

Body structures functions 10th edition

workbook answers

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What is the substance in erythrocytes that carries oxygen? Hemoglobin is the oxygen-carrying protein that is found within all RBCs. It picks up oxygen where it is abundant (the lungs) and drops off oxygen where it is needed around the body. Hemoglobin is also the pigment that gives RBCs their red color.

What is the process of supplying cells with oxygen and removing carbon dioxide from them? They bring oxygen into our bodies (called inspiration, or inhalation) and send carbon dioxide out (called expiration, or exhalation). This exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide is called respiration.

What is the study of functions of the structures of the body called? Physiology – the study of the functions of the body and its parts.

Which carries oxygen in erythrocytes? Red blood cells contain a protein called hemoglobin, which carries oxygen from the lungs to all parts of the body.

What do erythrocytes carry from the lungs to body cells and? The red blood cell's main function is to carry oxygen from the lungs and deliver it throughout our body. Red blood cells also transport waste such as carbon dioxide back to our lungs to be exhaled. Red blood cells can carry oxygen due to a protein called hemoglobin.

What carries oxygen to cells and removes carbon dioxide from cells? The circulatory system delivers oxygen and nutrients to cells and takes away wastes. The heart pumps oxygenated and deoxygenated blood on different sides. The types of blood vessels include arteries, capillaries and veins.

What is the process of transport of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood in a human body? Systemic circulation carries oxygenated blood from the left ventricle, through the arteries, to the capillaries in the tissues of the body. From the tissue capillaries, the deoxygenated blood returns through a system of veins to the right atrium of the heart.

What is the main mechanism by which gases move from the alveoli into the blood and cells and back? The walls of the alveoli share a membrane with the capillaries. That's how close they are. This lets oxygen and carbon dioxide diffuse, or move freely, between the respiratory system and the bloodstream. Oxygen molecules attach to red blood cells, which travel back to the heart.

What system is connected most directly with body growth? Endocrine glands release hormones into the bloodstream. This lets the hormones travel to cells in other parts of the body. The endocrine hormones help control mood, growth and development, the way our organs work, metabolism , and reproduction. The endocrine system regulates how much of each hormone is released.

What is the fluid of a cell that surrounds the nucleus and is necessary for growth and reproduction? Cytoplasm. The cytoplasm is the interior of the cell that surrounds the nucleus. It includes the organelles and a jelly-like fluid called the cytosol. Many of the important reactions that take place in the cell occur in the cytoplasm.

What three basic parts are found in most human cells? A cell consists of three parts: the cell membrane, the nucleus, and, between the two, the cytoplasm. Within the cytoplasm lie intricate arrangements of fine fibers and hundreds or even thousands of miniscule but distinct structures called organelles.

What is another name for WBC? White blood cells, also known as leukocytes, are responsible for protecting your body from infection. As part of your immune system, white blood cells circulate in your blood and respond to injury or illness.

What does blood take away from your cells? One of the key functions of blood is transport. Blood vessels are like networks of roads where deliveries and waste removal take place. Oxygen, nutrients and hormones are delivered around the body

in the blood and carbon dioxide and other waste products are removed.

What color is blood inside your body? It is the blood in the veins that gives them color. Furthermore, the blood in human veins is also not blue. Blood is always red. Blood that has been oxygenated (mostly flowing through the arteries) is bright red and blood that has lost its oxygen (mostly flowing through the veins) is dark red.

Which cell is responsible for clotting blood? Platelets (a type of blood cell) and proteins in your plasma (the liquid part of blood) work together to stop the bleeding by forming a clot over the injury. Typically, your body will naturally dissolve the blood clot after the injury has healed.

What is the function of the cells known as leukocytes? White blood cells, or leukocytes (Greek; leuko=white and cyte = cell), are part of the immune system, participating in both the innate and humoral immune responses. They circulate in the blood and mount inflammatory and cellular responses to injury or pathogens.

What part of the body produces platelets? Platelets, or thrombocytes, are small, colorless cell fragments in our blood that form clots and stop or prevent bleeding. Platelets are made in our bone marrow, the sponge-like tissue inside our bones.

What in the erythrocytes serves as an oxygen carrier? Haemoglobin molecules inside red blood cells pick up and carry the oxygen. These oxygen-rich cells travel in the blood vessels from the lungs to the left side of the heart. The blood is then pumped around the body. Red blood cells are adapted for the transport of oxygen.

What is the oxygen carrying component inside the erythrocytes called? Hemoglobin (Heme + Globin) The protein hemoglobin is a molecule which is responsible for carrying almost all of the oxygen in the blood.

What substance is in erythrocytes? A conductor, or electrical conductor, is a substance or material that allows electricity to flow through it. In a conductor, electrical charge carriers, usually electrons or ions, move easily from atom to atom when voltage is applied.

Which substance allows RBCs to transport oxygen? More specifically, though, it's the hemoglobin in red blood cells. Hemoglobin contains iron, which allows it to pick up oxygen from the air we breathe and deliver it everywhere in the body. You

can think of hemoglobin as the iron ("heme"), oxygen transport protein, ("globin") found in red blood cells.

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