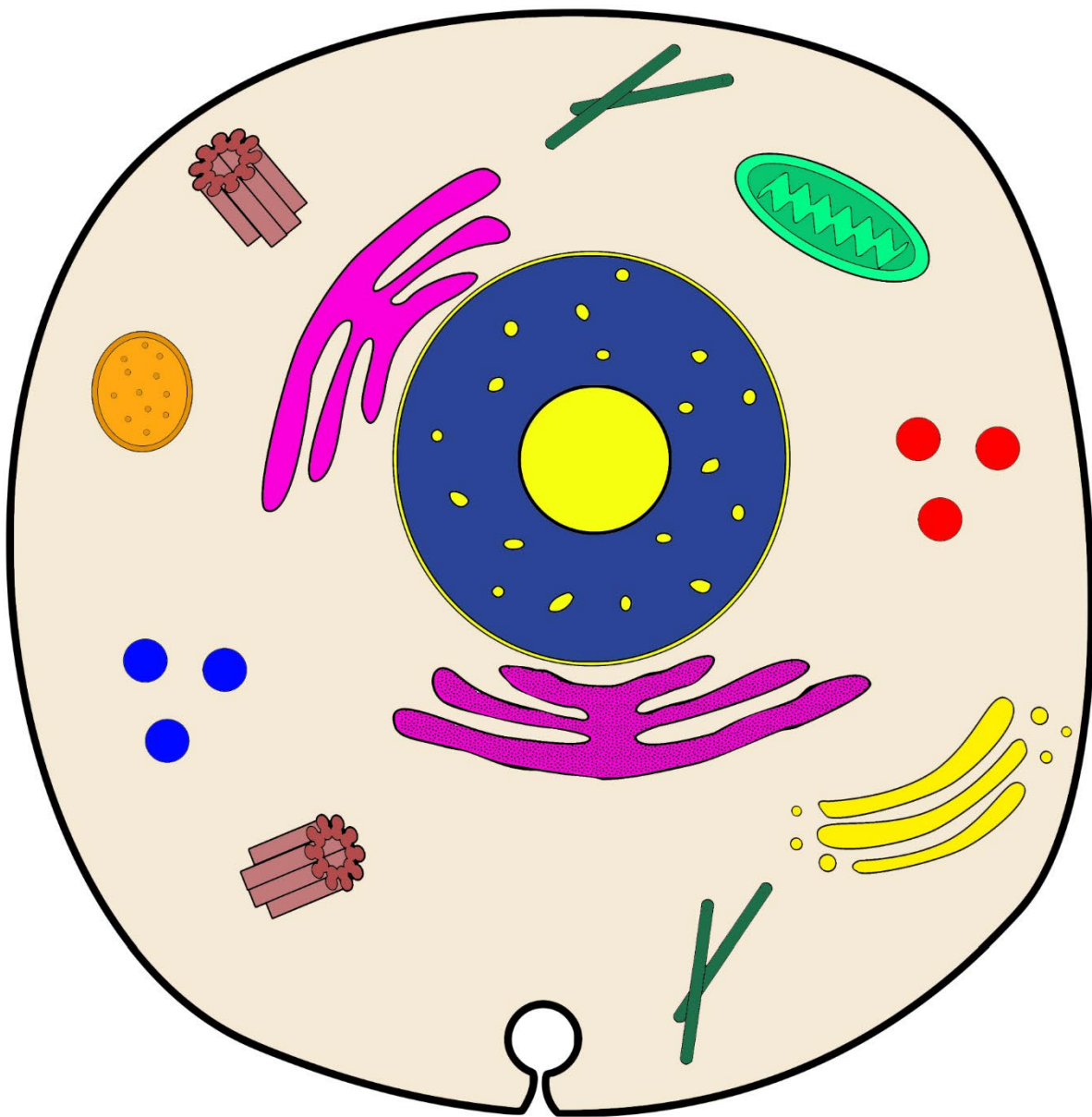


# COLORING WORKSHEETS





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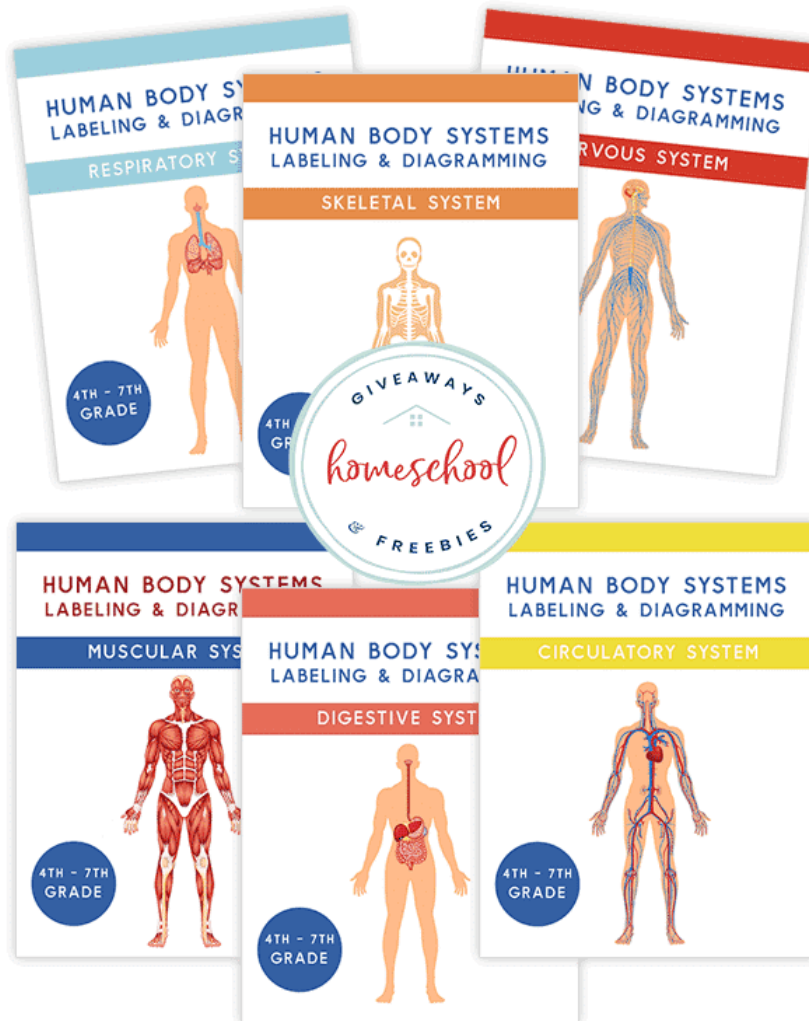
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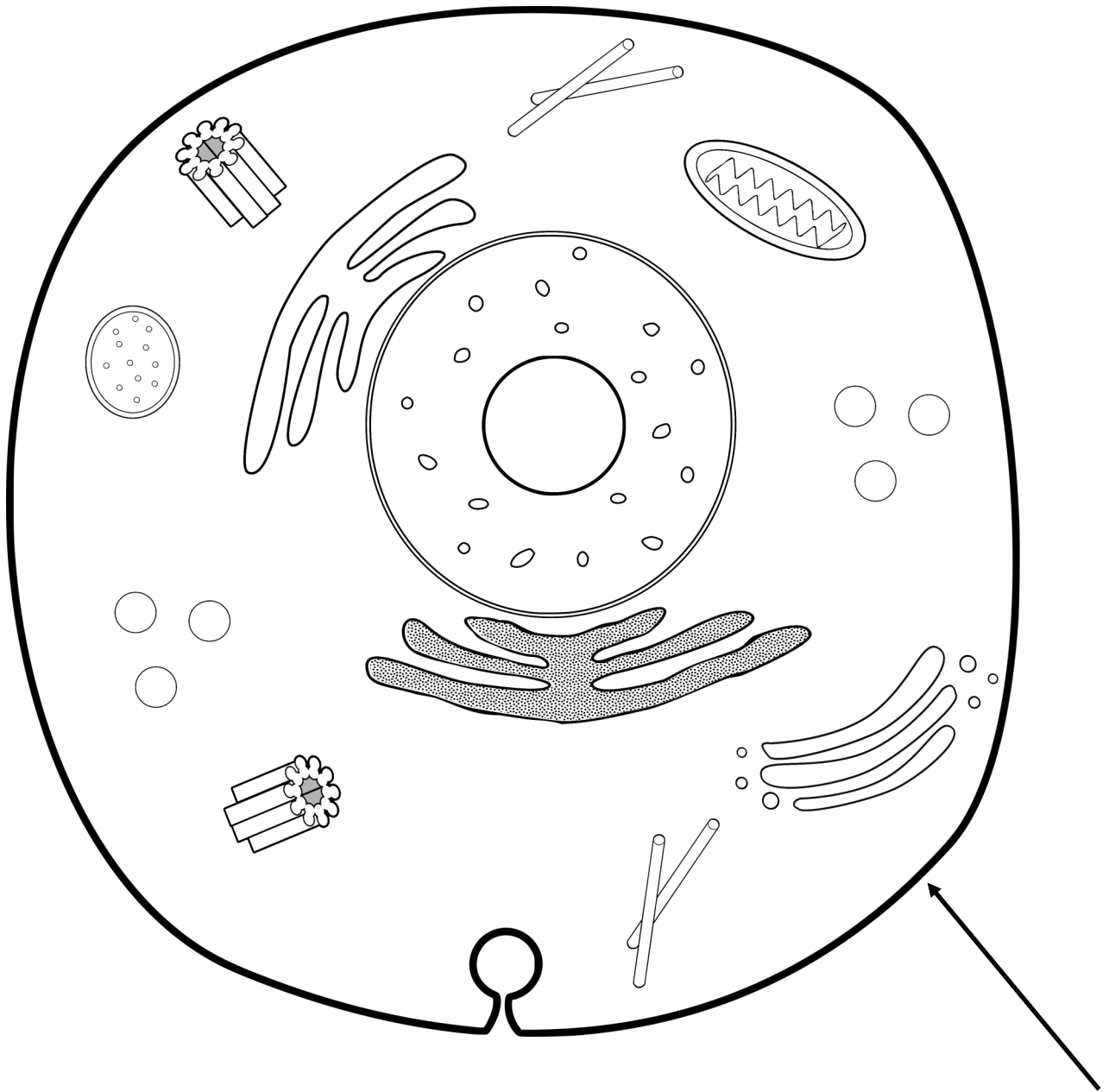
**NOTE:** The Cells Flash Cards include the same information as the coloring pages, but in a flashcard size so that students can color the cell flash cards. **You can download the flash cards in the subscriber library.**

## Additional Anatomy Resources

### HUMAN BODY SYSTEMS LABELING & DIAGRAMMING FREE INSTANT DOWNLOADS

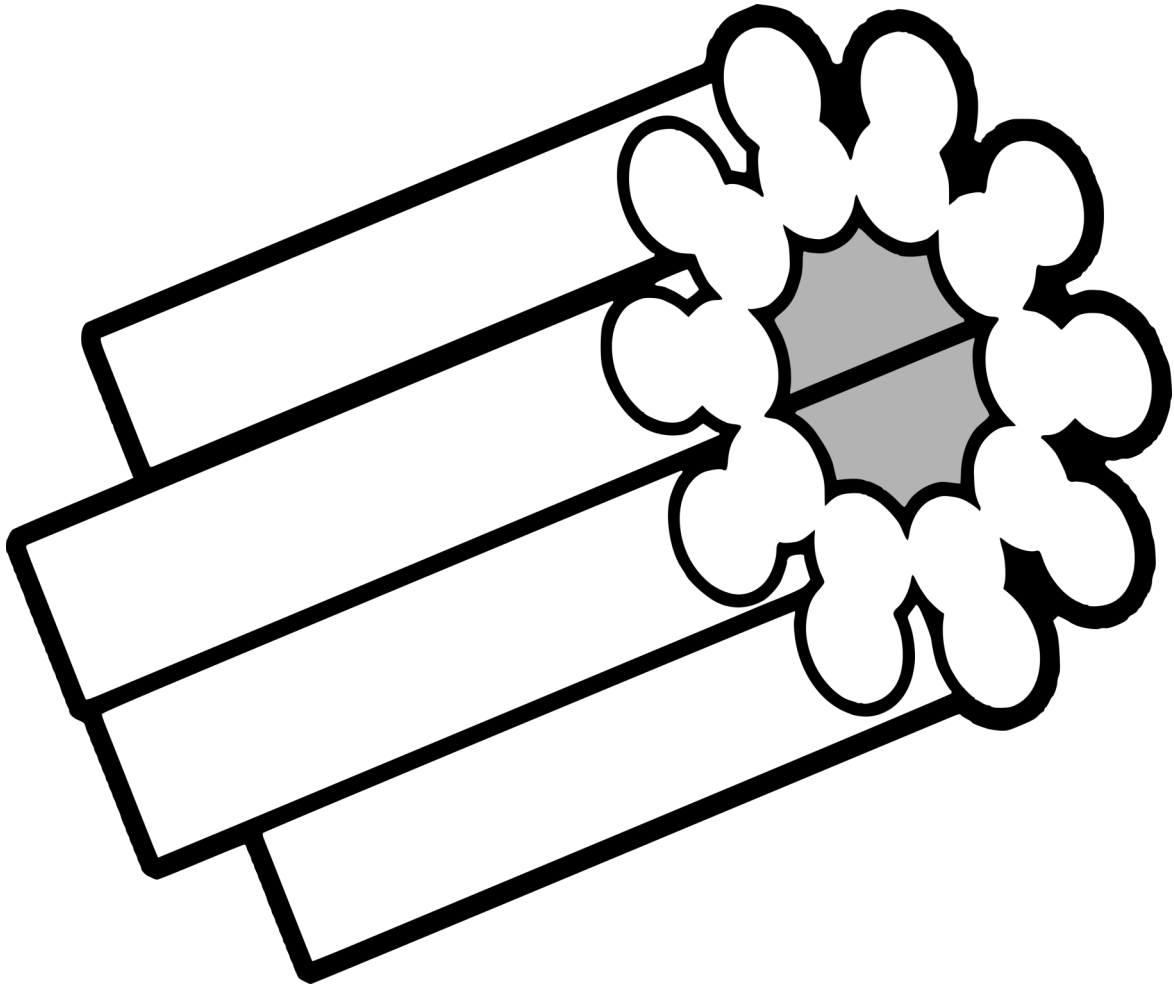


If you are learning about the human body in your homeschool, then these [FREE human anatomy resources](#) will be a great supplement to your science curriculum. You can find notebooking units, labeling and diagramming worksheets, copywork for practicing vocabulary, and more!



