

This is the **Foundation Combined** version — Higher Tier and Separate-only content removed.

Blood is a tissue with four components, each adapted for a specific function.

- Red blood cells: no nucleus, biconcave, haemoglobin — carry O<sub>2</sub> as oxyhaemoglobin
- White blood cells: phagocytes (engulf pathogens), lymphocytes (produce antibodies)
- Plasma: liquid — carries CO<sub>2</sub>, glucose, amino acids, urea, hormones
- Platelets: fragments involved in blood clotting

### Key Terms

<b>Haemoglobin</b>	Protein in RBCs binding O <sub>2</sub> in lungs, releasing in tissues
<b>Phagocytosis</b>	Engulfing and digesting pathogens by phagocytes

■ **Exam Tip:** For red blood cells: always mention no nucleus (more space for haemoglobin), biconcave (increased surface area), haemoglobin (carries O<sub>2</sub>). All three for full marks.