

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

Function

- TO PROVIDE OXYGEN AND NUTRIENTS TO AND REMOVE WASTE FROM THE ENTIRE BODY BY PUMPING BLOOD TO EACH TISSUE AND ORGAN

Main Organs

- HEART

- has a fibrous sac that it sits in filled with slippery fluid - made up of thick muscle
- has electrical nerve “nodes” and multiple chambers

ARTERIES

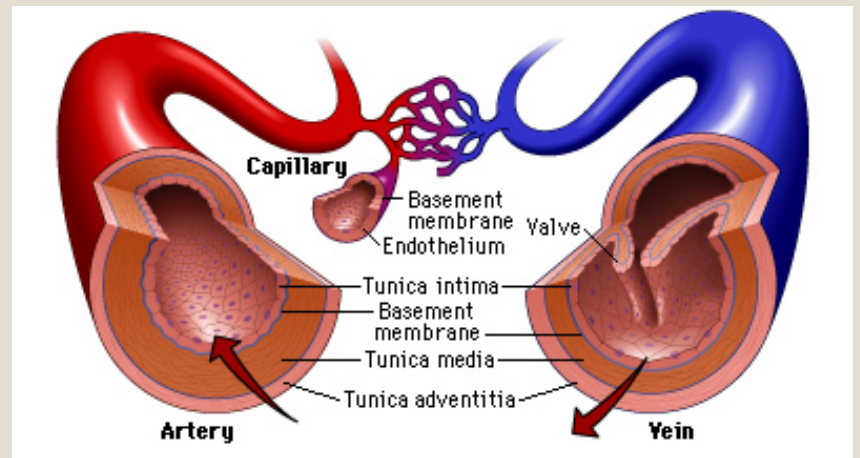
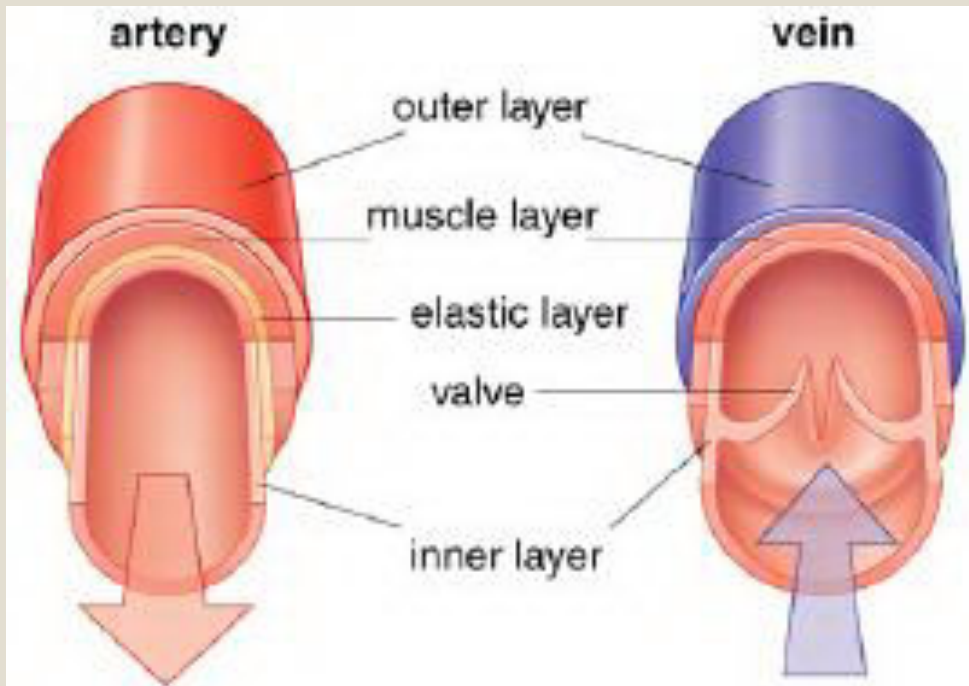
- muscular tubes
- take oxygenated blood to the body