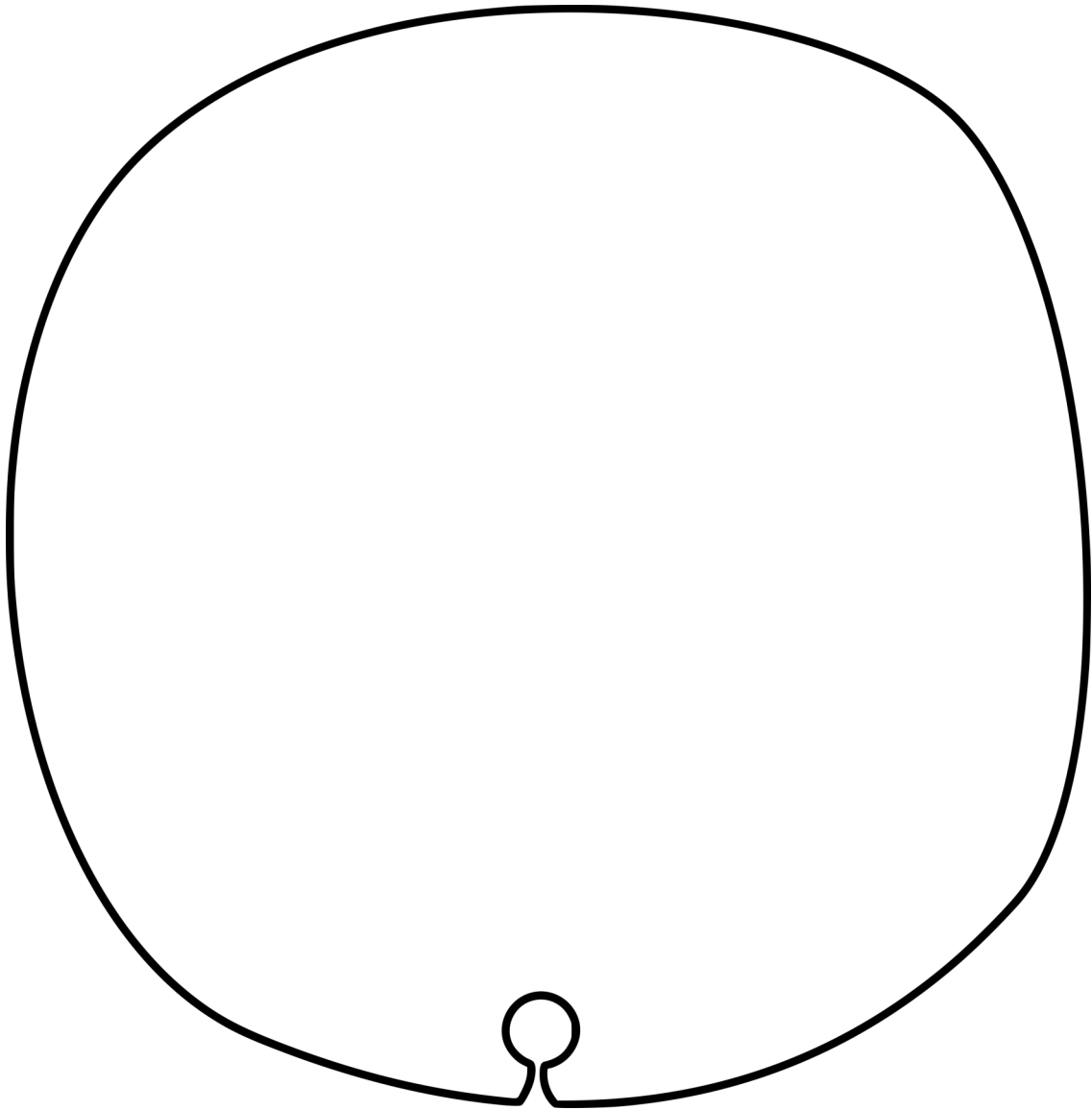
# Cell Membrane

Protective covering of the cell that allows substances such as nutrients in and allows others, such as waste, out



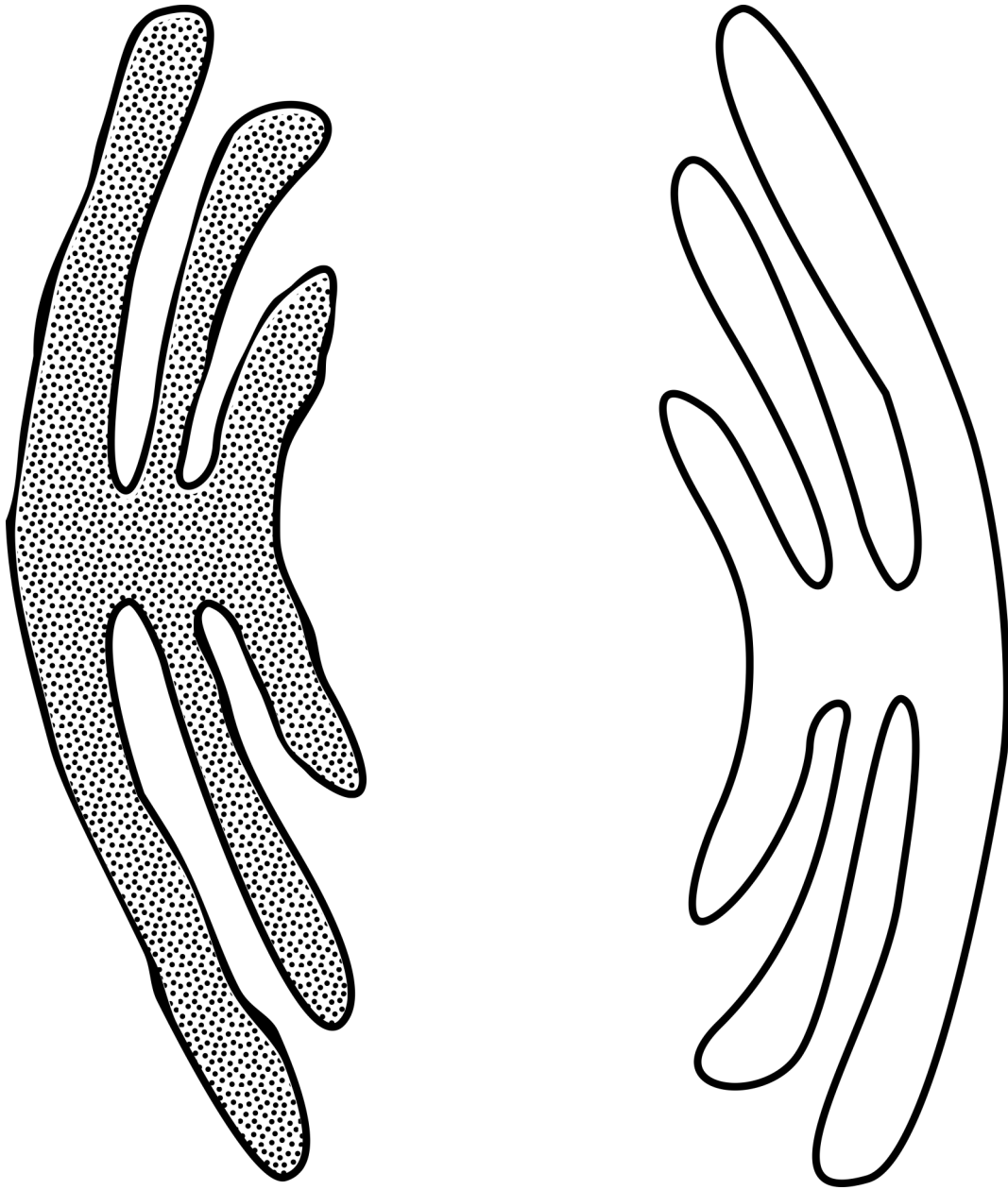
# Centrioles

Play a part in cell reproduction and often contribute  
to the cell's shape and support



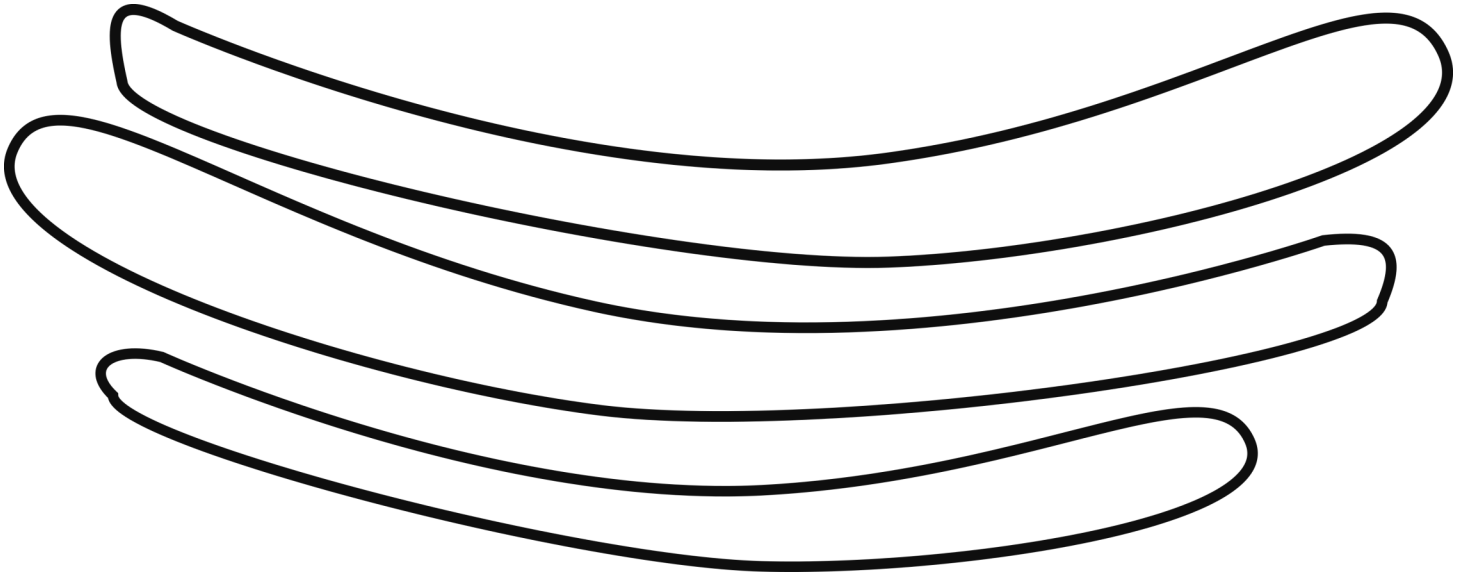
# Cytoplasm

Jellylike filling that holds the other parts of the cell and is made of water and chemicals



# Endoplasmic Reticulum

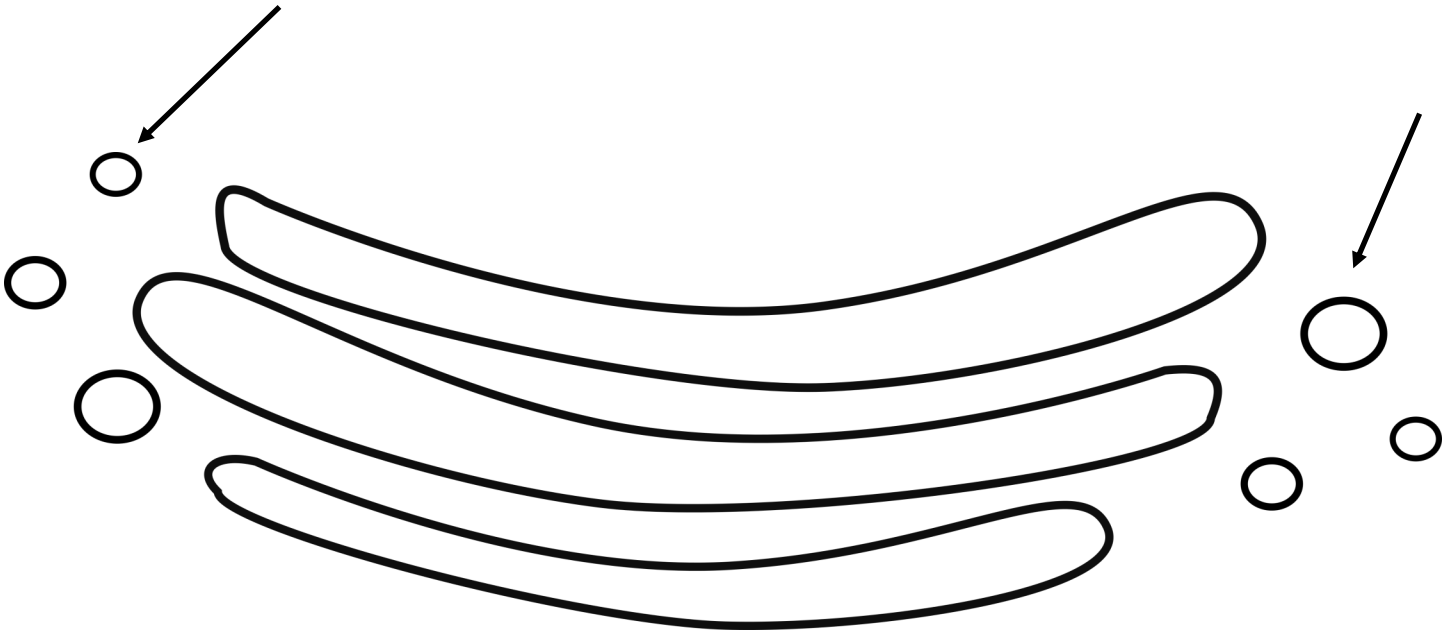
Pouches formed by membranes; some parts are smooth while others are rough due to ribosomes



