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# BLOOD CELLS

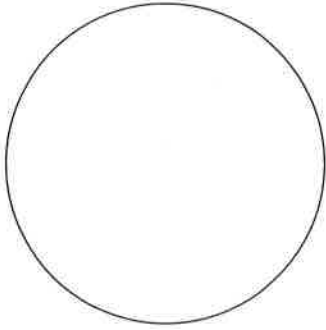
## PART A

Complete the following:

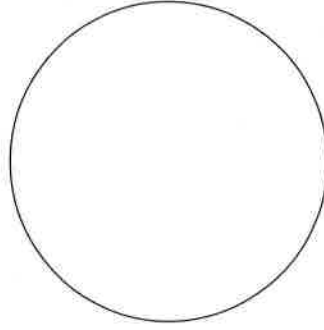
1. Red blood cells are also called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The shape of a red blood cell can be described as a \_\_\_\_\_ disc.
3. The shape of a red blood cell is related to its function of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the oxygen-carrying substance in a red blood cell.
5. Red blood cells with high oxygen concentrations are bright red because of the presence of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Red blood cells cannot reproduce because they lack \_\_\_\_\_ when they are mature.
7. White blood cells are also called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. White blood cells with granular cytoplasm are called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. White blood cells lacking granular cytoplasm are called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Normally, the most numerous white blood cells are \_\_\_\_\_.
11. White blood cells whose cytoplasmic granules stain red in acid stain are called \_\_\_\_\_.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ are normally the least abundant of the white blood cells.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ are the largest of the white blood cells.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ are small agranulocytes that have relatively large, round nuclei with thin rims of cytoplasm.
15. In red bone marrow, platelets develop from cells called \_\_\_\_\_.
16. A platelet, which is a fragment of a cell, lacks a \_\_\_\_\_.

**PART B**

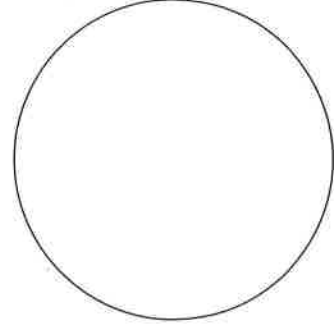
Sketch a single blood cell of each type in the following spaces. Use colored pencils to represent the stained colors of the cells. Label any features that can be identified.



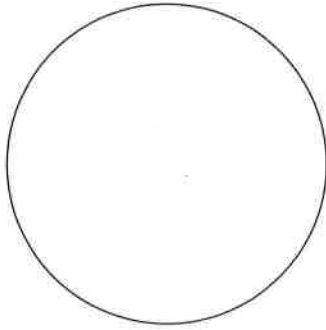
Red blood cell ( \_\_\_\_\_ x)



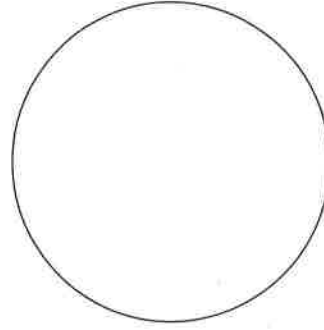
Neutrophil ( \_\_\_\_\_ x)



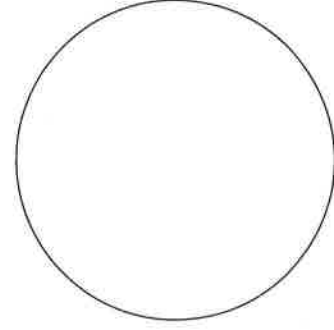
Lymphocyte ( \_\_\_\_\_ x)



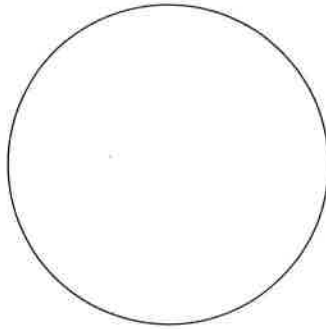
Monocyte ( \_\_\_\_\_ x)



Eosinophil ( \_\_\_\_\_ x)



Basophil ( \_\_\_\_\_ x)



Platelet ( \_\_\_\_\_ x)