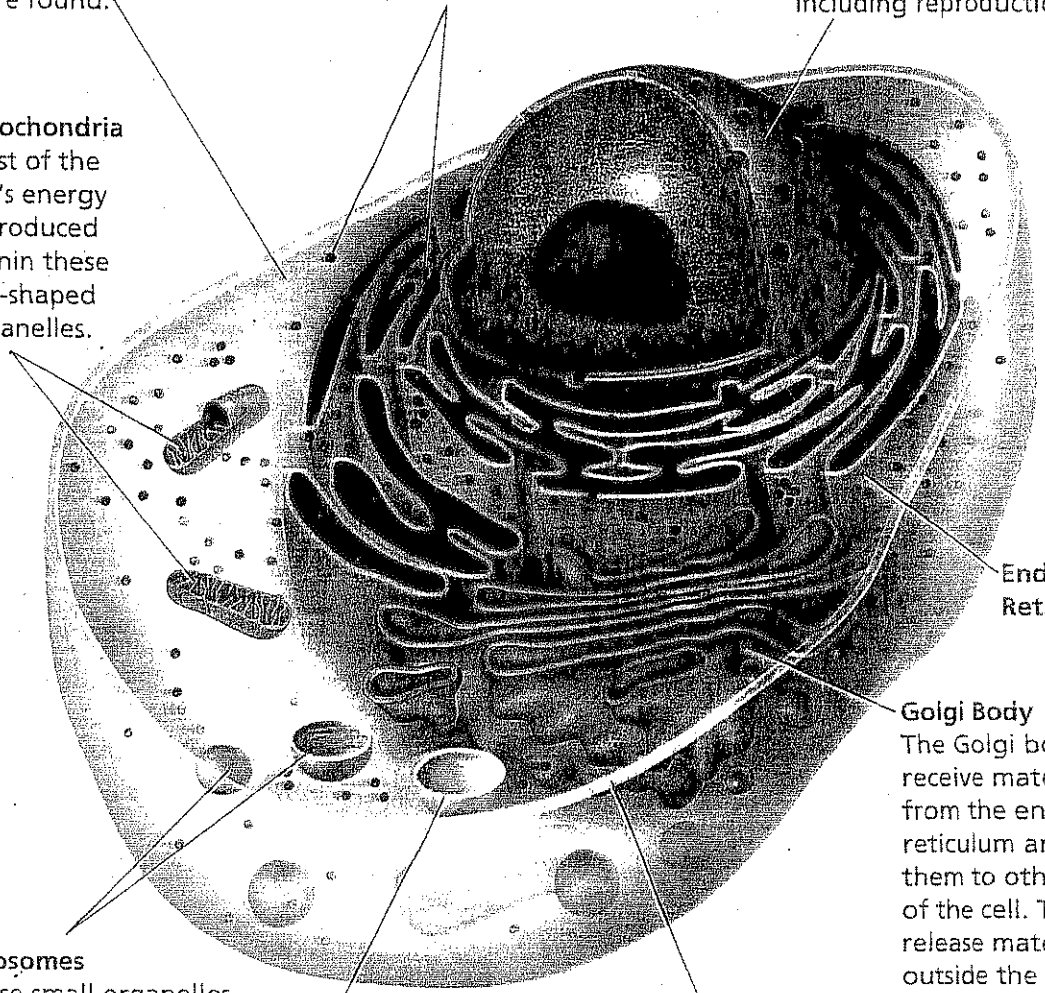


**Cytoplasm**  
The cytoplasm includes a gel-like fluid in which many different organelles are found.

**Ribosomes**  
These small structures function as factories to produce proteins. Ribosomes may be attached to the endoplasmic reticulum, or they may float in the cytoplasm.

