Name: | Date:

Period: | Do Now# 2.10 | Homework: 2.10

Aim: How are materials circulated in humans?

Vocabulary: (12)

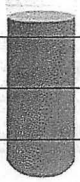
1. Blood	3. marrow	5. hemoglobin	7. platelets	9. antigen	11. Immunity
2. plasma	4. RBC	6. WBC	8. antibodies	10. clotting	12. phagocytes

What is blood?

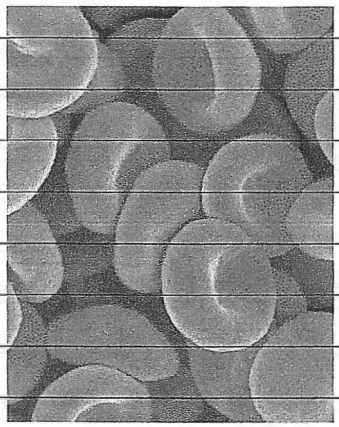
- Only fluid tissue in the body.

What are the different parts of the blood?

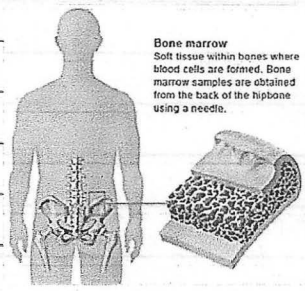
1. Plasma
   - 75 % of the blood.
   - Clear, mainly water.
   - Liquid part of the blood.
   - Transports: a. wastes
     b. nutrients
     c. salts
   - Regulates body temperature.



What makes the blood red?



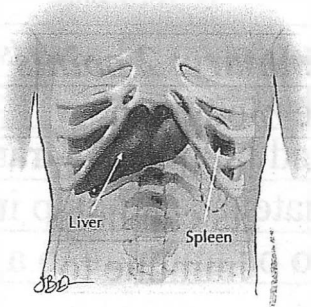
2. Red Blood Cells (RBC)
   - Disc shaped.
   - Produced by bone marrow.
   - Transport oxygen.
   - No nucleus.
   - Contain hemoglobin (protein in RBC)



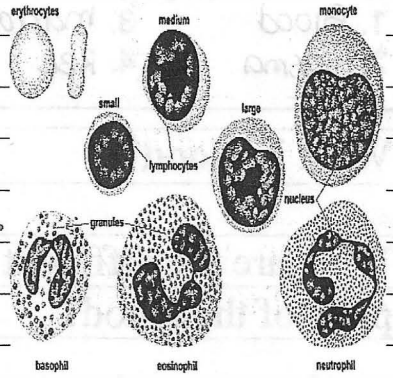
* ***Hemoglobin needs*** iron.
   - Live up to 120 days.
   - Destroyed and removed by spleen and liver.
   - About 5 million in a drop of blood.

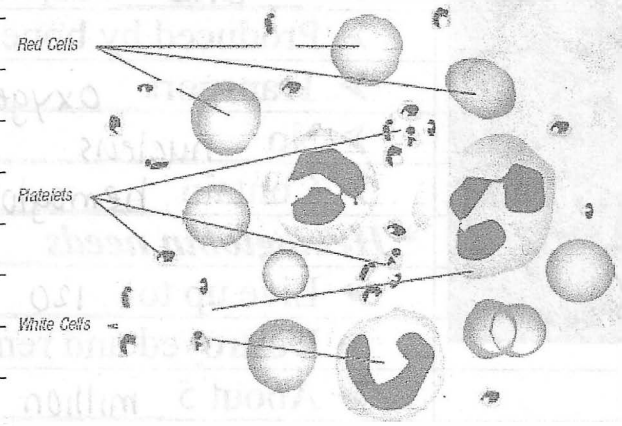
What happens when you have less RBCs?

1. Anemia
2. Less oxygen



Questions/Main Ideas:	**Notes:**
Which blood cell prevents disease?	3. White blood cell (WBC) ➢ With nucleus . ➢ 200,000 - 250,000 cells per drop. ➢ Produced by marrow . ➢ Increase in number during infections.
What are 2 types of WBC's?	a. Phagocytes ➢ Engulf bacteria. b. Leukocytes ➢ Develops Immunity . ➢ Produce Antibodies that ***neutralize* antigens.**
What is the smallest particle in the blood?	4. Platelets *(form scabs)* ➢ Not a cell . ➢ No nucleus . ➢ Last 5-10 days. ➢ For blood clotting .





Summary: 2 points

The blood can
Red blood cells transport
Platelets can help in
To be immune to a disease my white blood cells