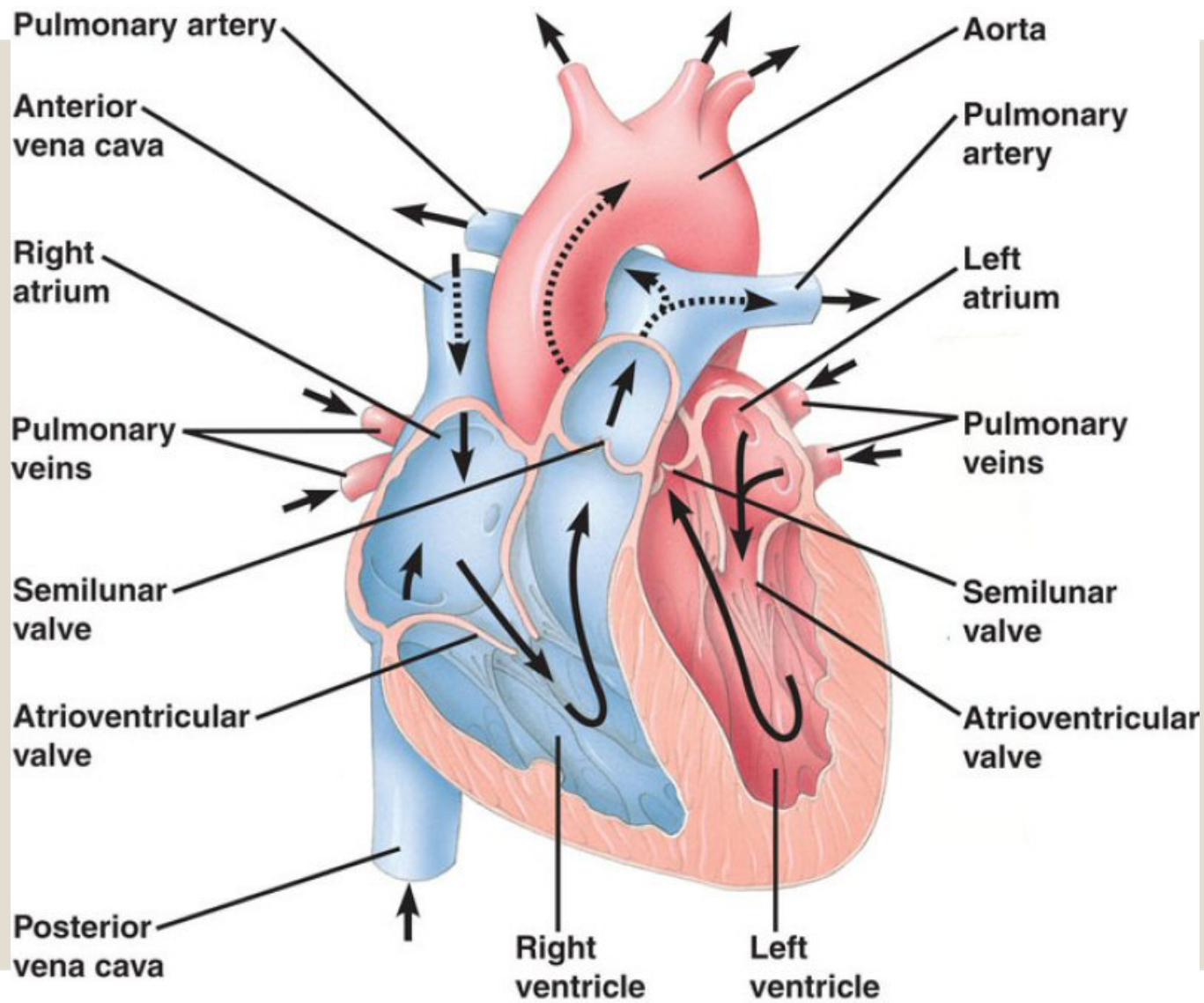
- VEINS

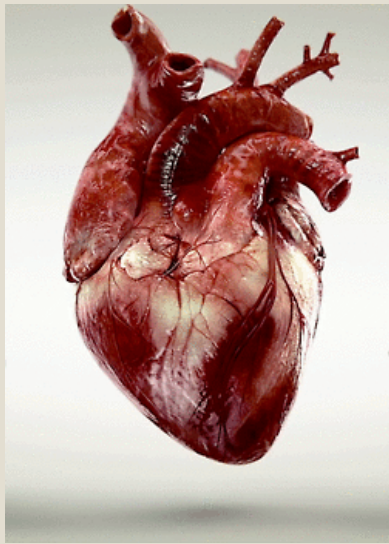
- thin, collapsible tubes surrounded by thin layers of muscle
- embedded in between muscles and other tissues - take deoxygenated blood back to heart
- have valves to prevent backflow

