions of life, including respiration, occur. This is mostly made up of water, but also some proteins (i.e. enzymes for metabolic reactions).

Lysosomes - Membrane-bound vesicles that contain enzymes for intracellular digestion. It is important for cell defence, digesting harmful organisms and chemicals.

Vacuoles - Store water to increase cell turgor.

2.3.3 - Identify structures from 2.3.1 in electron micrographs of an animal cell

