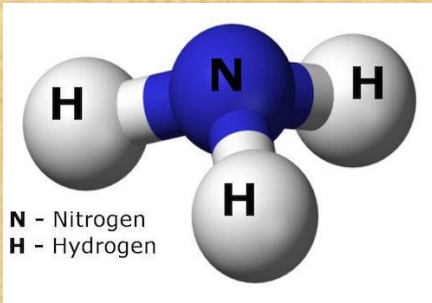


GLOSSARY

Ammonia

Ammonia is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen with formula NH_3 . Body treats ammonia as a waste product. This is mixed with urea to form a compound and then finally thrown out of the body by kidneys through Urine.



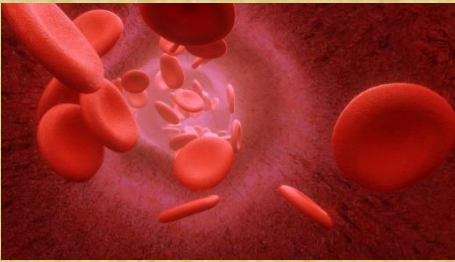
Artery

Arteries are blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart. This blood is normally oxygenated, with the exception of blood in the pulmonary artery.



Blood

Blood is a body fluid in humans and other animals that delivers necessary substances such as nutrients and oxygen to the cells and transports metabolic waste products away from those same cells.



Blood vessels



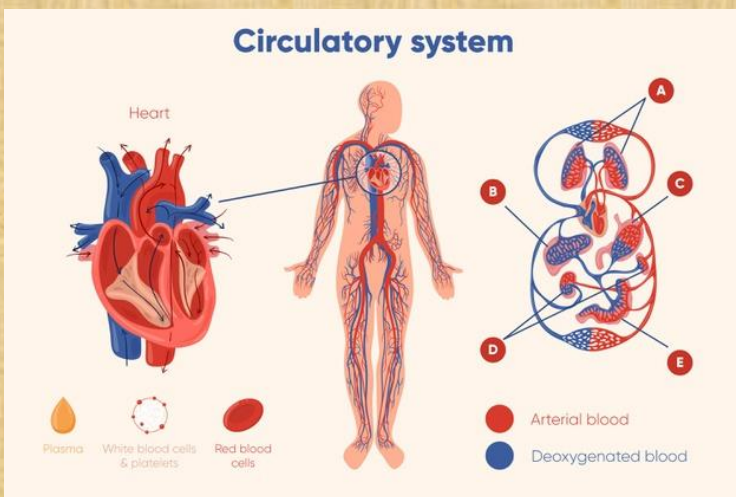
Capillary

Capillaries are the smallest blood vessels in the body that carry blood from arteries to veins.



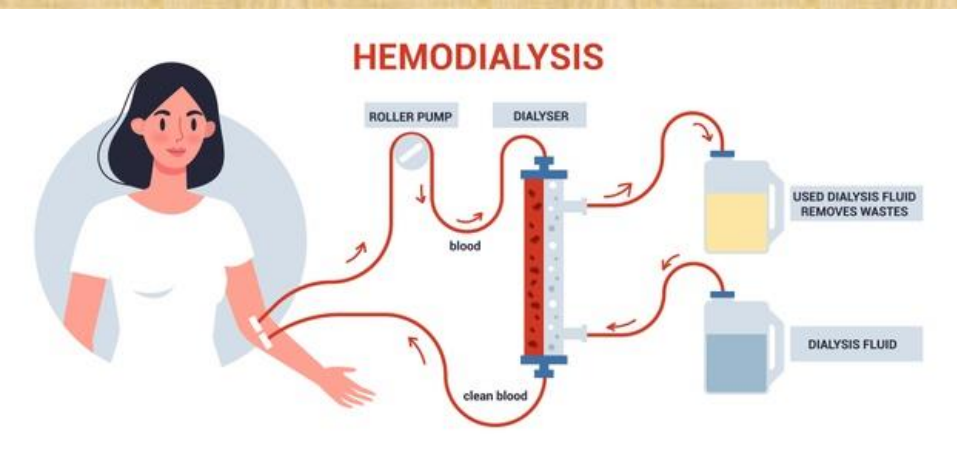
Circulatory system

An organ system that transports the substances, the nutrients and oxygen are made available to all the parts of body.



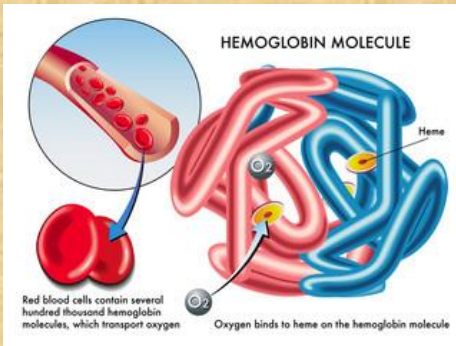
Dialysis

As a result of kidney failure, waste products start accumulating in the blood. Such persons cannot survive unless their blood is filtered periodically through an artificial kidney. This process is called dialysis.



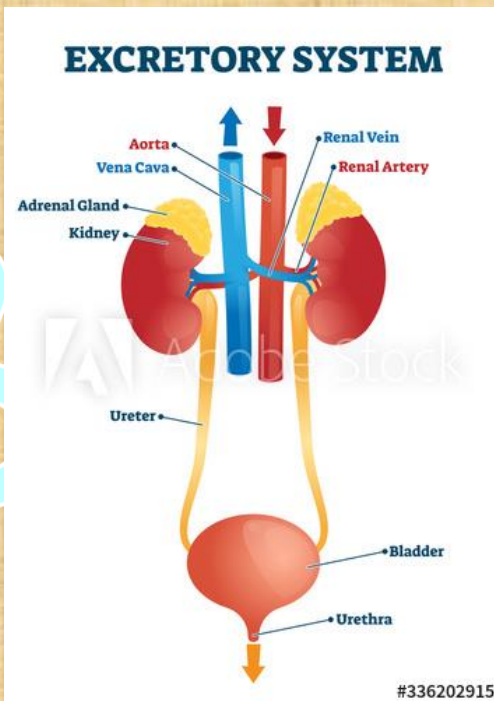
Excretion

The process of removal of wastes produced in the cells of the living organisms is called excretion.



Excretory system

A system of organs that involve in the excretion is called excretory system.



Haemoglobin

Haemoglobin is a protein found in the red blood cells that carries oxygen in your body and gives blood its red colour.

Heart beat

Rhythmic contraction and relaxation (due to pumping of the heart) together constitute a single heartbeat.



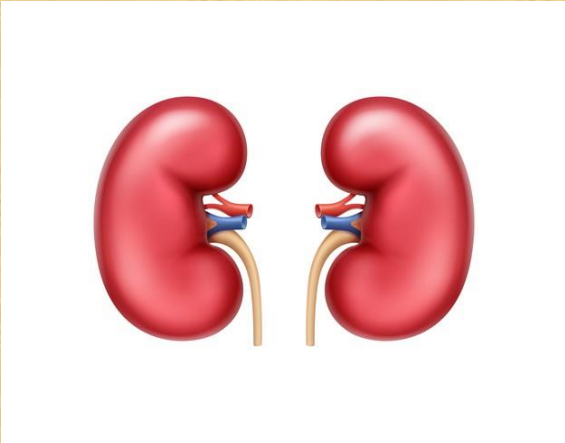
Brainbox



Kidneys

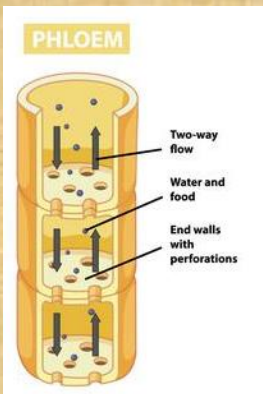
Kidneys are the main filtration unit of the excretory system in human beings.