CAPILLARIES

- - extremely thin walls
- connect arteries and veins









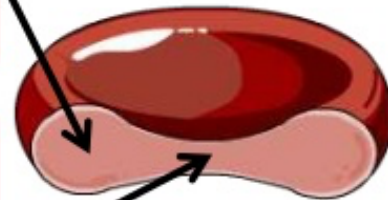
Features of a red blood cell

Contains **haemoglobin**, a special pigment that combines/carries oxygen.

No nucleus - more space for haemoglobin and so more oxygen.



Disc-shaped, with a dent on each side, creates a **large surface area** for gas exchange.



A **large surface area** compared to volume, so oxygen is always close to the surface.

Comparative Anatomy

Root Hair Cell

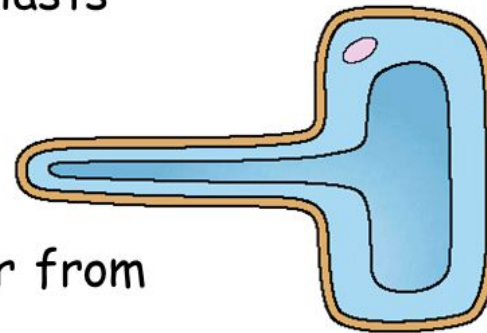
Structure:

- Large surface area to absorb lots of water
- Thin cell wall to allow water to pass through easily
- Doesn't contain any chloroplasts unlike all other plant cells

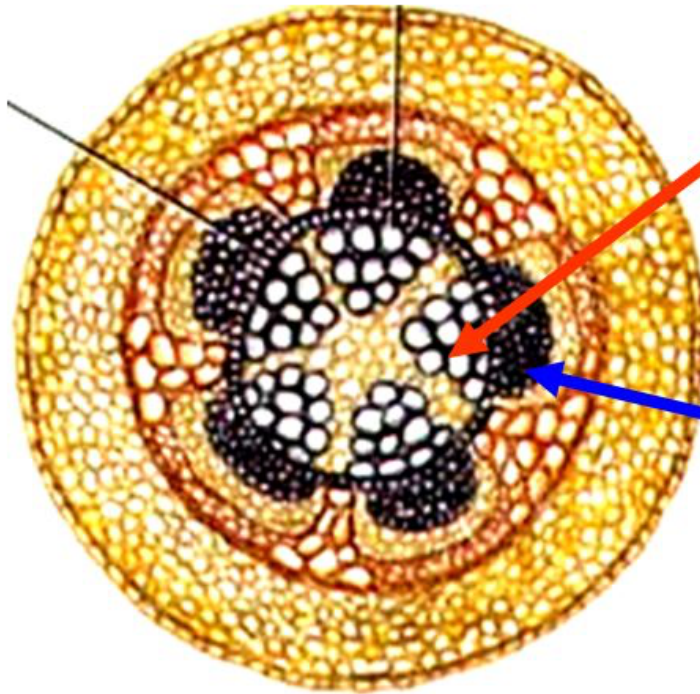


Function:

