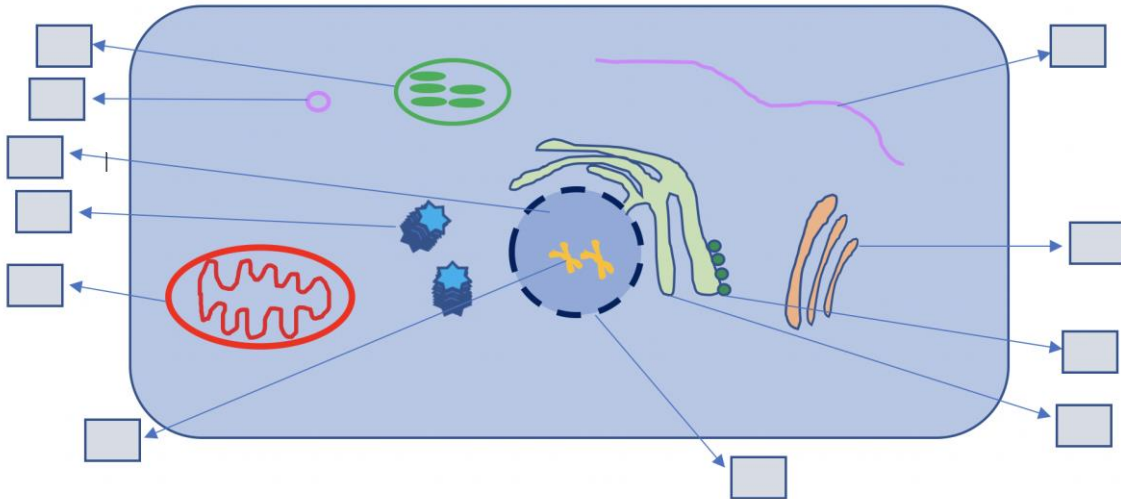


CLIL - Content and language integrated learning*

The cell - correctly label the organelles using the descriptions.



- (A) The **nucleus** houses DNA (the hereditary material) as well as various proteins and the nucleolus.
- (B) The **nuclear membrane** contains pores that enable the exchange of substances, especially the transport of RNA.
- (C) The **DNA** is the place where the genetic information is stored. Here you can see the chromosomes.
- (D) The **endoplasmic reticulum** (ER) is an organelle made up of flat sacs that are connected to the nucleus of the cell. The ER is available in two versions. One is the smooth ER and the other is the rough ER. The smooth ER is responsible for the detoxification of the cell, the rough ER is the carrier of the ribosomes, i.e. those places where protein synthesis takes place.
- (E) **Ribosomes** are tiny organelles that contain RNA and specific proteins within the cytoplasm. Within the cell, ribosomes are directly involved in the manufacture of proteins by using their RNA and amino acids. This process involves decoding the information contained in the mRNA and using amino acids to produce the required proteins.
- (F) **Chloroplasts** contain the pigment chlorophyll that captures energy from sunlight for photosynthesis. Therefore, the chloroplast is the site of photosynthesis (the process through which plants produce food)
- (G) **Mitochondria** are among the largest organelles. They consist of two membranes, the inner membrane being strongly folded (cristae). It is the task of the mitochondria to break down glucose into CO₂ and H₂O with the help of oxygen and to gain energy in the form of ATP.
- (H) The **Golgi apparatus** is the place where the proteins are finished. Protein subunits are put together and packaged for transport.
- (I) **Actin filaments**, also called microfilaments, are linear protein polymers that, together with microtubules and intermediate filaments, are an important part of the cytoskeleton of a cell.
- (J) The **centrosome** or centromer controls the mitotic spindle and thus the division process of the cells.
- (K) **Lybsosomes** are cell organelles in eukaryotes that contain enzymes with which they break down foreign substances or the body's own substances. It is also called the cell's stomach.

*Mit dem neuen Lehrplan ist das Thema des integrativen Fremdsprachenlernens (Content and Language Integrated Learning – CLIL) als Unterrichtsmethode in die allgemeinen didaktischen Grundsätze sowie in die schulautonomen Lehrplanbestimmungen aufgenommen worden. Mit unseren CLIL-Seiten wollen wir Sie dabei unterstützen, Englisch in den Unterricht einzubetten.