

WJEC England Biology GCSE

2.2 - Transport systems in humans

Flashcards

This work by [PMT Education](https://www.pmt.education) is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/)



Why do mammals need a double circulatory system?



Why do mammals need a double circulatory system?

Double circulatory systems have blood at a higher pressure, allowing it to flow faster and move substances quickly around the body



Describe the double circulatory system in mammals



Describe the double circulatory system in mammals

The heart pumps blood to the lungs, the oxygenated blood returns to the heart and is then pumped around the body



Which side of the heart receives blood from the body and pumps it to the lungs?



Which side of the heart receives blood from the body and pumps it to the lungs?

The right side of the heart



Which side of the heart receives blood from the lungs and pumps it to the body?



Which side of the heart receives blood from the lungs and pumps it to the body?

The left side of the heart



Why is the wall of the left ventricle thicker than the wall of the right ventricle?



Why is the wall of the left ventricle thicker than the wall of the right ventricle?

The left ventricle has to pump blood a further distance around the whole body so the blood needs to be under a higher pressure



Describe the blood flow through the right side of the heart



Describe the blood flow through the right side of the heart

- Deoxygenated blood flows into the right atrium from the vena cava
- This blood passes through the right AV valve into the right ventricle
- The blood is then pumped out of the heart to the lungs through the right SL valve and into the pulmonary artery



Describe the blood flow through the left side of the heart



Describe the blood flow through the left side of the heart

- Blood enters into the left atrium from the pulmonary vein
- The blood is then pumped through the left AV valve into the left ventricle
- The blood is then pumped out through the left SL valve and into the aorta



What is the function of the valves in the heart?



What is the function of the valves in the heart?

The valves prevent backflow of the blood so it only flows in one direction



What is the name of the wall that separates the right and left sides of the heart?



What is the name of the wall that separates the right and left sides of the heart?

The septum



What type of muscle is the heart made of?



What type of muscle is the heart made of?

Cardiac muscle



What is the difference in function between veins, arteries and capillaries?



What is the difference in function between veins, arteries and capillaries?

Arteries carry blood **away** from the heart

Veins carry blood towards (**into**) the heart

Capillaries flow close to tissues for exchange

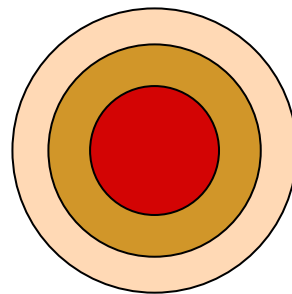


Describe the structure of arteries



Describe the structure of arteries

They have thick walls made of muscle and elastic tissue and a small lumen to transport blood under high pressure

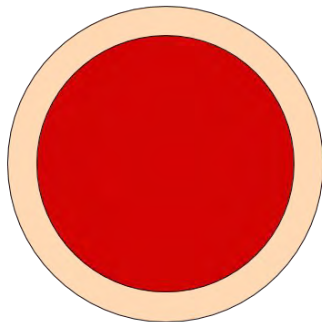


Describe the structure of capillaries



Describe the structure of capillaries

They have thin walls about one cell thick to allow for the easy exchange of substances at the tissues

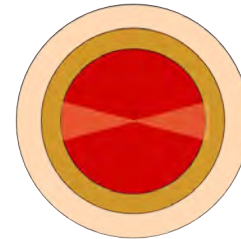


Describe the structure of veins



Describe the structure of veins

Veins have less muscle and elastic tissue than arteries and they have a larger lumen as the blood is at lower pressure. They also have valves to prevent backflow.



Name 4 components of the blood



Name 4 components of the blood

- Red blood cells
- White blood cells
- Platelets
- Plasma



How are red blood cells adapted to their function?



How are red blood cells adapted to their function?

- Contain haemoglobin to carry oxygen
- Biconcave shape to maximise surface area and allow them to squeeze through capillaries
- No nucleus to maximise space for haemoglobin



How is plasma adapted as a transport medium?



How is plasma adapted as a transport medium?

Plasma is the liquid part of the blood and most molecules transported in blood need to be dissolved in water



How are platelets adapted to their function?



How are platelets adapted to their function?

Platelets help in blood clotting by:

- Proteins on their surface make them sticky
- Proteins they secrete to make blood clot



How are white blood cells adapted to their function?



How are white blood cells adapted to their function?

- Lobed nucleus so they can squeeze out of capillaries into tissues
- Some white blood cells can produce antibodies
- Other white blood cells contain enzymes to break down pathogens