# Golgi Apparatus

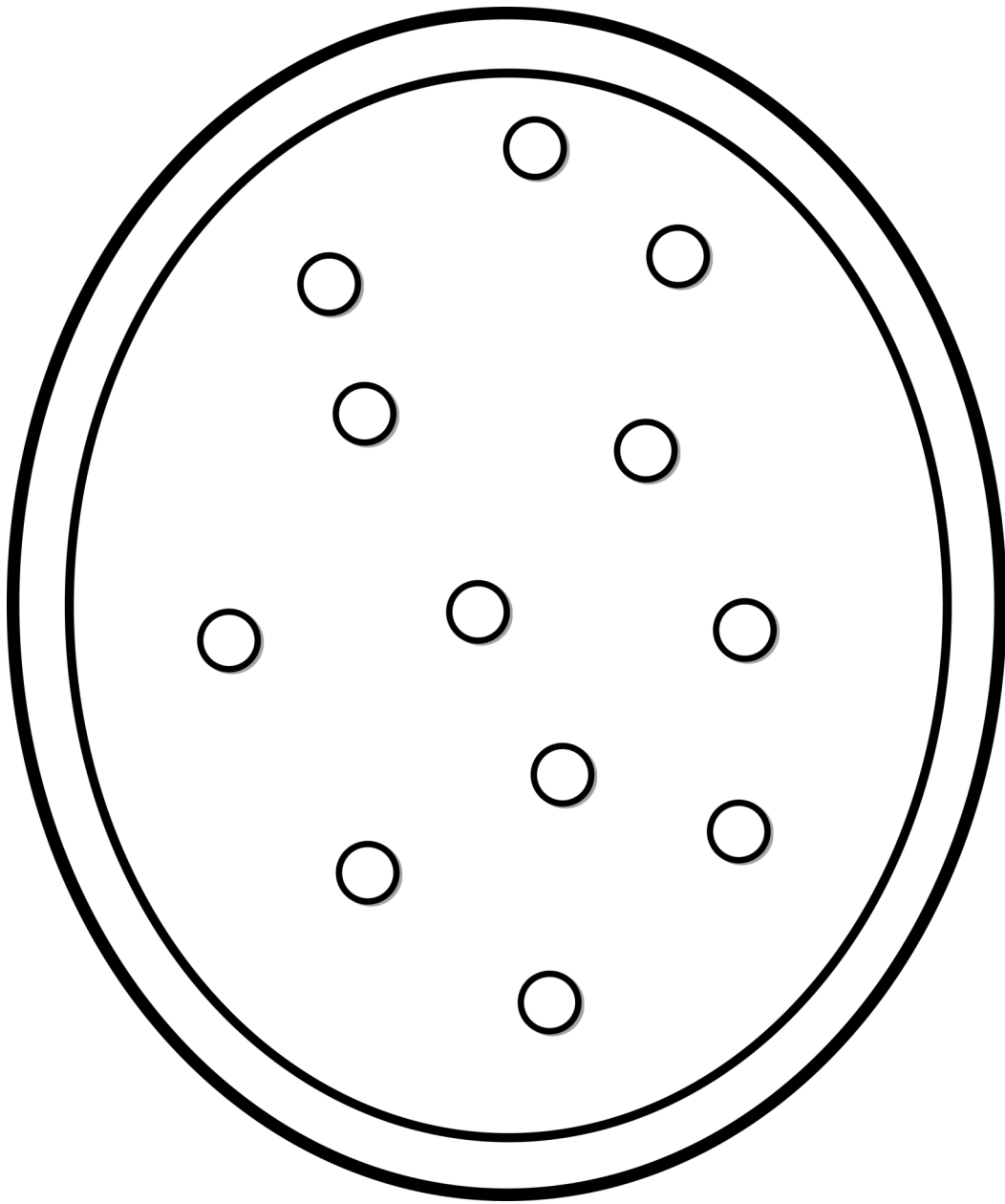
Number of flat membrane sacs responsible for processing and transporting proteins





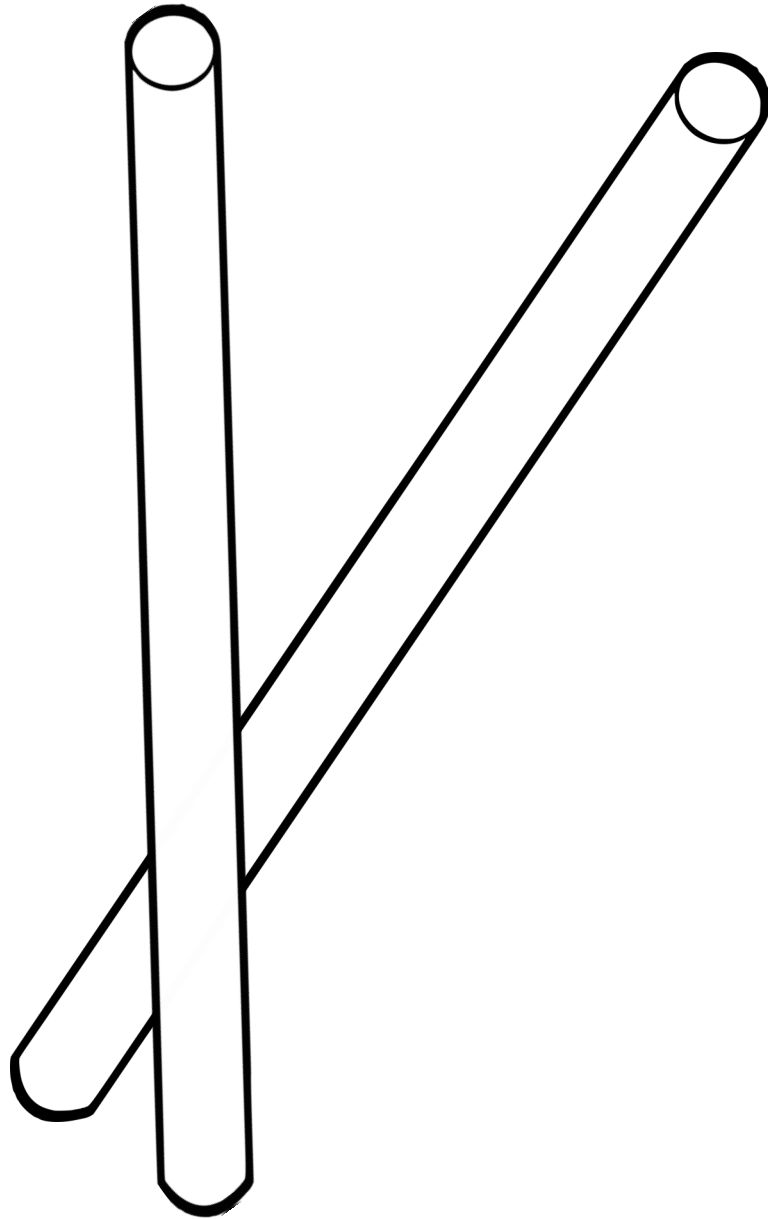
# Golgi Vesicles

Part of the Golgi apparatus; some carry proteins to the cell membrane while others store proteins



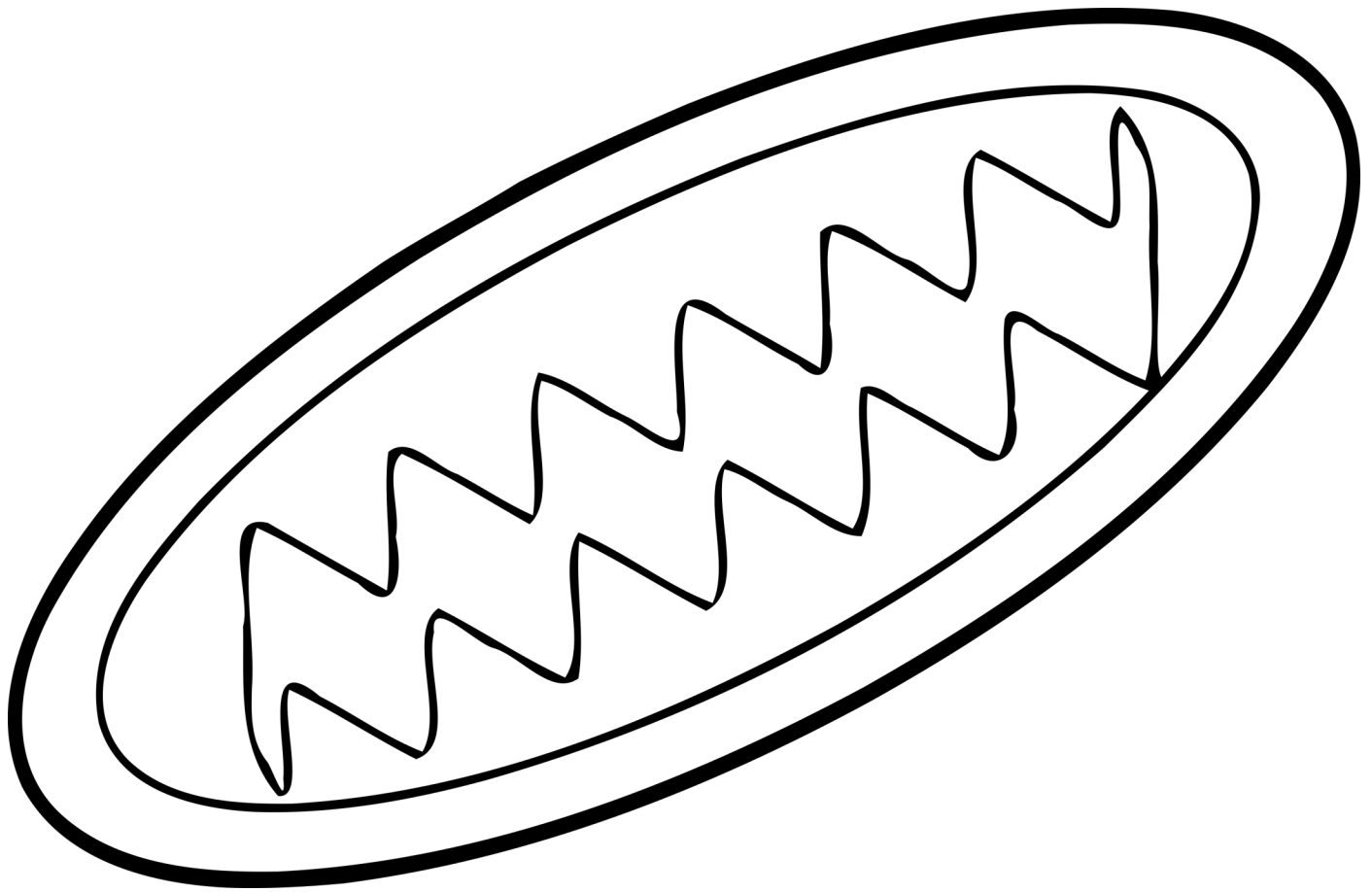
# **Lysosome**

Cell's digestion center; uses enzymes to digest food, broken parts of the cell, and other materials