- Absorbs minerals and water from soil



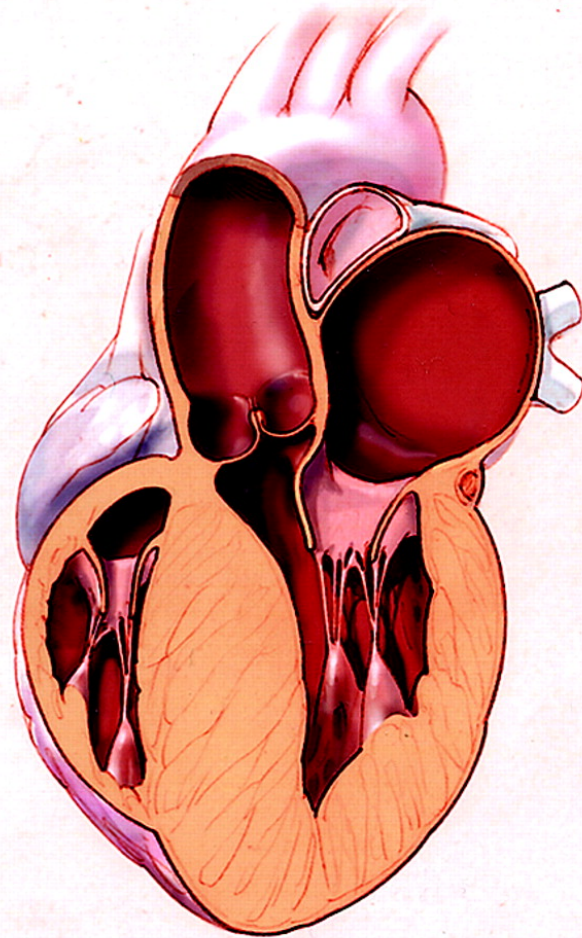
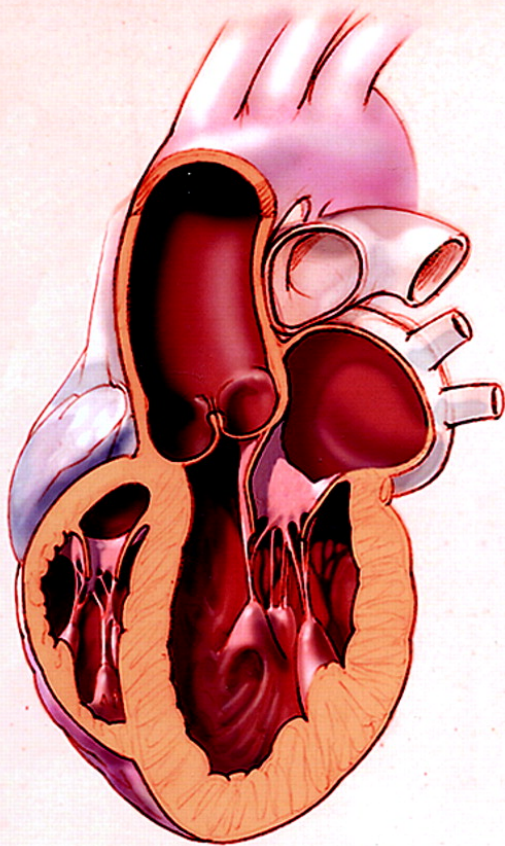
Vascular bundles: xylem & phloem