Phloem

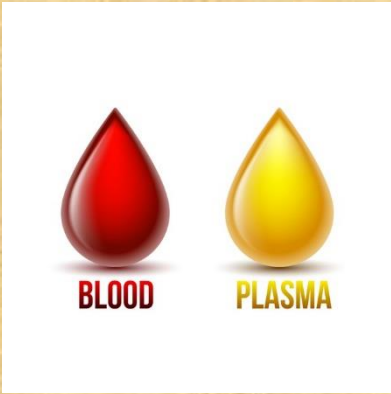
Phloem is the vascular tissue in charge of transport and distribution of the organic nutrients in plants.



Brainbox
learn easy

Plasma

Plasma is the yellow color fluid present in the blood. It is the single largest component of human blood, comprising about 55 percent, and contains water, salts, enzymes, antibodies and other proteins.



Platelets

Platelets, or thrombocytes, are small, colorless cell fragments in our blood that form clots and stop or prevent bleeding.



Brainbox
learn easy

Pulse

The number of heart beats per minute is the pulse. This is also the heart rate.



Red blood cell

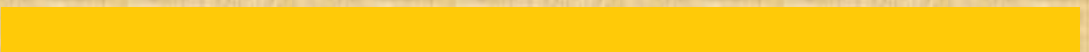
Red blood cells are the type of cells present in the blood that transport oxygen.



ox
sy

Root hair

Roots hairs are cylindrical extensions of root epidermal cells that are important for acquisition of nutrients, water, microbe interactions in/from the soil.





Stethoscope

Stethoscope, medical instrument used in listening to sounds produced within the body, chiefly in the heart or lungs.



Brainbox
learn easy

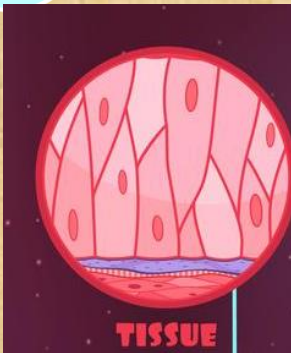
Sweat

Sweat is a clear, salty liquid produced by glands in your skin. Sweating is how your body cools itself.



Tissue

Tissues are groups of cells that have a similar structure and act together to perform a specific function.



Urea

Urea is the chief nitrogenous end product of the metabolic breakdown of proteins in all mammals

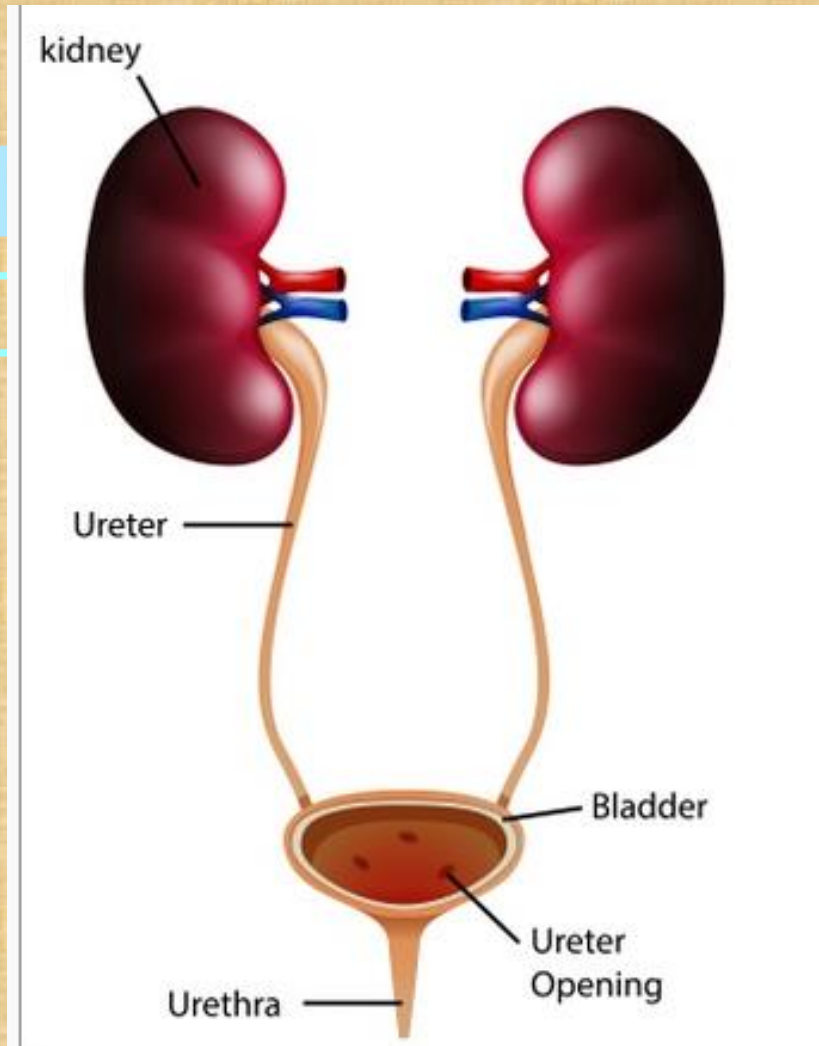
and some fishes. Urea (also known as carbamide) is the major organic component of human urine.



Ureter

The ureter is a tube that carries urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder.

There are two ureters, one attached to each kidney. The upper half of the ureter is located in the abdomen and the lower half



is located in the pelvic area.

Urethra

The urethra is a tube that connects the urinary bladder to the urinary meatus for the removal of urine from the body of both females and males.

Urinary bladder

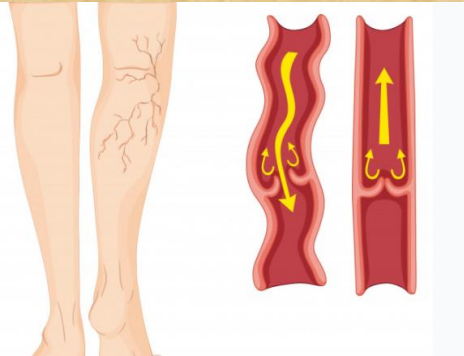
The urinary bladder, or simply bladder, is a hollow muscular organ in humans and other vertebrates that stores urine from the kidneys before disposal by urination. In the human the bladder is a hollow distensible organ that sits on the pelvic floor. Urine enters the bladder via the ureters and exits via the urethra.

Uric acid

Uric acid is a waste product found in blood. It's created when the body breaks down chemicals called purines. Most uric acid dissolves in the blood, passes through the kidneys and leaves the body in urine

Vein

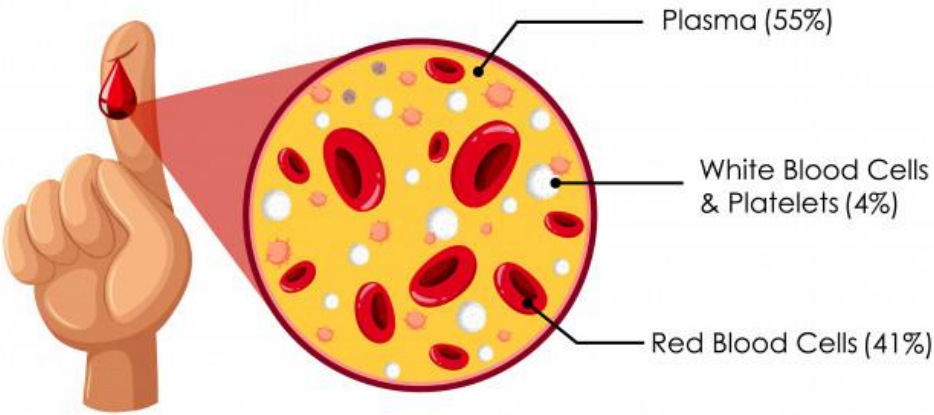
Veins are blood vessels that carry blood towards the heart. Most veins carry deoxygenated blood from the tissues back to the heart; exceptions are the pulmonary and umbilical veins, both of which carry oxygenated blood to the heart.



White blood cell

White blood cells (WBCs), also called leukocytes or leucocytes, are the cells of the immune system that are involved in protecting the body against both infectious disease and foreign invaders.

COMPOSITION OF BLOOD



Xylem

Xylem is the complex tissue of plants, responsible for transporting water and other nutrients to the plants.

Brainbox
learn easy