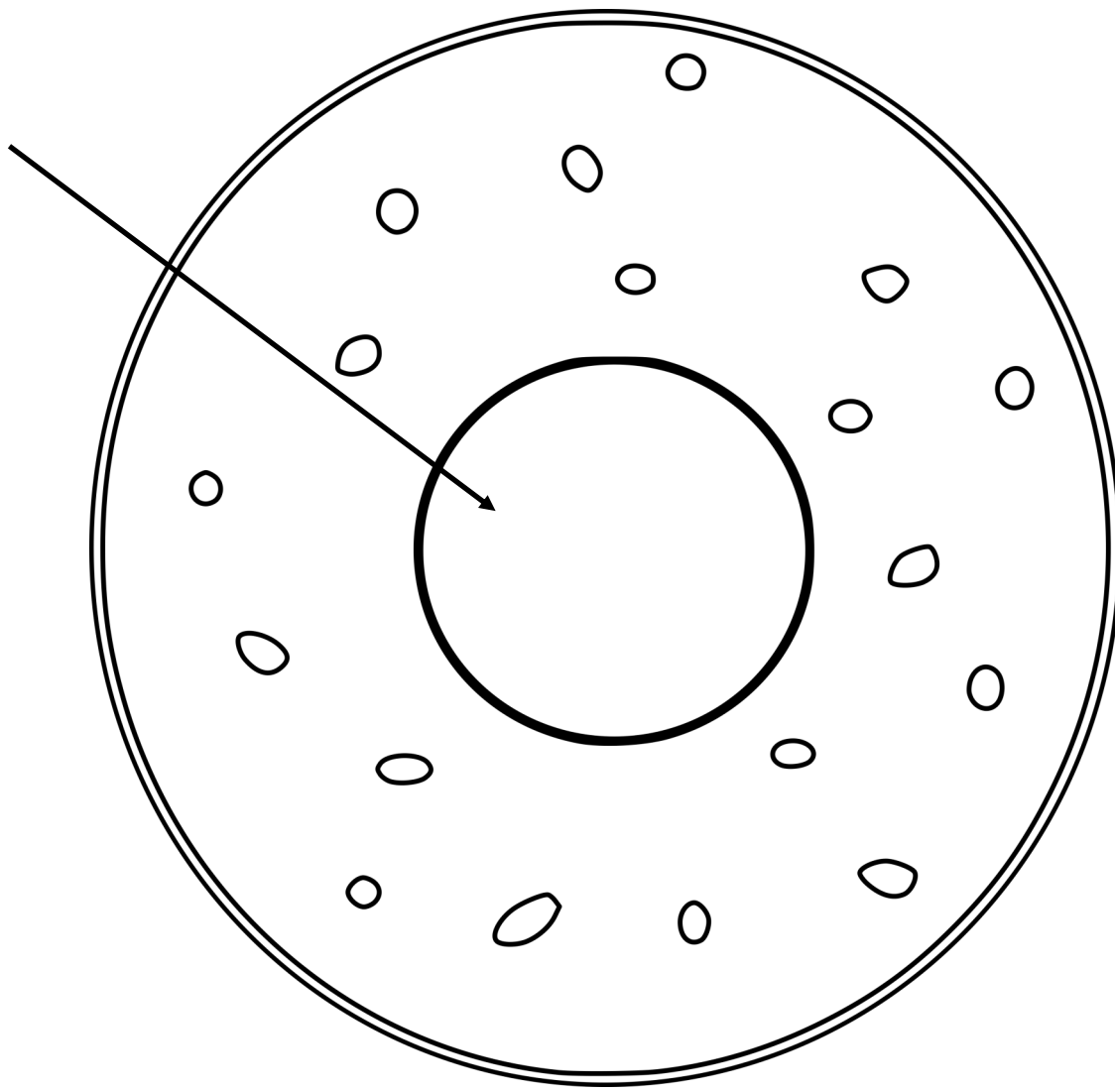
# Microtubules

Make up the flagella of certain cells,  
allowing them to move



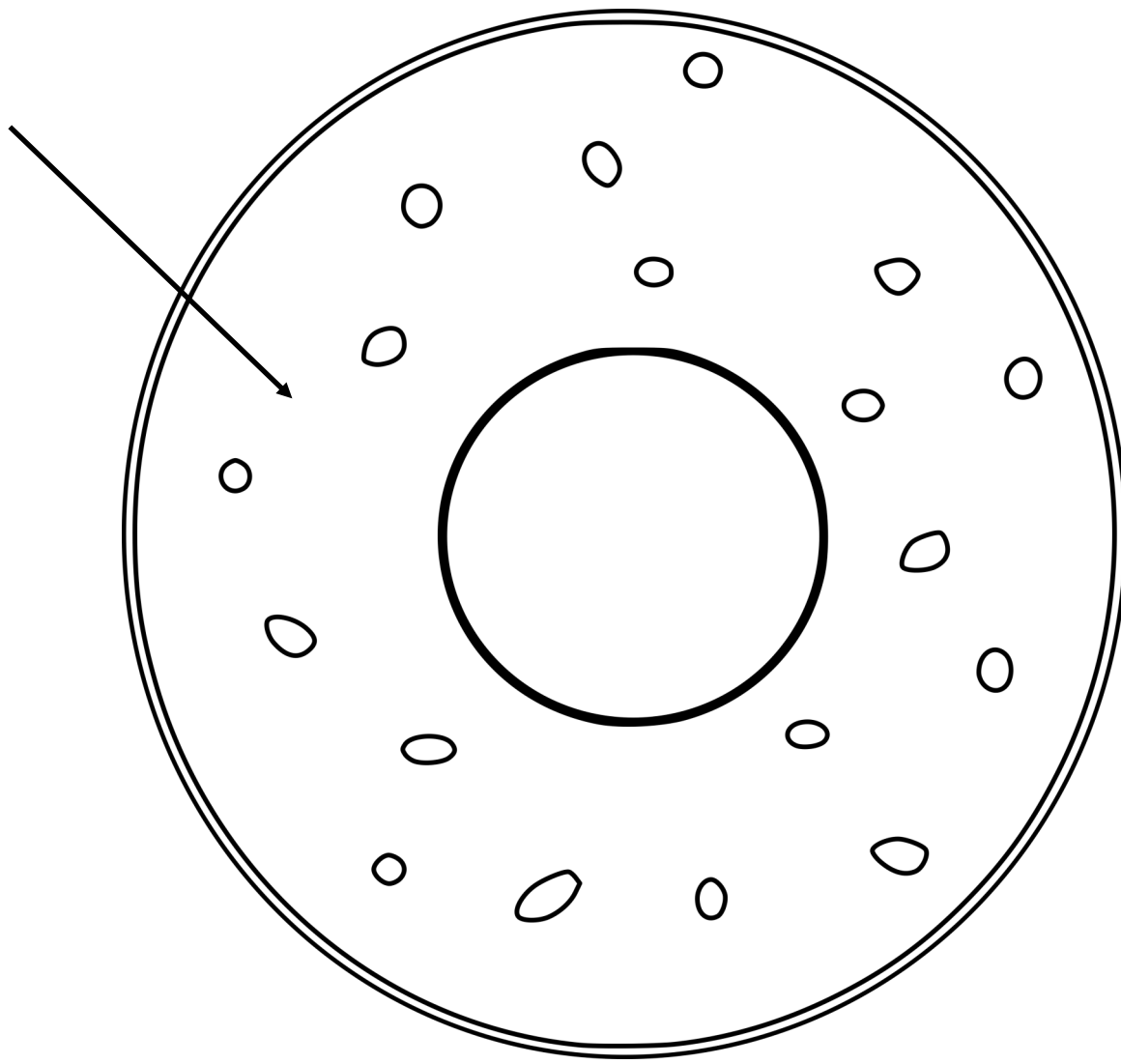
# Mitochondrion

Place where food is converted into  
energy for the cell



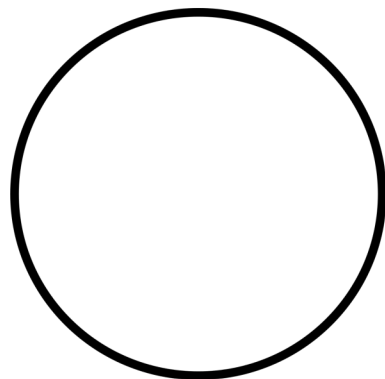
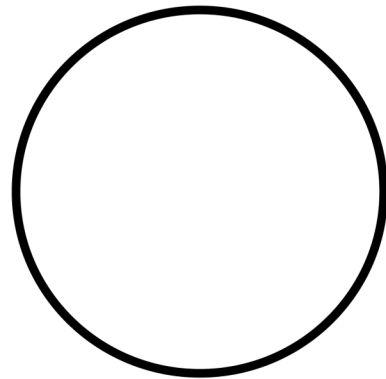
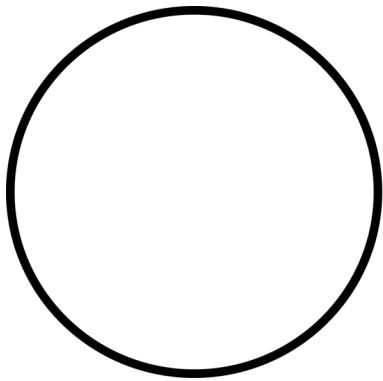
# Nucleolus

Found in the nucleus of some cells; contains proteins and RNA and helps create ribosomes



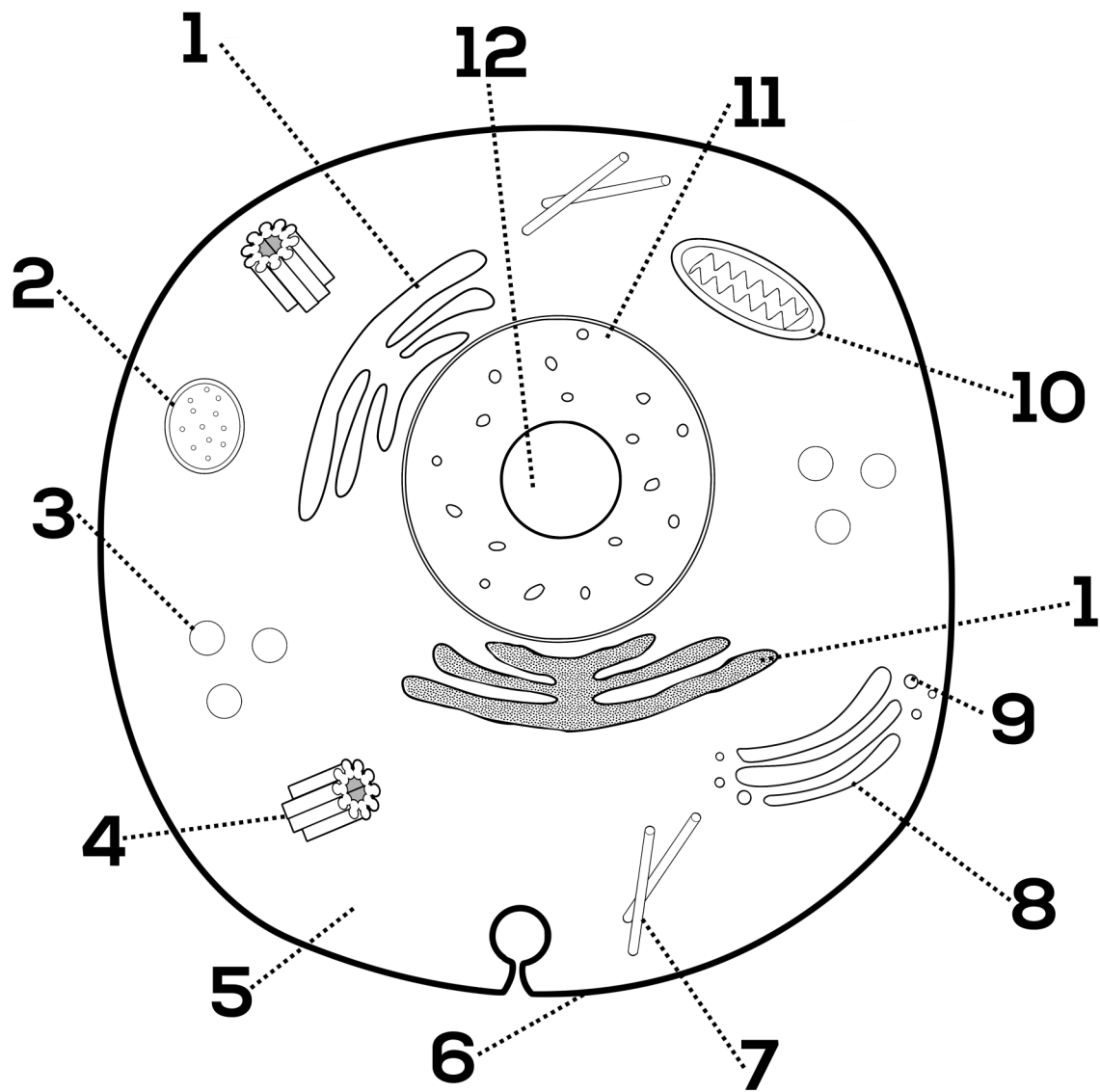
# Nucleus

Part of the cell that contains chromosomes and controls all activity for the cell



# Ribosome

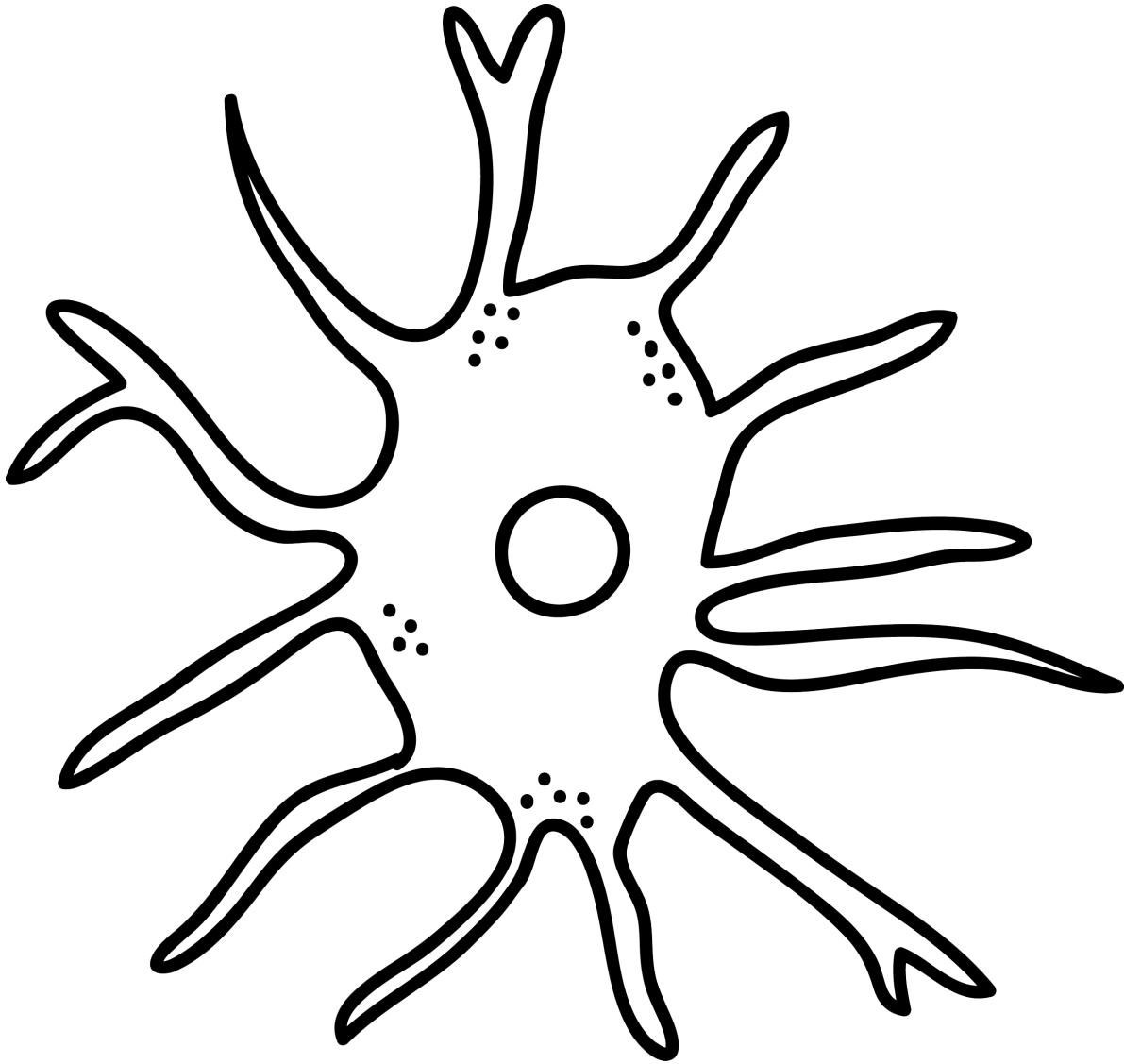
Part of the cell responsible  
for building proteins



Label the parts of the cell shown above. Color the cell if you wish.

