

The diagrams show three kinds of specialised cell in the human body.

Red blood cells are smaller than most other cells in the body. This allows them to travel tiny blood **capillaries**, so they can deliver oxygen to every part of the body.

The cytoplasm contains a **pigment** (colour) called haemoglobin. This carries oxygen around the body.

The cell has no nucleus. This leaves more space for haemoglobin.

Neurons carry electrical signals from one part of the body to another. They help all the different parts of the body to communicate with each other. For example, they can carry signals from the brain to muscles, to make the muscles move.

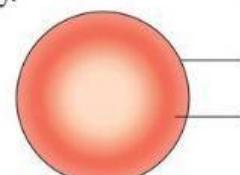
The axon is a very long strand of cytoplasm. Electrical signals can travel along this very quickly.

Dendrites are short strands of cytoplasm that collect electrical signals from other neurons.

Ciliated cells have tiny threads along one edge, like microscopic hairs. These are called cilia. The cilia can move.

One place in the body that contains ciliated cells is the lining of the tubes leading from your mouth to your lungs.

Other cells in this lining make a sticky substance called mucus. When you breathe in, the mucus traps dust in the air, to stop them going into your lungs. The cilia move the mucus up to the back of your mouth and you swallow it.



Red blood cells