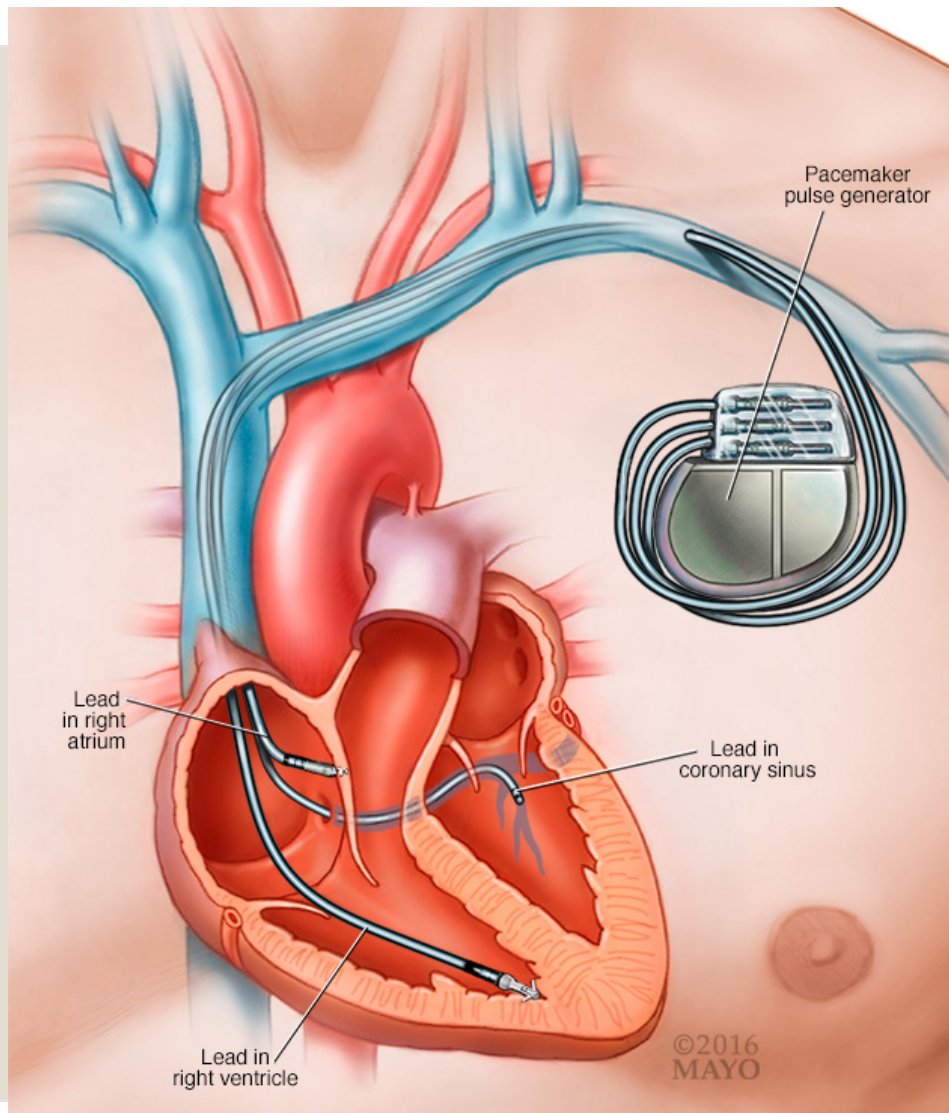


Xylem transports water & dissolved minerals from roots to leaves.

Phloem transports food (sugar) made in leaves to all other parts of the plant.