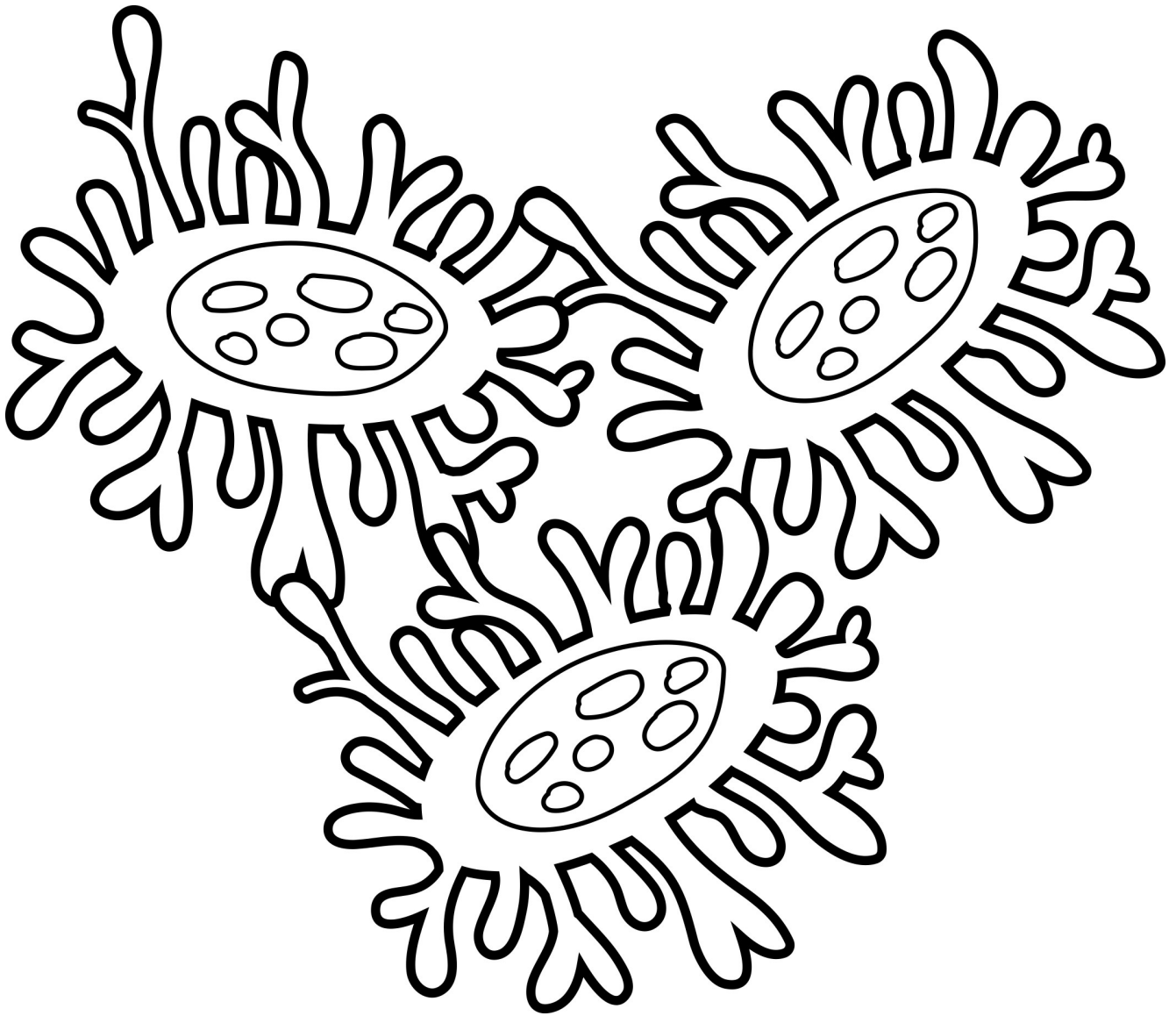
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____  |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____  |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |





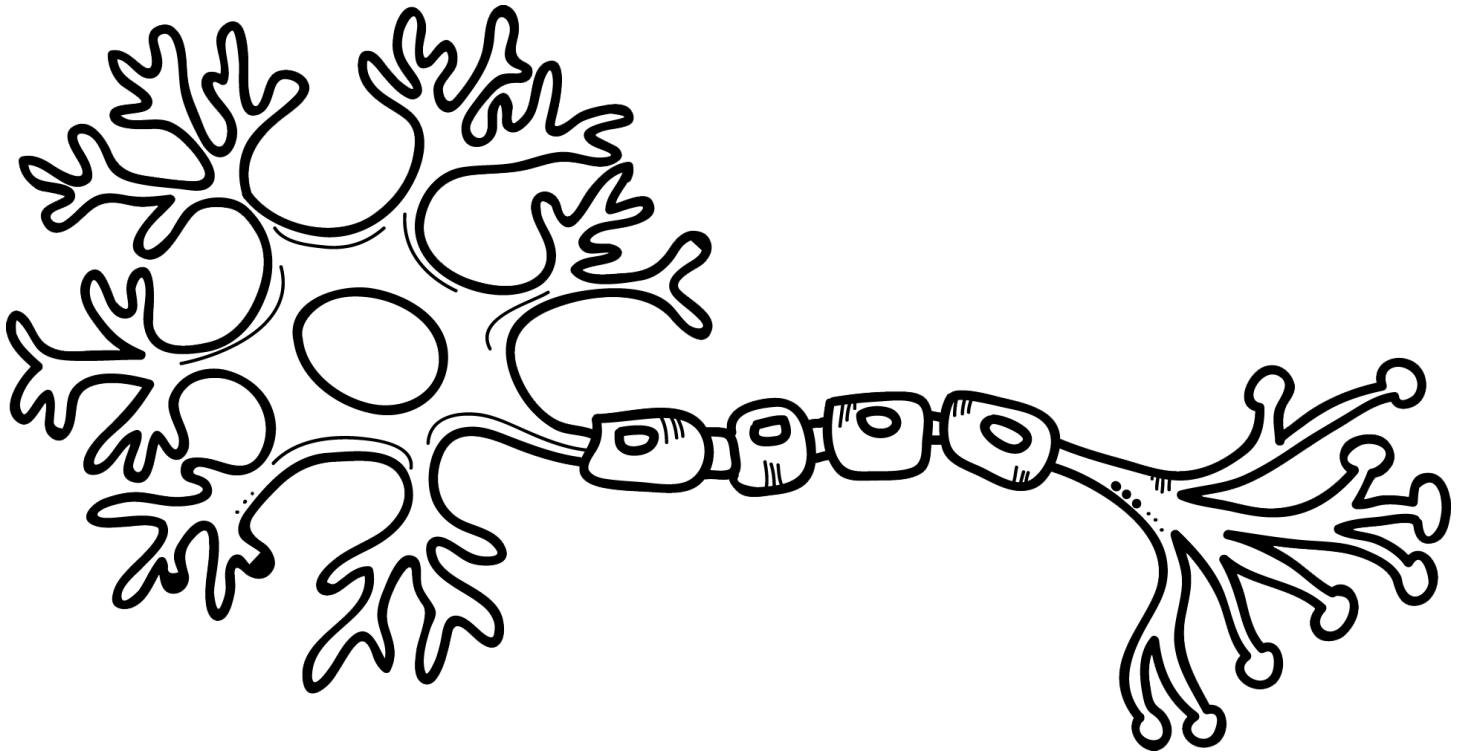
# Osteoblast

Helps the body form and  
maintain bones



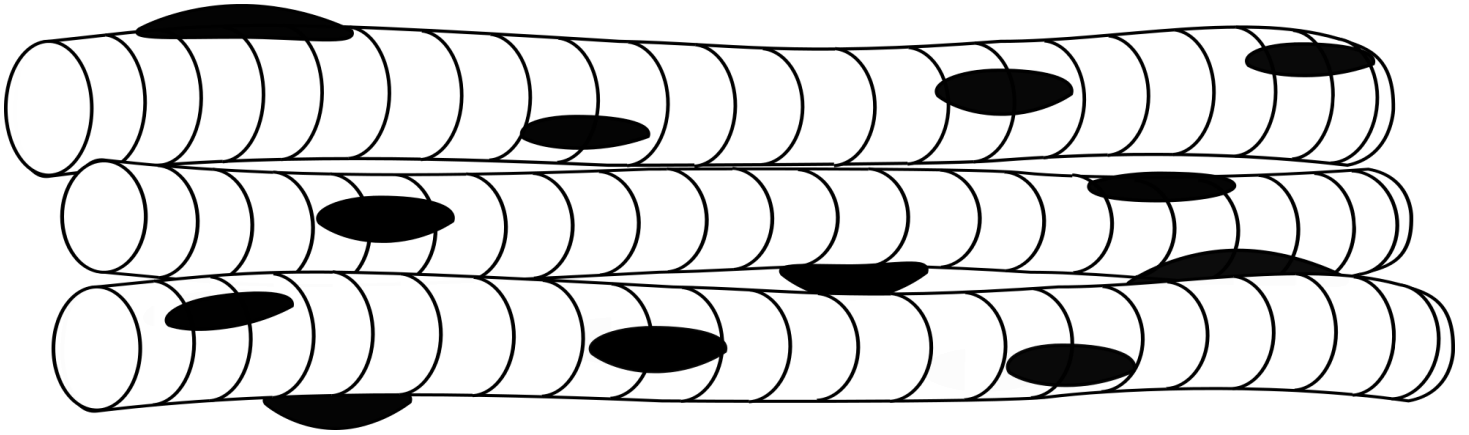
# Osteocytes

Come from osteoblasts and are  
found inside fully formed bones



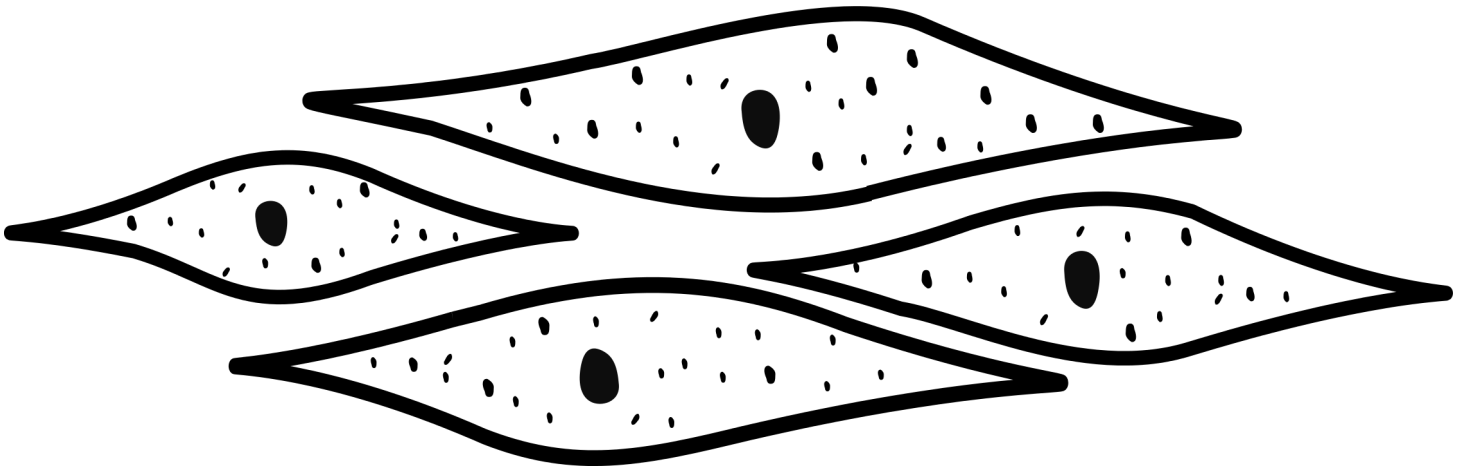
# Neuron

Nerve cell that transmits messages  
throughout the body



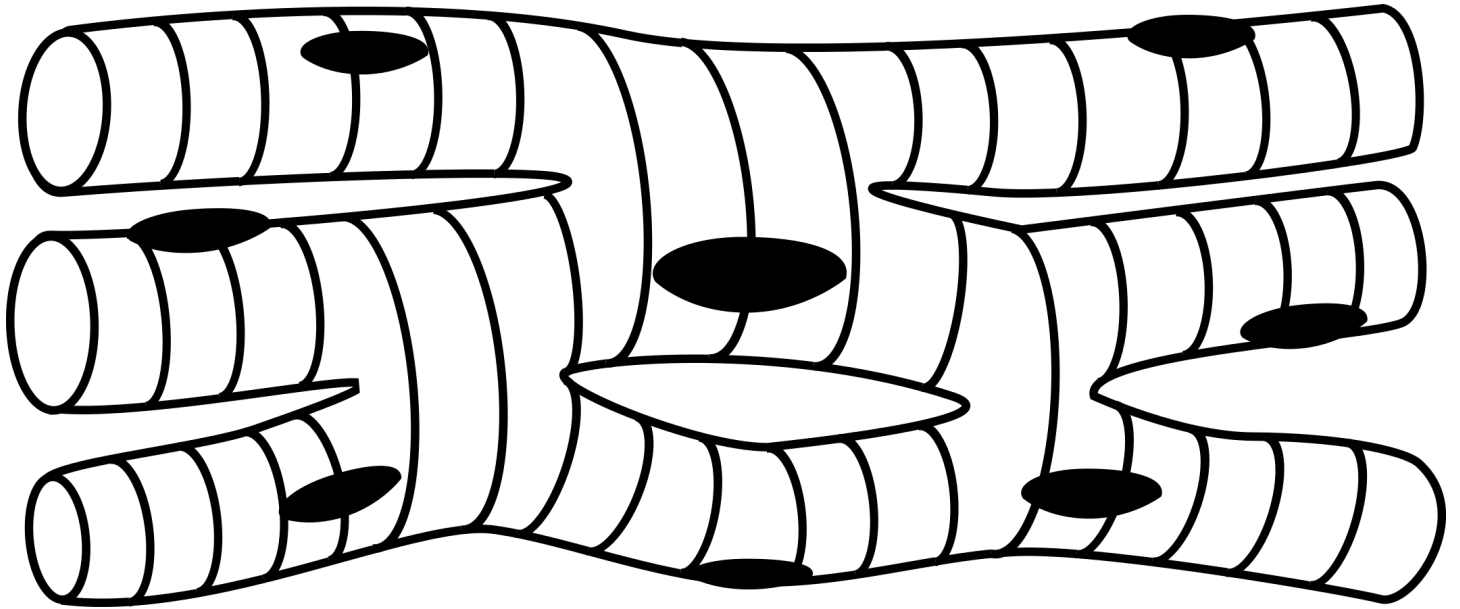
# Skeletal Muscle Cells

Skeletal muscle cells form muscle tissues that  
attach to your bones with tendons and  
enable the body to move



