

1. Colocá el título y los subtítulos en el lugar que correspondan.

PLASMA - FORMED ELEMENTS - BLOOD - WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF BLOOD?

We all know that we have this warm uid called blood owing through our body. We even know that we need blood in order to stay alive. Things that you may not fully know or understand are exactly what blood is, what it is made up of, and how it is maintained. Blood is a type of tissue of our body that contains cells, chemicals, and other substances. Now on to the other two questions.

About 45% of our blood is composed of what we refer to as formed elements. You likely call them blood cells. There are dierent types of blood cells found in our blood. Let's look at those now. The rst type of blood cells are the erythrocytes, or as they are commonly called, red blood cells or RBCs. These are the most numerous of the three types of blood cells. RBCs have the job of transporting oxygen and carbon dioxide. There are approximately 4.2 to 6.2 million RBCs per cubic mm of blood at any given point in time. The next type of blood cell is the leukocyte, also known as white blood cells or WBCs. These are members of our body's defense team since they protect us from invading bacteria and other pathogens. There are anywhere from 5,000 to 9,000 per cubic mm of blood.

Not all leukocytes are the same. There are 5 dierent WBCs. The majority of our WBCs are neutrophils, making up around 65% of the WBCs. Lymphocytes make up 25% of the WBCs, and monocytes make up about 5%. Small amounts of eosinophils and basophils are also found in the blood, making up 4% and 1%, respectively. The last of the 3 blood cell types are the thrombocytes, commonly referred to as platelets. These are also the tiniest of the blood cells. Platelets work in the body to help stop the bleeding whenever a blood vessel is damaged. We have 140,000 to 340,000 platelets per cubic mm of blood.

The other 55% of our blood is composed of plasma. Plasma is the liquid portion of blood. Since this portion is liquid, you probably have gured out that the main component in plasma is water. Water makes up about 90% of the plasma. So, what is in the other 10% of the plasma? Well, proteins make about 8% of plasma. There are 4 dierent types of proteins in the plasma. The most abundant of the plasma proteins at 57% are albumins. It is responsible for helping to maintain blood volume. Globulins are another plasma protein. They make up 38% of the proteins in the plasma, and they work with the WBCs. Fibrinogen at 4% and prothrombin at 1% are the nal 2 plasma proteins, and they help in the clotting process. The smallest portion of the blood plasma is made up of an assortment of dierent solids. These make up the remaining 3% of the plasma. Some solids you'll nd in the plasma are ions, or electrolytes, such as potassium, sodium, and calcium. Various nutrients needed by the body - like glucose, amino acids, and lipids - and waste products from metabolism - like urea, uric acid, and creatinine - are also found in the plasma. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are the blood gases which are found in the plasma as well. The last of the solids are hormones. There are a wide assortment of hormones released by various glands in the body that are transported in the plasma of the blood.

2. Elegí la mayor traducción para el siguiente párrafo.

The other 55% is plasma which is the liquid portion of blood that is mainly composed of water. Plasma also contains the proteins albumins, globulins, brinogen, and prothrombin. The other solids contained in plasma includes the electrolytes, nutrients, waste, and hormones. The red bone marrow makes RBCs in response to erythropoietin, which is released by the kidneys to trigger RBC production. The spleen removes old and/or damaged RBCs. Plasma volume is maintained by the kidneys by keeping the electrolytes and water within a certain balance.

- a. El otro 55% es plasma, el cual es la porción líquida de sangre que se compone principalmente de agua. El plasma también contiene las proteínas albúminas, globulinas, brinógeno y protrombina. Los otros sólidos que contienen el plasma incluyen los electrolitos, nutrientes, desechos y hormonas. La médula ósea roja produce glóbulos rojos en respuesta a la eritropoyetina, que es liberada por los riñones para desencadenar la producción de glóbulos rojos. El bazo elimina los glóbulos rojos viejos y / o dañados. Los riñones mantienen el volumen de plasma manteniendo los electrolitos y el agua dentro de un cierto equilibrio.
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LA MEJOR TRADUCCIÓN ES LA LETRA: