

1. adhesive forces	forces of attraction that act to hold two separate bodies together or to stick one body to another	19. kidneys	main organ of excretion of nitrogenous wastes and maintenance of body fluid composition
2. arteries	blood vessels with thick walls that carry blood under pressure, away from the heart towards other organs of the body	20. liver	large gland associated with the digestive system, responsible for food metabolism
3. blood	the fluid transport medium of animals	21. lungs	the respiratory organs of air-breathing vertebrates
4. blood pressure	force exerted by blood on the walls of arteries	22. lymph	the clear fluid in the vessels of the lymphatic system, derived from interstitial fluid
5. capillaries	the smallest blood vessels with very thin walls, which carry blood between arteries and veins	23. oxygen	gas present in air and water, used by plants and animals for cellular respiration and released as a by-product of photosynthesis
6. capillarity	the rising of liquid up thin tubes, due to adhesive and cohesive forces	24. oxyhaemoglobin	the main transport form of oxygen in the blood; a bright red compound that is a combination of haemoglobin and oxygen
7. carbon dioxide	gas released as a waste product of cellular respiration and which is used by plants as a carbon source for photosynthesis	25. phloem	the vascular tissue in plants that transports organic nutrients from where they are manufactured, up and down the plant
8. cardiovascular system	a transport system made up of a series of vessels and a pump (the heart) to ensure the flow of blood around the body of an organism	26. pulse	the regular throbbing of an artery caused by successive contractions of the heart
9. cellular respiration	chemical process whereby oxygen is combined with glucose to make energy, and water and carbon dioxide are released as by-products	27. root pressure	upward pressure within the xylem of a root system, arising as a result of water moving into the root by osmosis, causing sap in the root to rise up towards the plant stem
10. chylomicrons	the transport form of lipids in lymph	28. smooth muscle	a type of contractile tissue that is not under voluntary control; present in walls of organs of the body, including the arteries
11. cohesive forces	the forces of attraction between like or unlike atoms, ions or molecules of a single body	29. translocation	mechanism of transport of organic nutrients in the phloem of plants
12. connective tissue	supportive tissue widely distributed in the body, usually to hold cells, tissues or organs in place	30. transpiration stream	mechanism of transport of water and dissolved nutrients in the xylem of plants
13. digestive tract	the system of organs within animals that takes in food, digests it to extract energy and nutrients, and expels the remaining wastes	31. transport system	a system of vessels arranged to carry substances from one part of a body to another
14. elastic fibres	highly expandable connective tissue in the walls of large arteries	32. vascular system	vessel components of transport system
15. external gaseous exchange	the exchange of respiratory gases between an organism's external and internal environments (e.g. air and lungs)	33. vascular tissue	tissue which is organised into vessels to function in transport
16. haemoglobin	the oxygen-carrying respiratory pigment made of protein and iron, which gives blood its red colour	34. veins	blood vessels that carry blood towards the heart from other organs of the body
17. internal gaseous exchange	exchange of respiratory gases between the blood and the internal cells of the body	35. xylem	vascular tissue in plants that transports water and dissolved inorganic minerals upwards as ascending sap
18. interstitial fluid	a fluid that lies in the spaces between cells		