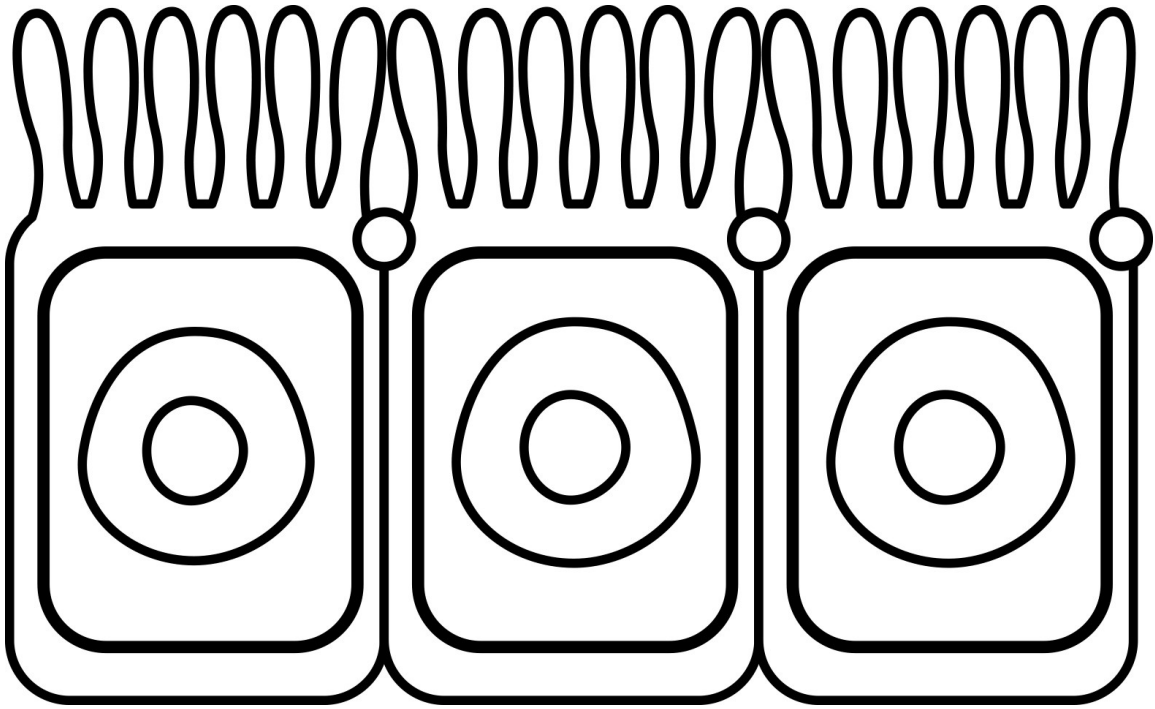
# Smooth Muscle Cells

Smooth muscle cells are part of most  
of the body's internal organs



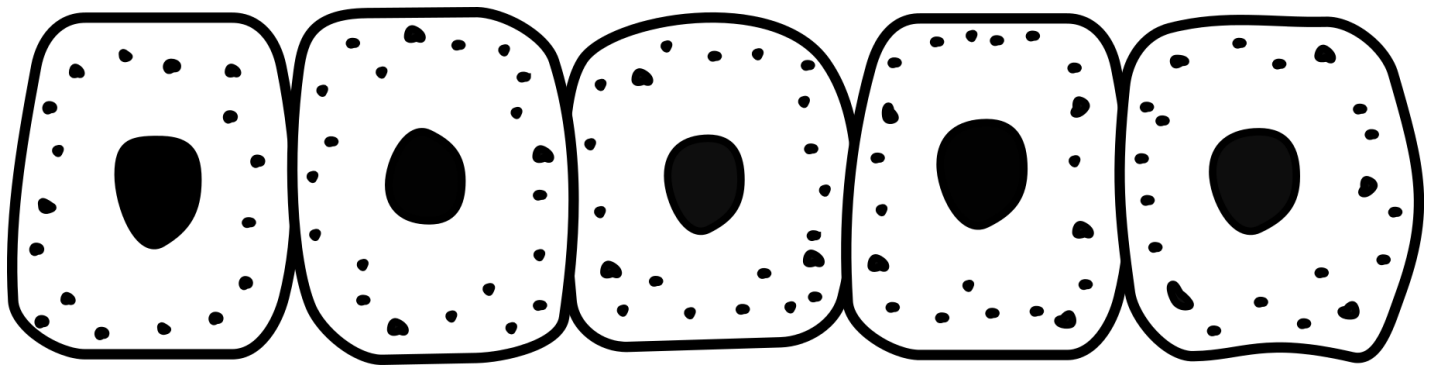
# Myocardium

Cardiac muscle cells (myocardium) make up  
the walls of the heart



# Enterocytes

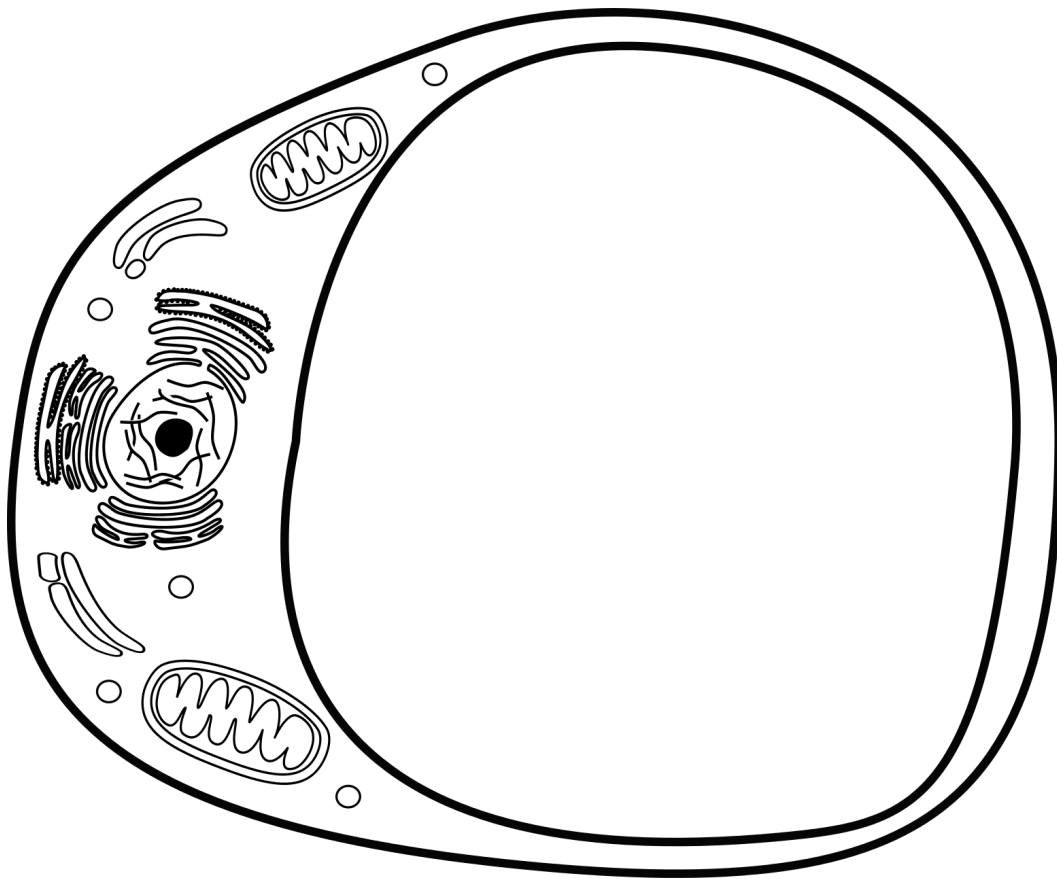
Line the villi in the small intestine



# Epithelial Cells

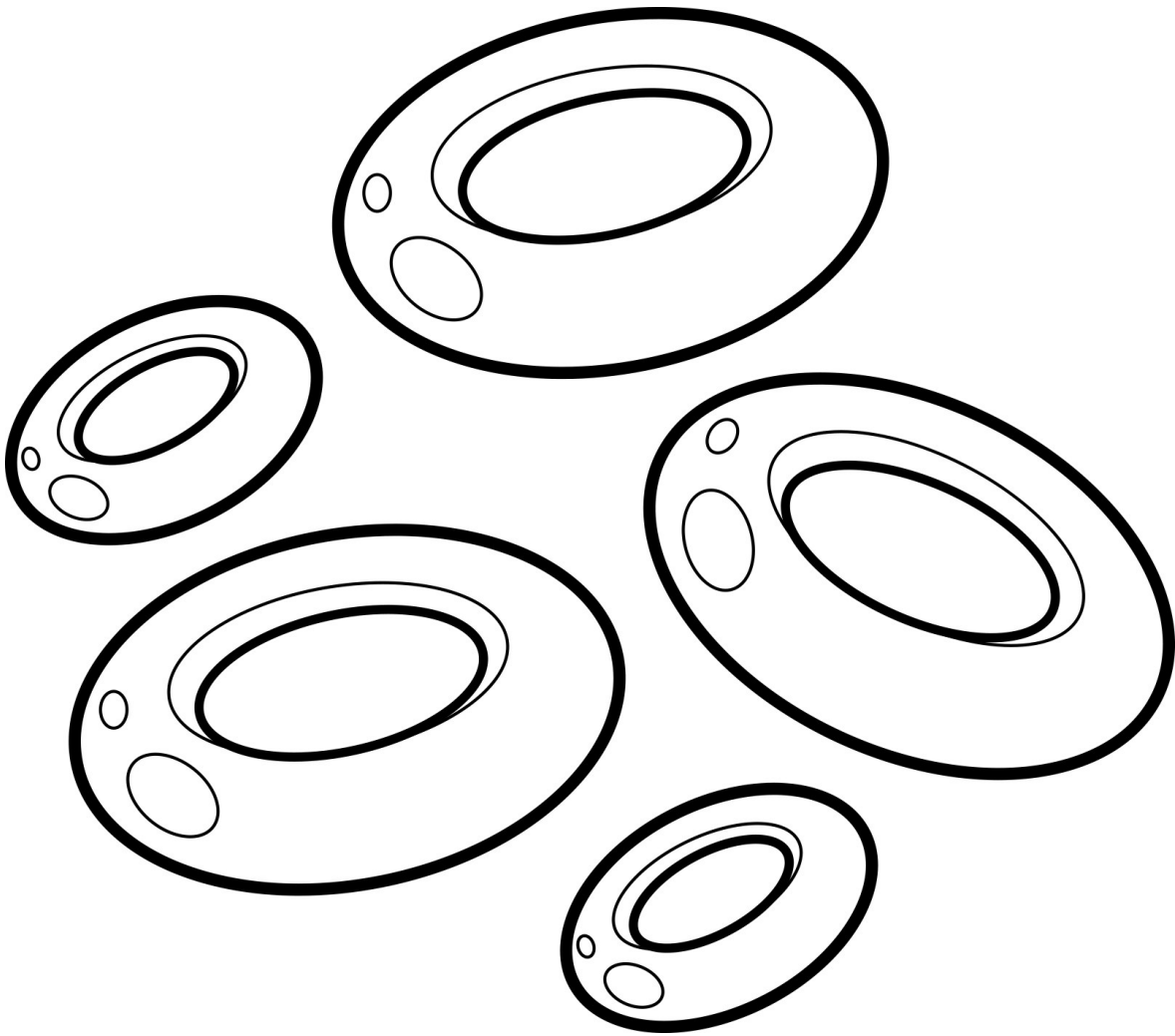
Form protective layers such as the skin





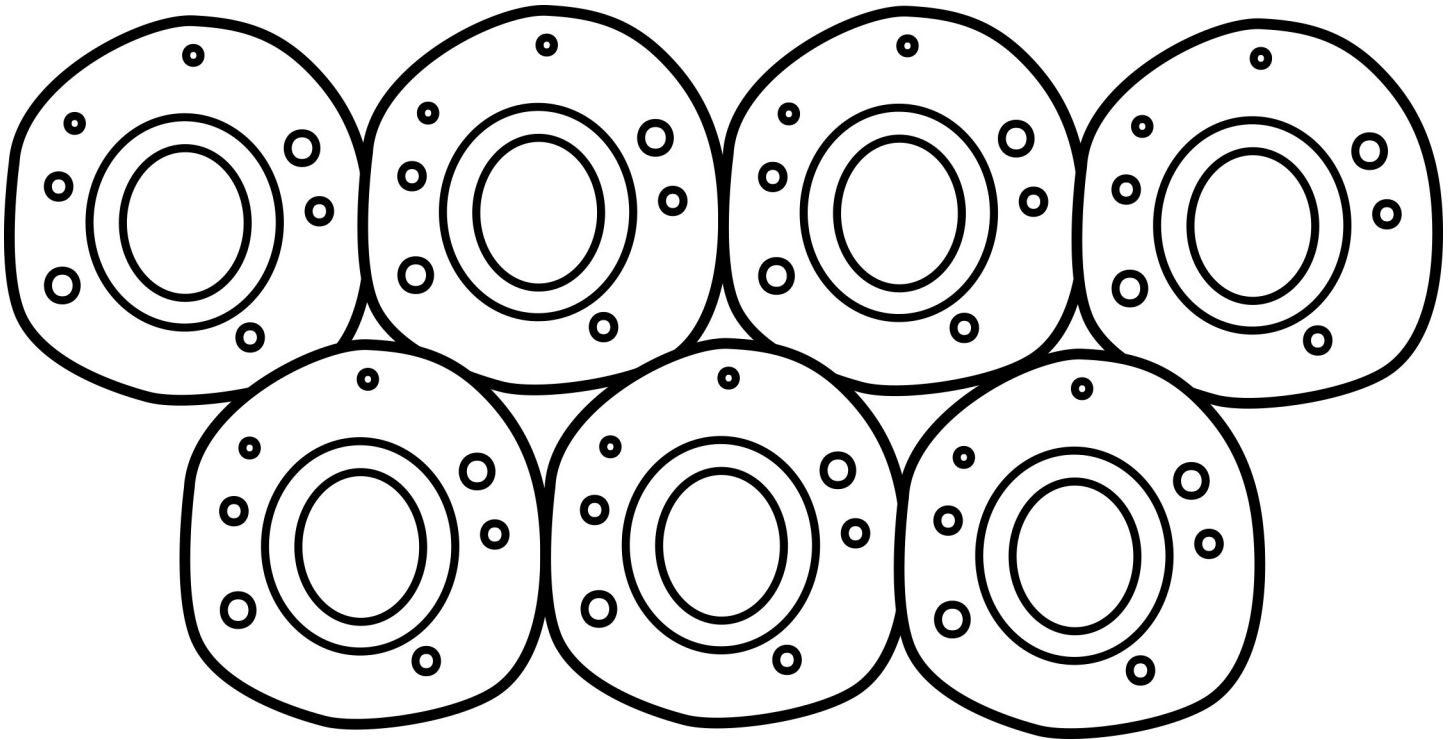
# Adipose Cell

Adipose cells, or fat cells, store fat for the body to convert to energy



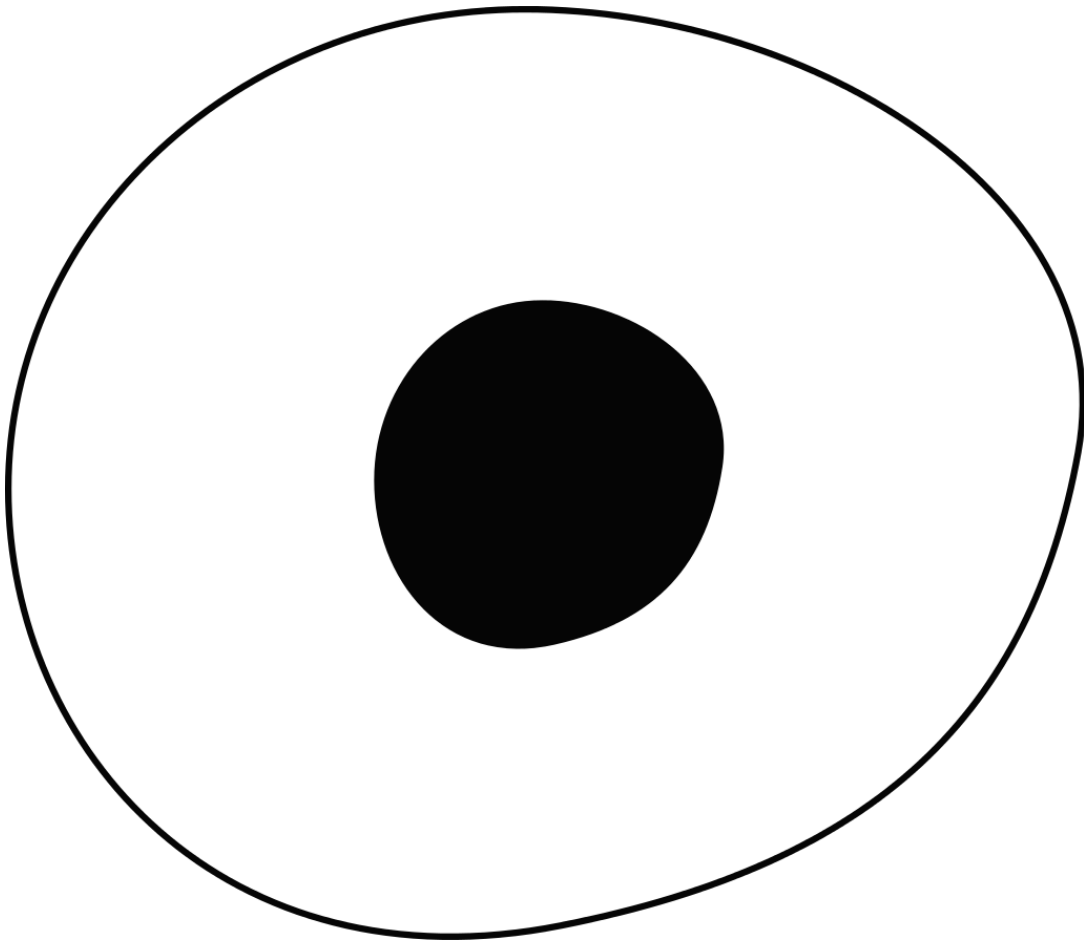
# Erythrocytes

Erythrocytes, or red blood cells, carry oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues



