**Watch the video and do the exercise that follows.**

1. Blood is a thick, ………………………… substance.
2. In order to see the various components of blood we need to put it into a ……………………………. .
3. After taking the sample out of the centrifuge we can see it has divided into three …………………………… layers.
4. The top layer is ………………………….. , the middle layer is called the ………………………….., and the lower layer are ……………………………. .
5. Plasma accounts for 55% of total ………………………. and is made up of around 90% of water.
6. A very important ……………………………. of the plasma are proteins: fibrinogen, albumin, and globulin.
7. The function of albumins is to ………………………….. blood pressure.
8. There are three classes of globulins: ………………………., beta, and gamma.
9. White blood cells are known as ……………………………… and they provide the body with protection.
10. The platelets, also known as ……………………………. help in ………………………….. when necessary.
11. Erythrocytes , or RBCs, carry …………………………….. to various parts of the body and remove the ………………………….. as waste product.
12. RBCs don’t have a nucleus and are able to squeeze through the tiny ……………………….. in the body to deliver the oxygen to all parts.
13. White blood cells can be seen under a microscope when one stains the blood with various ……………………… .
14. There are three main types of white blood cells: ………………………….. , monocytes, and lymphocytes.
15. Some lymphocytes called B lymphocytes produce ………………………….. while T lymphocytes try and get rid of …………………………. .
16. Monocytes act as a vacuum cleaner, they scour our body for any …………………….. and remove it.

**21 pts**