**Nucleus**  
The nucleus directs all of the cell's activities, including reproduction.

**Mitochondria**  
Most of the cell's energy is produced within these rod-shaped organelles.



**Endoplasmic Reticulum**

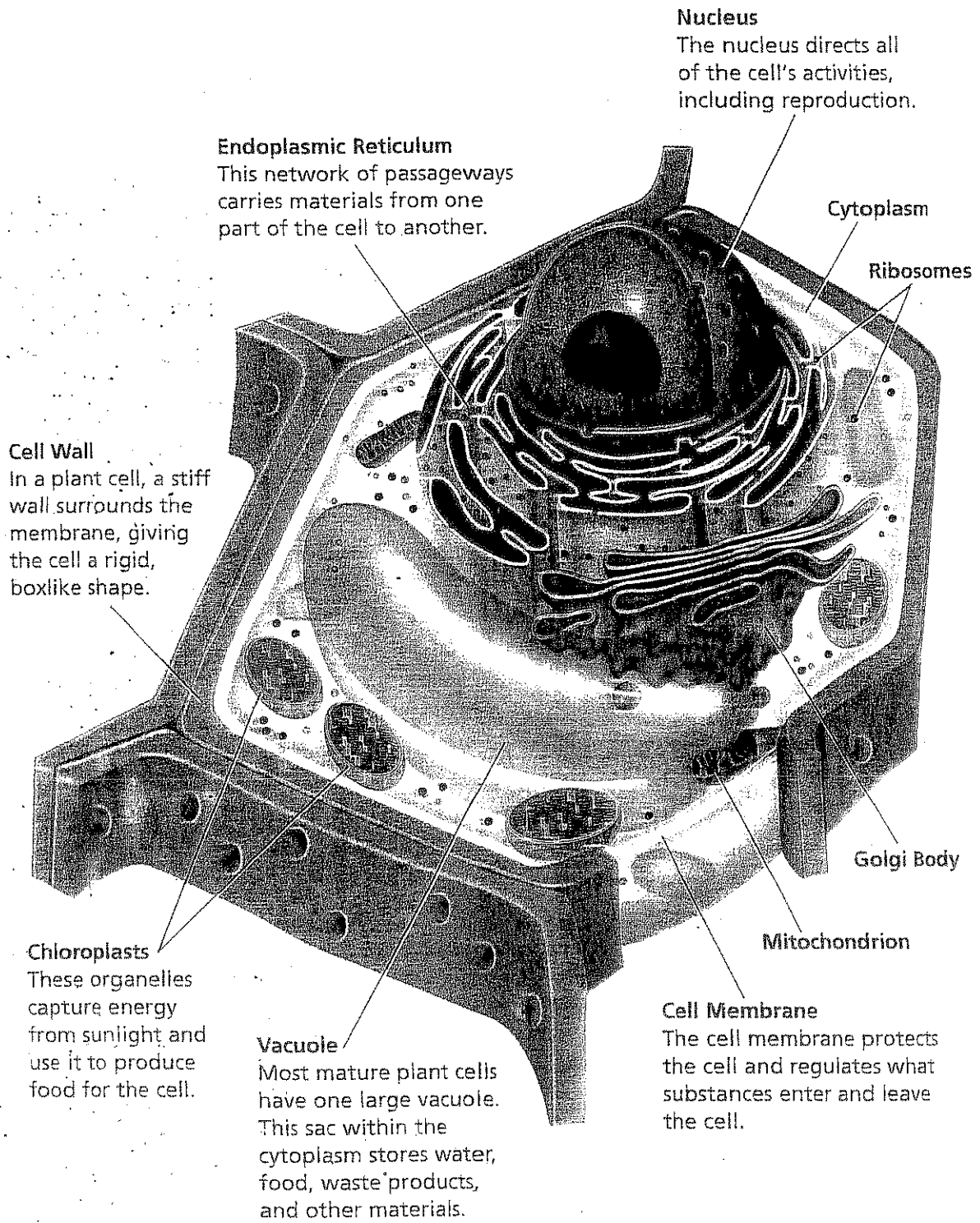
**Golgi Body**  
The Golgi bodies receive materials from the endoplasmic reticulum and send them to other parts of the cell. They also release materials outside the cell.

**Lysosomes**  
These small organelles contain chemicals that break down food particles and worn-out cell parts.

**Vacuole**  
Some animal cells have vacuoles that store food, water, waste, and other materials.

**Cell Membrane**  
Since an animal cell does not have a cell wall, the cell membrane forms a barrier between the cytoplasm and the environment outside the cell.

**Animal Cell**



**Plant Cell**