

KEY FACTS

- Red blood cells: no nucleus, biconcave, haemoglobin → carry O₂ as oxyhaemoglobin
- Phagocytes: engulf and digest pathogens (phagocytosis) — non-specific
- Lymphocytes: produce antibodies specific to antigens — specific immune response
- Plasma: yellow liquid carrying glucose, CO₂, urea, hormones, amino acids
- Platelets: cell fragments → blood clotting at wound sites

KEY TERMS

Haemoglobin	Red protein in RBCs — binds O ₂ in lungs, releases in tissues
Phagocytosis	Engulfing and digesting pathogens — done by phagocytes
Antibody	Specific protein from lymphocytes that binds to one type of antigen

■ EXAM TIP: RBC adaptations — say ALL THREE: no nucleus (more space for Hb) + biconcave (SA) + haemoglobin. Missing any one loses a mark.