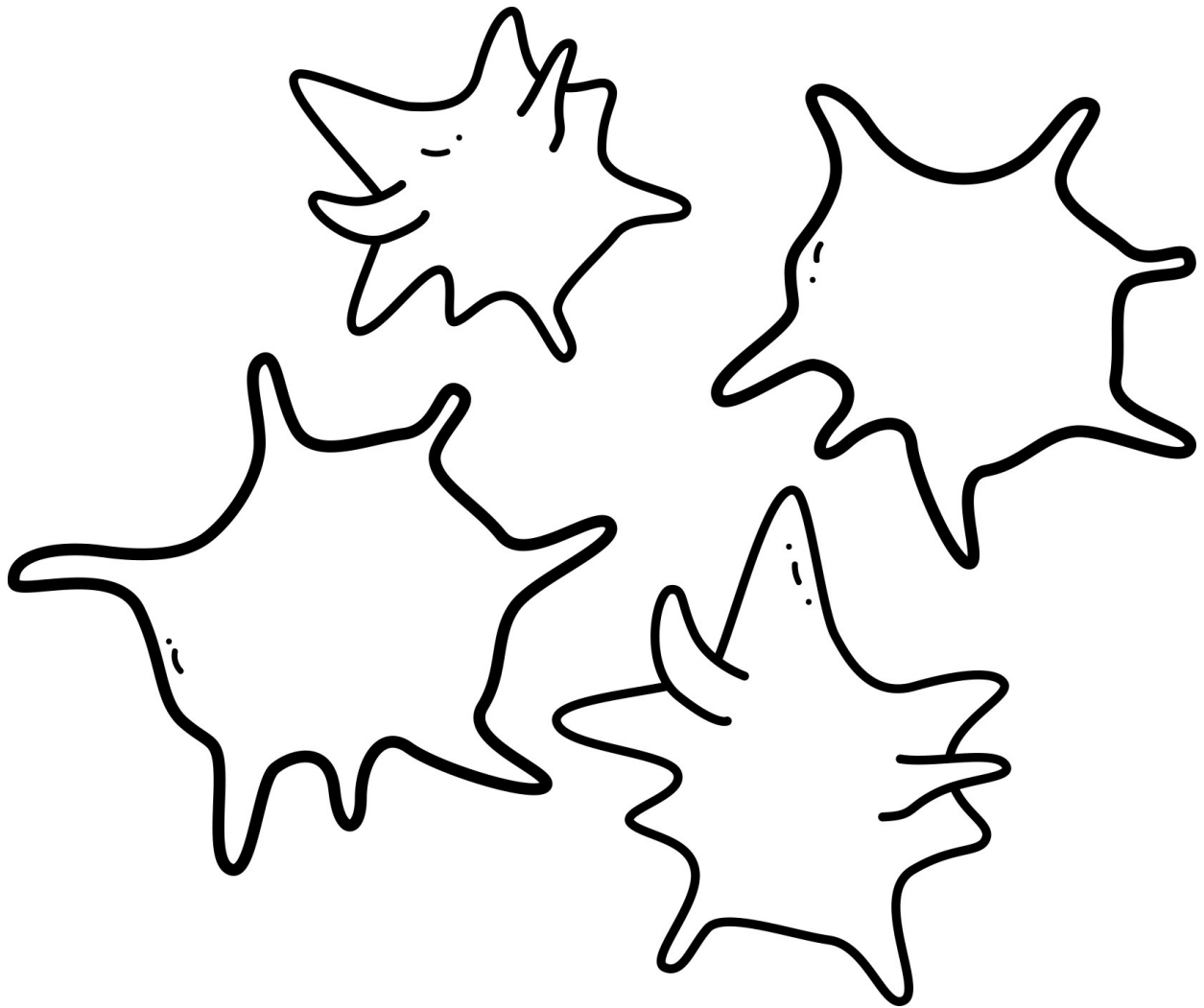
# Hepatocytes

Hepatocytes are liver cells involved with metabolism, digestion, bile production, and other liver functions



