

adhesive forces

forces of attraction that act to hold two separate bodies together or to stick one body to another

arteries

blood vessels with thick walls that carry blood under pressure, away from the heart towards other organs of the body

blood

the fluid transport medium of animals

blood pressure

force exerted by blood on the walls of arteries

capillaries

the smallest blood vessels with very thin walls, which carry blood between arteries and veins

capillarity	the rising of liquid up thin tubes, due to adhesive and cohesive forces
carbon dioxide	gas released as a waste product of cellular respiration and which is used by plants as a carbon source for photosynthesis
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
cellular respiration	chemical process whereby oxygen is combined with glucose to make energy, and water and carbon dioxide are released as by-products
chylomicrons	the transport form of lipids in lymph

cohesive forces

the forces of attraction between like or unlike atoms, ions or molecules of a single body

connective tissue

supportive tissue widely distributed in the body, usually to hold cells, tissues or organs in place

digestive tract

the system of organs within animals that takes in food, digests it to extract energy and nutrients, and expels the remaining wastes

elastic fibres

highly expandable connective tissue in the walls of large arteries

external gaseous exchange

the exchange of respiratory gases between an organism's external and internal environments (e.g. air and lungs)

haemoglobin

the oxygen-carrying respiratory pigment made of protein and iron, which gives blood its red colour

internal gaseous exchange

exchange of respiratory gases between the blood and the internal cells of the body

interstitial fluid

a fluid that lies in the spaces between cells

kidneys

main organ of excretion of nitrogenous wastes and maintenance of body fluid composition

liver

large gland associated with the digestive system, responsible for food metabolism

lungs	the respiratory organs of air-breathing vertebrates
lymph	the clear fluid in the vessels of the lymphatic system, derived from interstitial fluid
oxygen	gas present in air and water, used by plants and animals for cellular respiration and released as a by-product of photosynthesis
oxyhaemoglobin	the main transport form of oxygen in the blood; a bright red compound that is a combination of haemoglobin and oxygen
phloem	the vascular tissue in plants that transports organic nutrients from where they are manufactured, up and down the plant

pulse

the regular throbbing of an artery caused by successive contractions of the heart

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

smooth muscle

a type of contractile tissue that is not under voluntary control; present in walls of organs of the body, including the arteries

translocation

mechanism of transport of organic nutrients in the phloem of plants

transpiration stream

mechanism of transport of water and dissolved nutrients in the xylem of plants

transport system	a system of vessels arranged to carry substances from one part of a body to another
vascular system	vessel components of transport system
vascular tissue	tissue which is organised into vessels to function in transport
veins	blood vessels that carry blood towards the heart from other organs of the body
xylem	vascular tissue in plants that transports water and dissolved inorganic minerals upwards as ascending sap