Transport in animals

IGCSE Biology · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
circulatory system /ˌsɜːkjʊˈleɪtəri ˈsɪstəm/	The **circulatory system** carries blood around the body.
pump /pʌmp/	The heart is a **pump**.
heart /hɑːt/	Your **heart** beats about 70 times a minute.
blood vessels /blʌd ˈveslz/	**Blood vessels** carry blood around the body.
valves /vælvz/	**Valves** stop blood flowing backwards.
single circulation /ˈsɪŋgl ˌsɜːkjʊˈleɪʃn/	A fish has a **single circulation**.
mammal /ˈmæml/	A whale is a **mammal**, not a fish.
double circulation /ˈdʌbl ˌsɜːkjʊˈleɪʃn/	Humans have a **double circulation**.
pressure /ˈpreʃə/	The heart pumps blood at high **pressure**.
oxygen /ˈɒksɪdʒn/	Your cells need **oxygen** to release energy.
muscle /ˈmʌsl/	Your heart is made of **muscle**.
septum /ˈseptəm/	The **septum** separates the two sides of the heart.
atrium /ˈeɪtrɪəm/	Blood enters the heart through an **atrium**.
ventricle /ˈventrɪkl/	The left **ventricle** pumps blood to the body.

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Word	Example
coronary arteries /ˈkɒrənəri ˈɑːtəriz/	The **coronary arteries** supply the heart muscle with blood.
oxygenated blood /ˈɒksɪdʒeneɪtɪd blʌd/	**Oxygenated blood** is bright red.
deoxygenated blood /diːˈɒksɪdʒeneɪtɪd blʌd/	**Deoxygenated blood** returns to the heart in the veins.
atrioventricular valves /ˌeɪtrɪˌəʊvenˈtrɪkjʊlə vælvz/	The **atrioventricular valves** stop blood flowing back into the atria.
semilunar valves /ˌsemɪˈluːnə vælvz/	The **semilunar valves** stop blood flowing back into the heart.
contract /ˈkɒntrækt/	The heart muscle will **contract** to pump blood.
pulse /pʌls/	Feel your **pulse** at your wrist.
heart rate /hɑːt reɪt/	Exercise raises your **heart rate**.
independent variable /ˌɪndɪˈpendənt ˈveərɪəbl/	The **independent variable** is the one you change.
dependent variable /dɪˈpendənt ˈveərɪəbl/	The **dependent variable** is the one you measure.
coronary heart disease /ˈkɒrənəri hɑːt dɪˈziːz/	Smoking can cause **coronary heart disease**.
risk factors /rɪsk ˈfæktəz/	Smoking and a fatty diet are **risk factors** for heart disease.
lumen /ˈluːmen/	Blood flows through the **lumen** of the vessel.

Word	Example
arteries /ˈɑːtəriz/	**Arteries** carry blood away from the heart.
veins /veɪnz/	**Veins** carry blood back to the heart.
capillaries /ˈkæpɪləriz/	**Capillaries** carry blood close to every cell.
surface area /ˈsɜːfɪs ˈeərɪə/	Smaller solid pieces provide more **surface area** for reaction.
aorta /eɪˈɔːtə/	The **aorta** is the largest artery.
vena cava /ˈviːnə ˈkɑːvə/	The **vena cava** brings blood back from the body.
pulmonary artery /ˈpʌlmənəri ˈɑːtəri/	The **pulmonary artery** carries blood to the lungs.
pulmonary vein /ˈpʌlmənəri veɪn/	The **pulmonary vein** brings blood back from the lungs.
renal artery /ˈriːnl ˈɑːtəri/	The **renal artery** carries blood to the kidney.
renal vein /ˈriːnl veɪn/	The **renal vein** carries blood away from the kidney.
hepatic artery /heˈpætɪk ˈɑːtəri/	The **hepatic artery** brings oxygen to the liver.
hepatic vein /heˈpætɪk veɪn/	The **hepatic vein** carries blood away from the liver.
hepatic portal vein /heˈpætɪk ˈpɔːtl veɪn/	The **hepatic portal vein** carries digested food to the liver.
red blood cells /red blʌd selz/	**Red blood cells** carry oxygen.
pigment /ˈpɪgmənt/	Chlorophyll is a green **pigment**.

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Word	Example
haemoglobin /ˌhiːməˈgləʊbɪn/	**Haemoglobin** in red blood cells carries oxygen.
white blood cells /waɪt blʌd selz/	**White blood cells** fight germs.
platelets /ˈpleɪtlɪts/	**Platelets** help blood to clot.
clot /klɒt/	A **clot** stops a cut from bleeding.
plasma /ˈplæzmə/	**Plasma** is the yellow liquid part of blood.
ions /ˈaɪɒnz/	Water molecules surround the **ions** as they dissolve.
nutrients /ˈnjuːtrɪənts/	Food gives us the **nutrients** we need.
urea /juːˈrɪə/	The liver makes **urea**.
hormones /ˈhɔːməʊnz/	Insulin and adrenaline are **hormones**.
carbon dioxide /ˈkɑːbən daɪˈɒksaɪd/	We breathe out **carbon dioxide**.
pathogens /ˈpæθədʒnz/	Bacteria and viruses can be **pathogens**.
phagocytes /ˈfægəsaɪts/	**Phagocytes** eat germs.
phagocytosis /ˌfægəsɪˈtəʊsɪs/	In **phagocytosis**, a white blood cell swallows a germ.
lymphocytes /ˈlɪmfəsaɪts/	**Lymphocytes** make antibodies.
antibodies /ˈæntɪbɒdiz/	**Antibodies** stick to germs.
fibrinogen /ˈfɪbrɪnədʒn/	**Fibrinogen** is a protein in the blood.

Word	Example
fibrin /ˈfɪbrɪn/	Threads of **fibrin** trap blood cells in a clot.

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