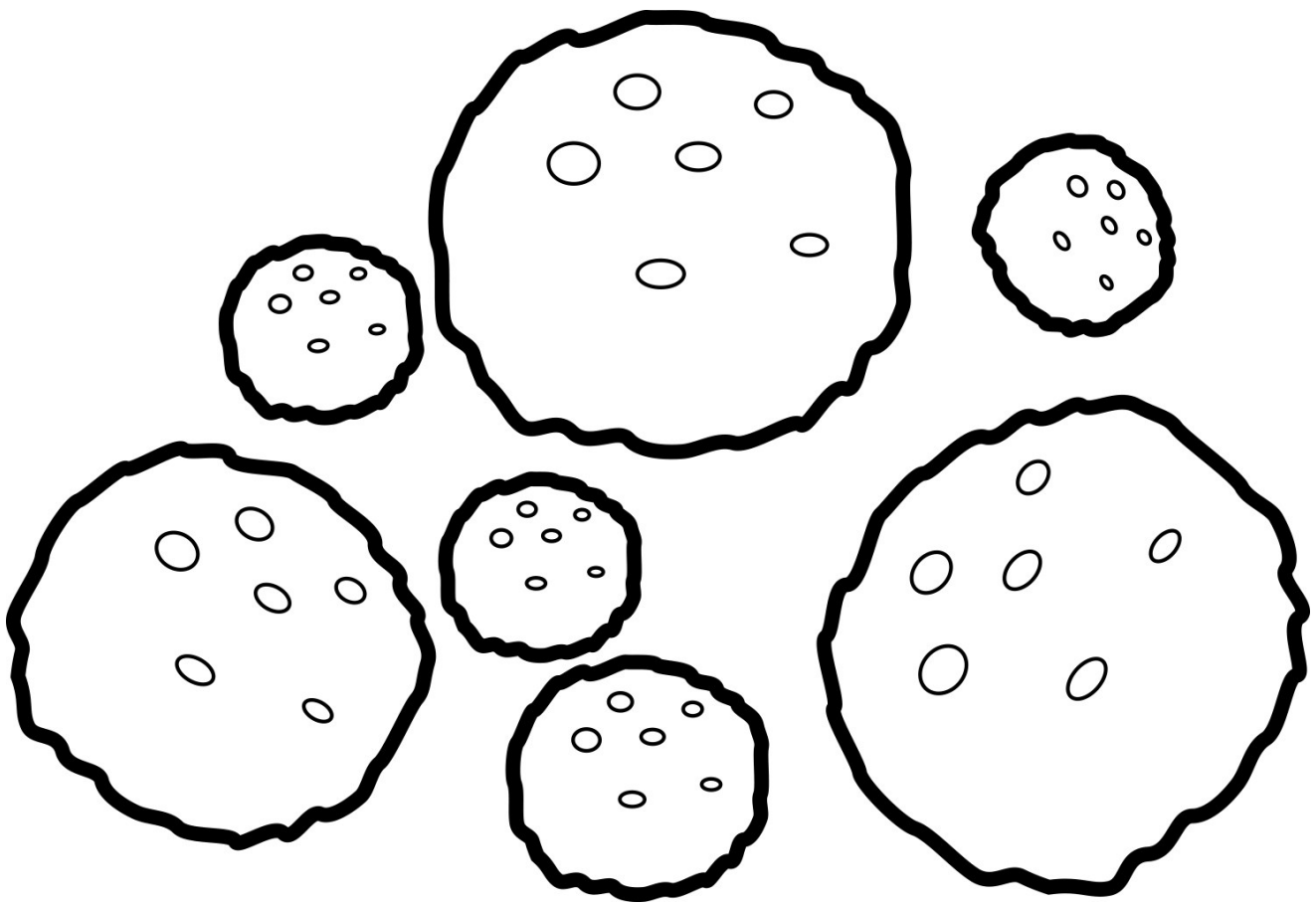
# Stem Cell

Adult stem cells help organs replace  
damaged or dead cells



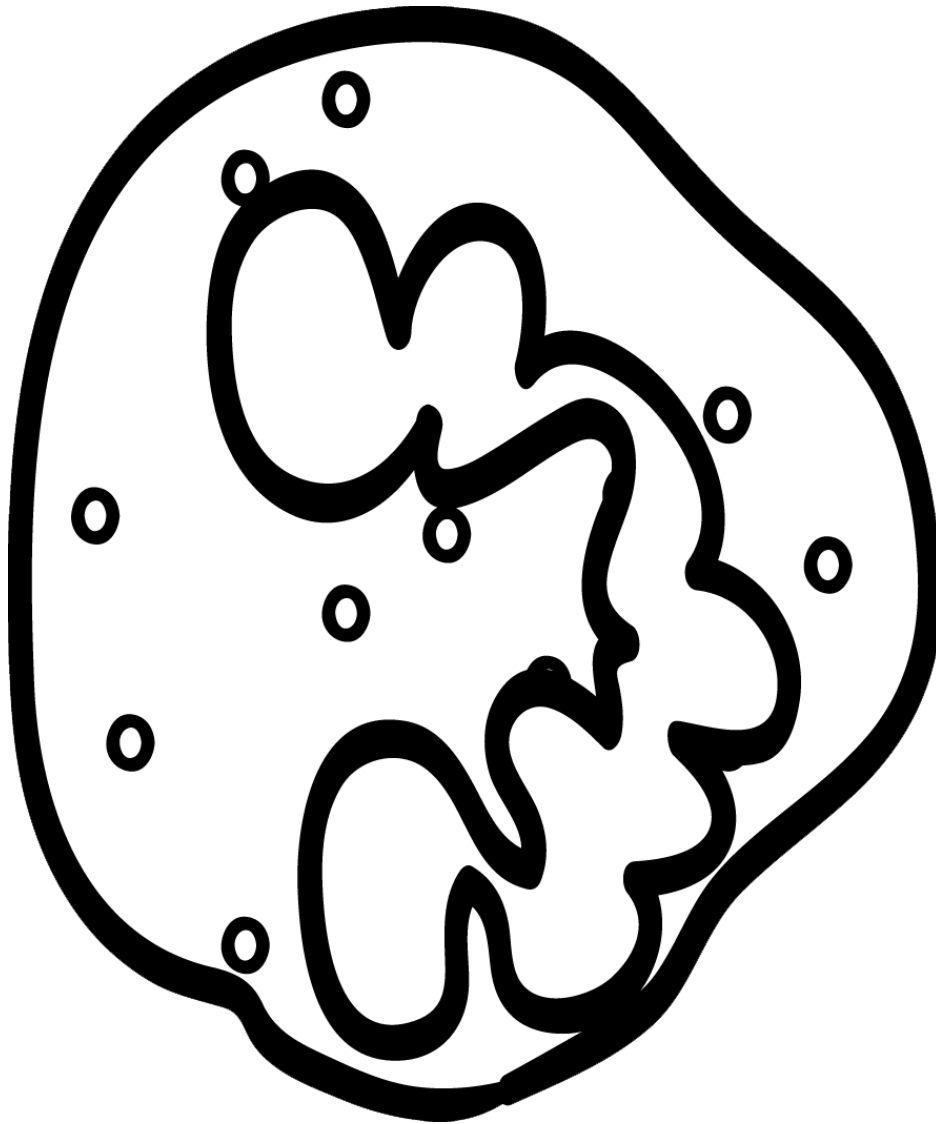
# Thrombocytes

Thrombocytes, or platelets, help the blood clot



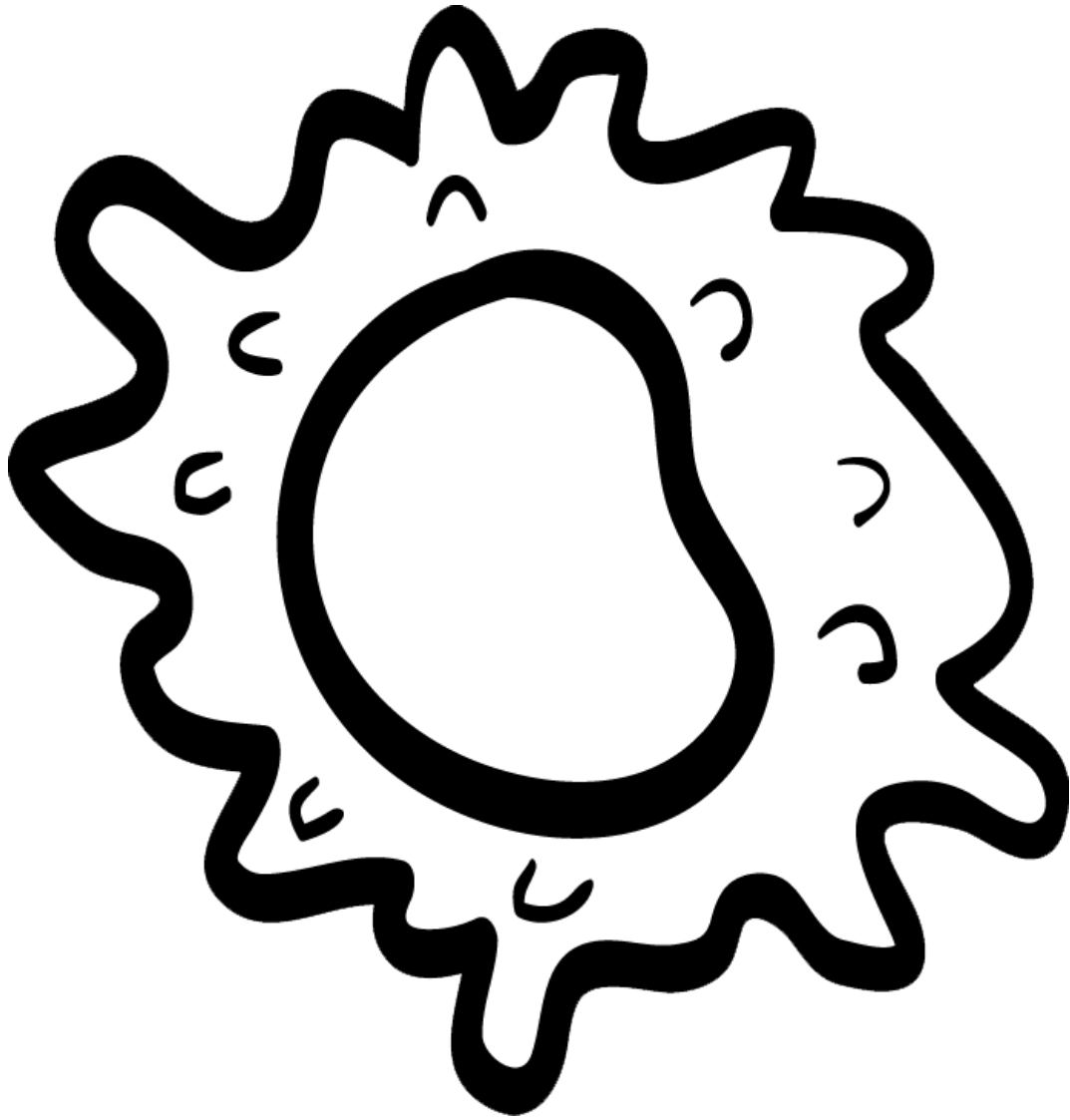
# Leukocytes

Collective name for various types  
of white blood cells



# Neutrophil

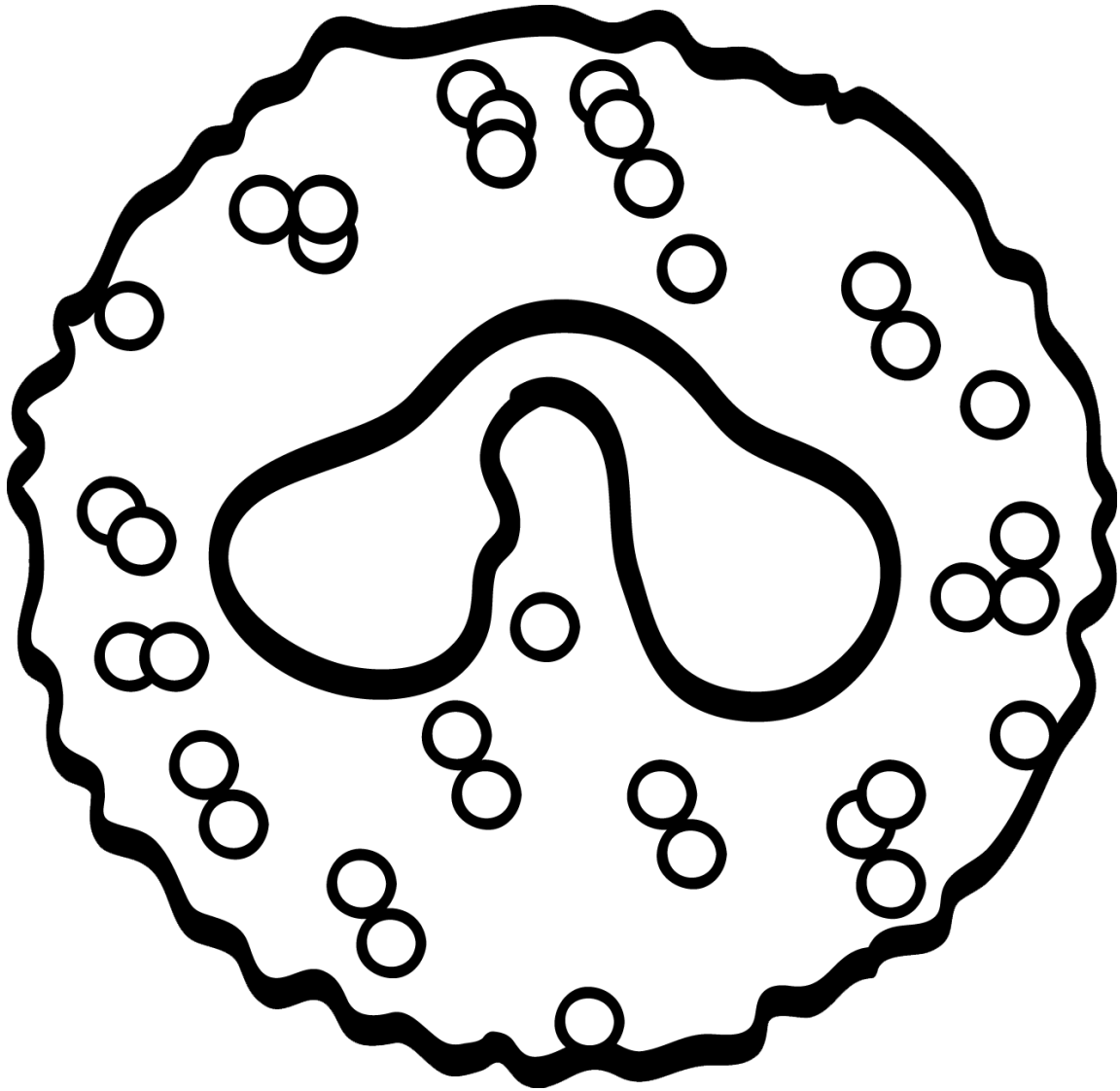
Type of white blood cell that usually battles infection  
by moving from the bloodstream to  
the infected tissue



# Monocyte

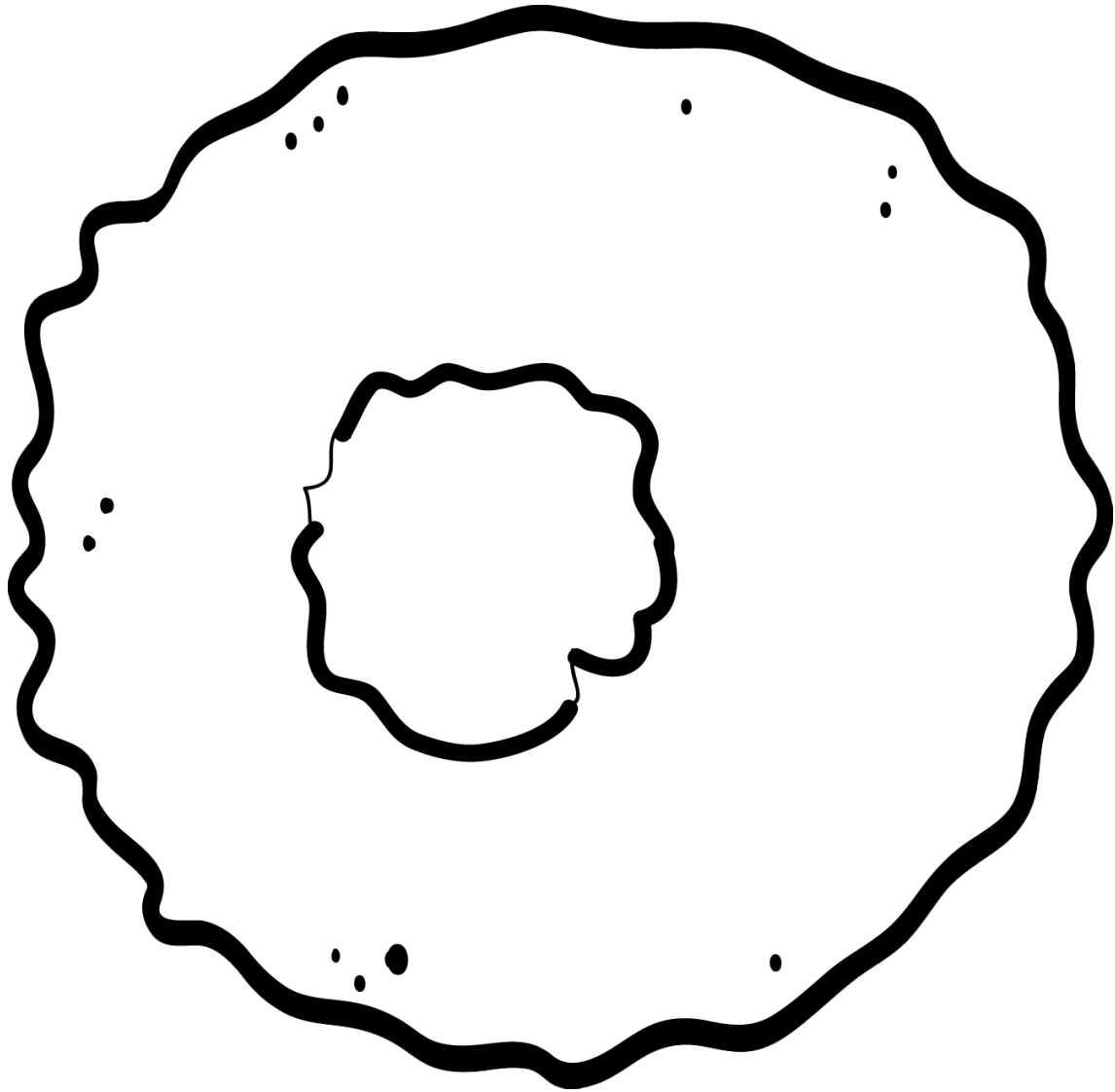
White blood cell much like a neutrophil but also  
attack cancer-causing cells and are  
part of antibody production





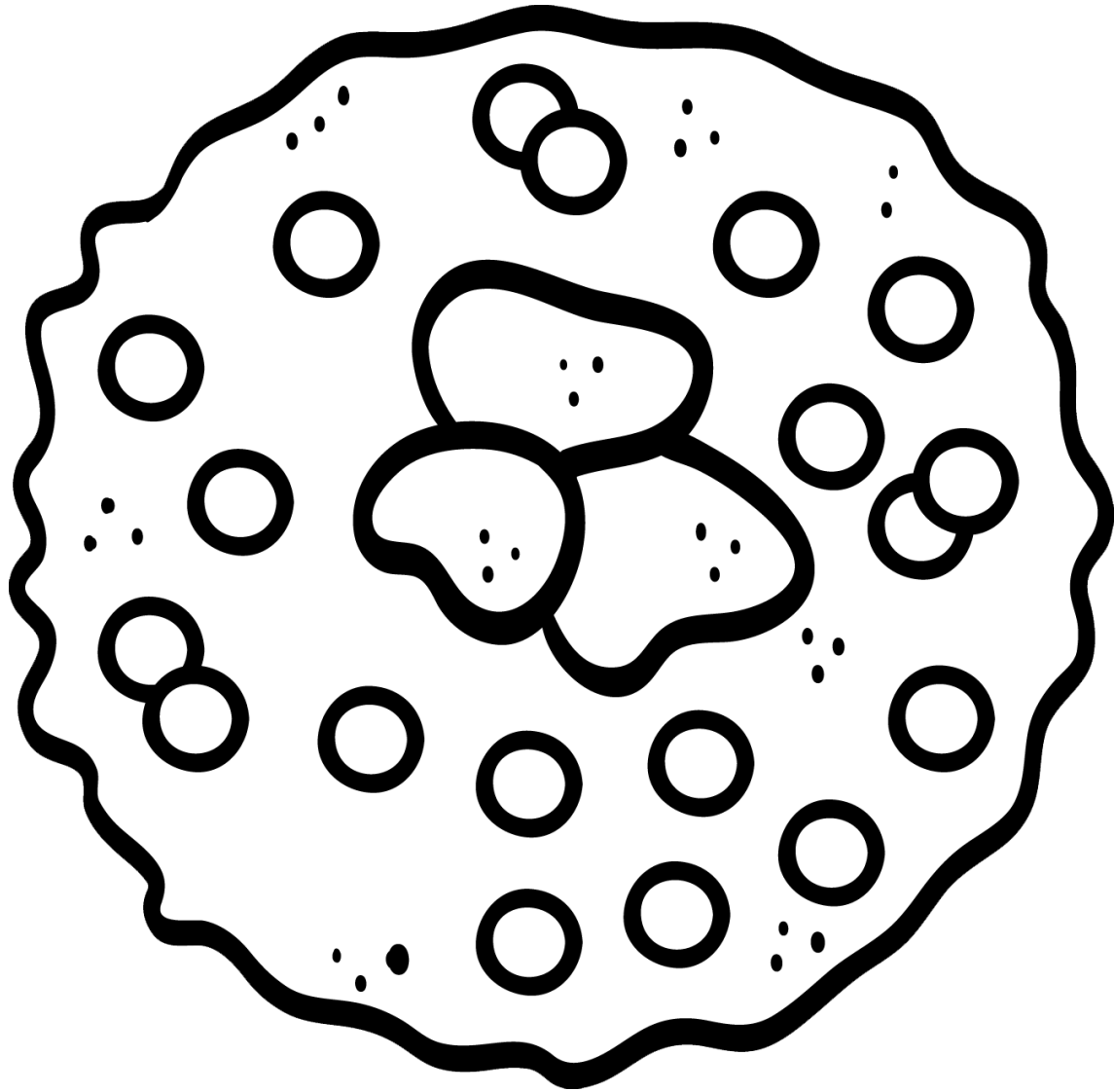
# Eosinophil

Rare type of white blood cell that helps  
protect the body from parasites



# Lymphocyte

Type of white blood cell that identifies  
substances entering the body  
as safe or dangerous



# Basophil

Type of white blood cell that works  
with inflammation and swelling

## Cell Answer Key:

1. Endoplasmic Reticulum
2. Lysosome
3. Ribosome
4. Centrioles
5. Cytoplasm
6. Cell Membrane
7. Microtubules
8. Golgi Apparatus
9. Golgi Vesicles
10. Mitochondrion
11. Nucleus
12. Nucleolus