

GCSE Science (Active Revision)

Human Kidney
Vital for homeostasis
Everything filtered from blood and then reabsorption of all the glucose, as well as the mineral ions and water needed.
Active transport ensures ALL glucose is reabsorbed and diffusion makes sure mineral ions and water is reabsorbed in the right amounts
Hot day with little water intake = little urine (concentrated)

	Diffusion	Osmosis	Active Transport
Movement of..	Liquid/gas particles	Water	Solutes (minerals/ions)
Concentration gradient	High → Low	High → Low	Low → High
Energy?	No	No	Yes
Membrane?	Not essential	Partially permeable	Yes, with carrier protein
Animal example	O ₂ across alveolus	Water in/out of cell	Villi & absorption
Plant example	Gas exchange @ stomata	Guard cells, root hair cell	Root hair cell

The Blood
WHITE BLOOD CELLS
PLATELETS - help blood to clot
PLASMA - holds dissolved substances, CO₂, waste products (e.g. urea from the kidneys)
RED BLOOD CELLS - No nucleus - more room for Haemoglobin. Large surface area to absorb O₂
HAEMOGLOBIN - substance which binds oxygen from the lungs to form OXYhaemoglobin. Then releases oxygen into cells.

Dialysis	Transplant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Much more readily available •Enables you to lead relatively normal life •No risk of rejection •No need for medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Eat what you like •Lead a normal life •Free from restrictions which come with regular dialysis sessions •Rejection & availability?

The Respiratory System:
-O₂ diffuses into your bloodstream and CO₂ diffuses out.
-Alveoli: large surface area, efficient blood supply, thin walls.
- Inhalation = diaphragm contracts, ribs move up and out, more space in chest cavity, reduced air pressure, air drawn into lungs
Sports Drinks: Contain water, ions, and glucose. Replace glucose used in respiration. Replace water and ions lost in sweating.

The Intestine
VILLI: tiny protrusions in the intestine which help to absorb the products of digestion. Use active transport + diffusion to gain as much of the valuable materials, especially sugar, as possible.
Adaptations of villi (AND ALVEOLI):
- Have a large surface area (squashed up)
- Are very close to a large network of capillaries (absorbed straight into blood stream)
- Thin wall

The Circulatory System:
Circulatory system = blood vessels, heart and blood.
Humans have a double circulatory system. Heart = pump.
3 main types of blood vessel:
Arteries (Away from heart), veins (INto heart) and capillaries.
Valves ensure correct direction of blood flow
Arteries have thick muscular & elastic walls (narrow lumen/interior).
Artificial 'stents' can help keep arteries from narrowing

B3) Biology

Keywords: Transpiration, artery, vein, capillary, heart, red blood cells, haemoglobin, plasma, platelets, an/aerobic respiration.

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