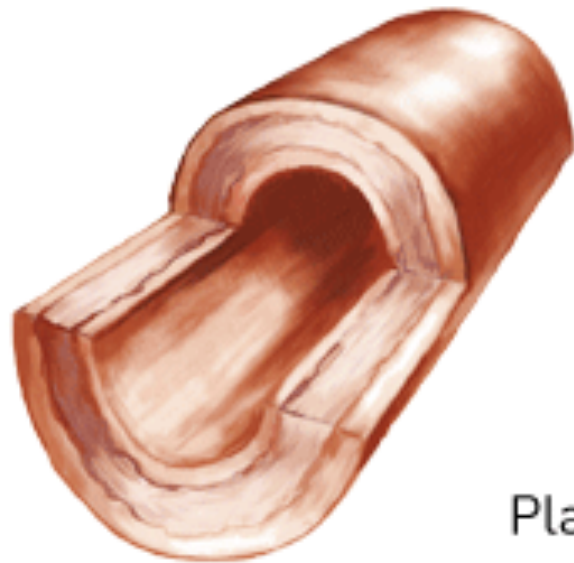




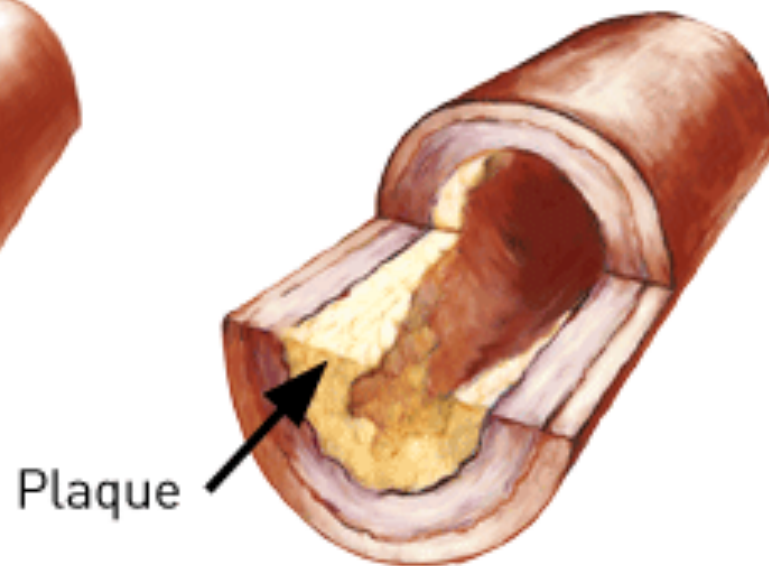


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Normal artery

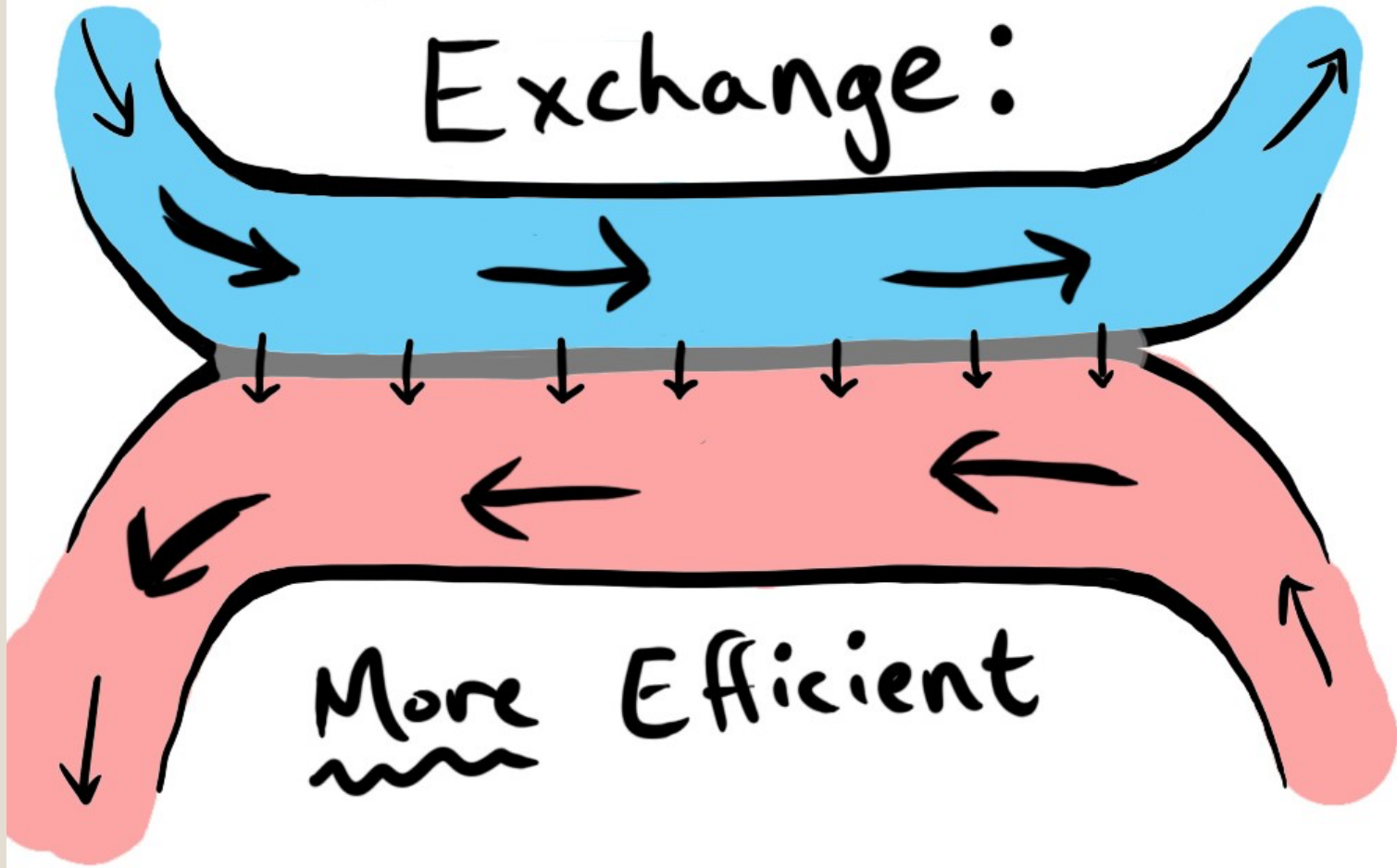


Artery narrowed by atherosclerosis



Plaque

Countercurrent Exchange:



More Efficient

