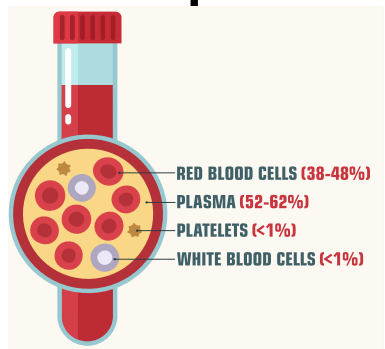


Blood



plasma

watery liquid that blood cells are suspended in and waste is carried

red blood cells

carry oxygen

white blood cells

defend us and attack threats

platelets

clot blood when wounds occur

carries nutrients

carries oxygen
cleans waste
protects



arteries only carry deoxygenated blood



blood is NOT blue
Only blue to show difference in blood through diagrams



blood is **bright red** (oxygenated) or **dark red** (deoxygenated)

Circulatory system

1 deoxygenated blood pumped to lungs

2 In lungs - blood disposes of carbon dioxide and picks up oxygen

3 oxygenated blood returns to the heart and is pumped around the body

oxygenated blood

arteries

(muscular tubes that carry blood away from the heart)

arteries become smaller and blood goes into...

capillaries

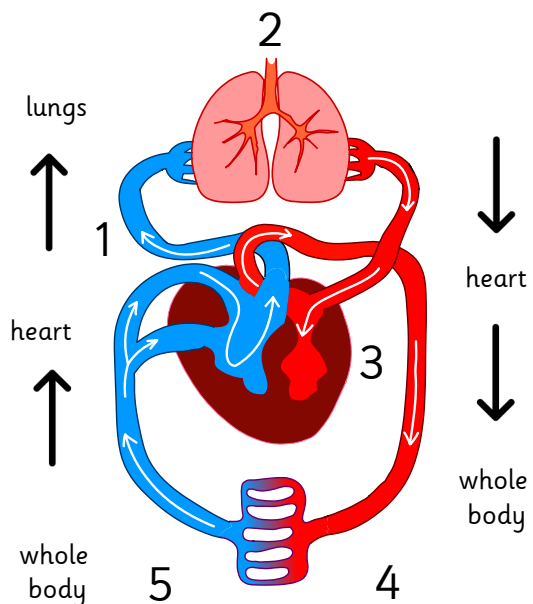
fine blood vessels close to body tissue and cells

blood meets cells

- blood → oxygen + sugar
- blood ← carbon dioxide + waste

5

blood returns to heart through **veins** (less muscular than arteries and closer to the skin)



oxygen

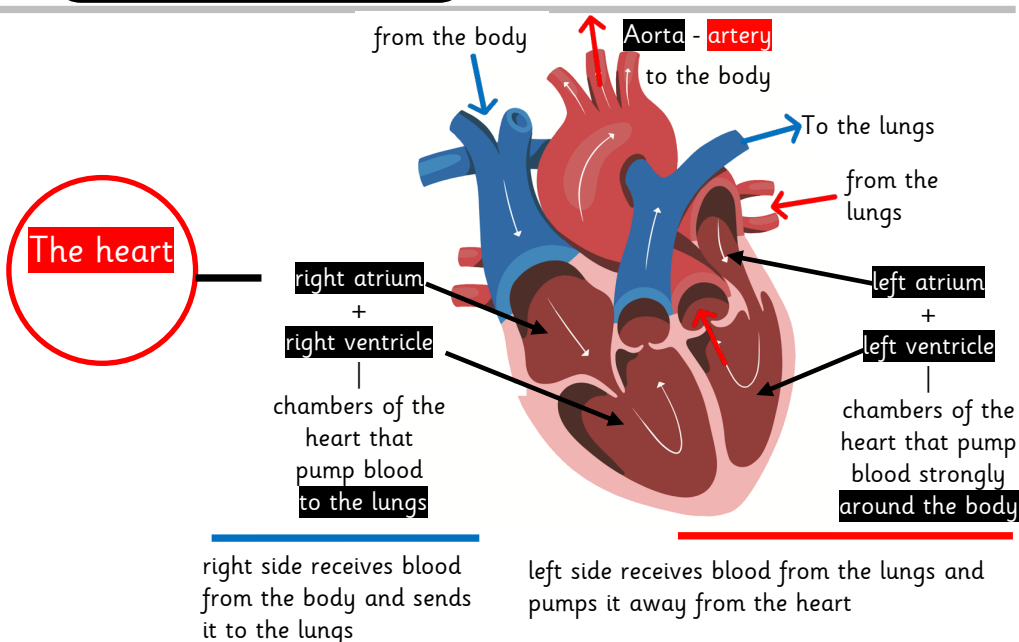
an element (gas) vital for life – red blood cells carry oxygen (oxygenated)

deoxygenated

blood that has given oxygen to cells and taken away carbon dioxide waste (scientific diagrams show this blood as blue, but we know it is dark red)

carbon dioxide

waste gas produced by cells and removed by plasma in the blood





Top take aways:

- identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood
- recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function
- describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans