tubes called **blood vessels**.

- Red blood cells are called erythrocytes. They carry oxygen to all the cells in the body. Red blood cells are filled with the red pigment haemoglobin that carries oxygen. Haemoglobin readily combines with and release oxygen.
- White blood cells are also called leucocytes. They protect the body from disease by feeding on the micro organisms that cause disease. Some white blood cells called lymphocytes produce chemicals called antibodies which poison and destroy disease causing micro organisms (immune system).
- Platelets which are also called thrombocytes are small pieces of cells. They are very important for the clotting of blood when a blood vessel is damaged and has to be healed.

Muscle tissue

Muscle is the tissue that allows our bodies to move.

- Skeletal muscle tissue is attached to the bones and moves the joints. These muscles are responsible for voluntary movements which are movements that we can make when we want to. Skeletal muscles can contract very quickly and strongly but get tired easily. They have lots of strength so people can use them to lift heavy objects.
- Smooth muscle tissue is found in the soft organs of the body,for example,digestive canal,bladder,skin,arteries and veins. These muscles are responsible for involuntary movements which are movem into that happen automatically. Smooth muscles contract slowly and be as strongly as skeletal muscle tissue. They do not tire easily.
- Cardiac muscle tissue is form fonly in the heart where it makes up most of the heart wall.Cardiac in sole is responsible to involuntary movements of the heart little ses the heart to be that pump blood around the body. It is nearly as storing as skeletal muscle bit lite smooth muscle it does not tire easily.

Nerve tissue

Nerve tissue is found all over the body. It helps different parts of the body to communicate so that they can all work together. Nerve tissue contains millions of **nerve cells** that are called **neurons**. Specialised cells at the ends of neurons sense changes that happen inside and outside the body. Neurons carry these sensed changes as impulses from one place to another in the body. The impulses can move quickly along the neurons so the body processes information and response very efficiently.

- ★ Sensory neurons carry impulses from receptors for example the skin,to the connector neurons in the central nervous system.
- * Connector neurons carry impulses to the motor neurons.
- ★ Motor neurons carry impulses to the effectors,which can be muscles or glands.

Neurons are well suited to their function

- ★ Neurons are long and thin so can carry impulses a long way.
- ★ They are insulated so that the impact of the messages is not reduced.
- ★ They have several terminal branches so they can make contact with many other cells.