

The cell theory states that every cell comes from a previously existing cell. You started life as a single fertilized egg. A towering maple tree also started as a single cell. The many cells in a complex organism are not all identical, however. Look at your best friend or any other living thing around you: they are made up of cells with different structures and different functions.

1. Use the terms to the right to label each type of cell described below:
2. Cut out the pictures from the second page and then paste them in the appropriate space below.

- bone cells
- nerve cells
- skin cells
- fat cells
- photophore cells
- sperm cells
- muscle cells
- red blood cells
- white blood cells

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contain hemoglobin that carries oxygen in blood • are smooth so that they can easily pass through the blood vessels
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fit together tightly to cover the outside of the body • protect the cells inside & reduces water loss
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collect calcium from food • allow the growth & repair of bones
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are arranged in bundles called muscle fibres • can contract which makes the fibres shorter and causes bones to move
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can move like an amoeba to engulf bacteria & fight infection
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are able to move independently • carry DNA from the male parent to join an egg from the female parent
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have a large vacuole in which to store fat molecules • how cells store chemical energy
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are long, thin and have many branches • conduct electrical impulses to coordinate body activity
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can emit light • are used by animals that are active at night or live deep in the ocean
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NOTE: There are two sets of cards on this sheet. Share with a friend to help eliminate waste!

