



Circulation:
The Body's Transport System

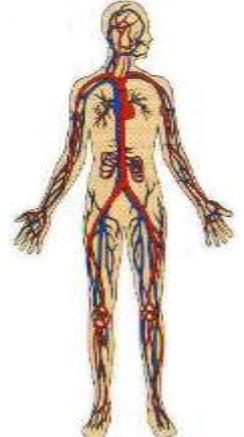
Name: _____
Date: _____
Core: _____

What is the CIRCULATORY SYTEM?

- A _____ that _____ all parts of the body.
- It consists of the _____, _____ and _____.

What is the FUNCTION of the circulatory system?

- 1) To _____
(example – oxygen and glucose)
- 2) To _____ carrying them _____
from cells.
- 3) To _____ by carrying white blood cells to
the source of the disease.

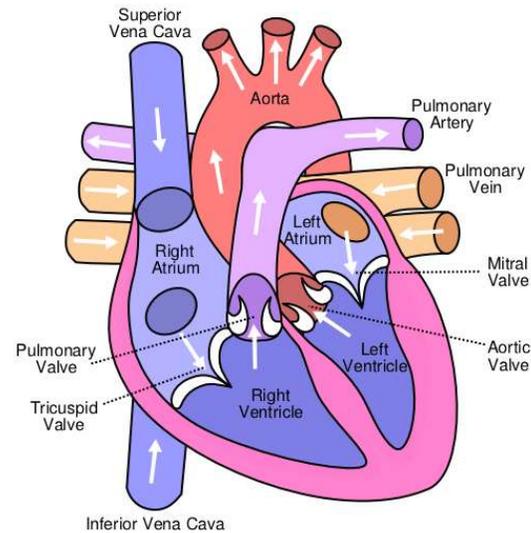


How does the circulatory system WORK?

- The _____ is the _____ that makes it work.
- Each time the _____, it _____ through the
_____ of the circulatory system

What does the HEART look like?

- The heart is a _____, _____
organ that pumps your blood.
- The _____ and _____ sides of the heart
are completely _____ by a wall of tissue
called the _____.
- Each side of the heart has _____.
(4 chambers in total).
- The upper chamber is called an _____.
- The lower chamber is called a _____.
- _____ the chambers and prevent blood from _____
in the _____.



How does the HEART pump?

- When the strong _____ of the _____ contract,
they exert a _____ on the blood.
- This force _____ the blood _____ of the heart _____.

Where does the blood go after it leaves the HEART?

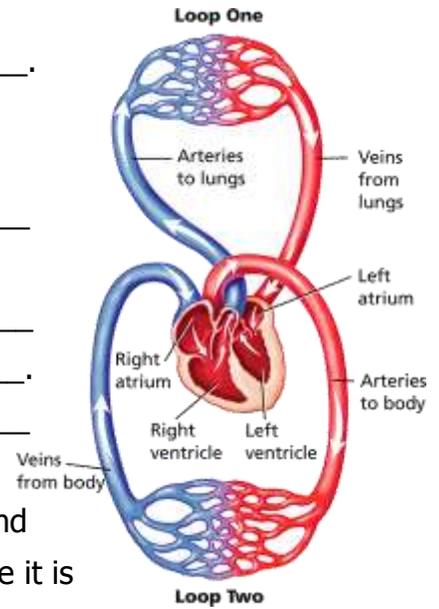
- After leaving the heart, the blood travels in _____.
- The _____ are the _____ part of the _____ system.

1) In the _____, blood travels from the _____

- At the _____, the blood gets _____ and _____.

2) In the _____, blood travels from the _____

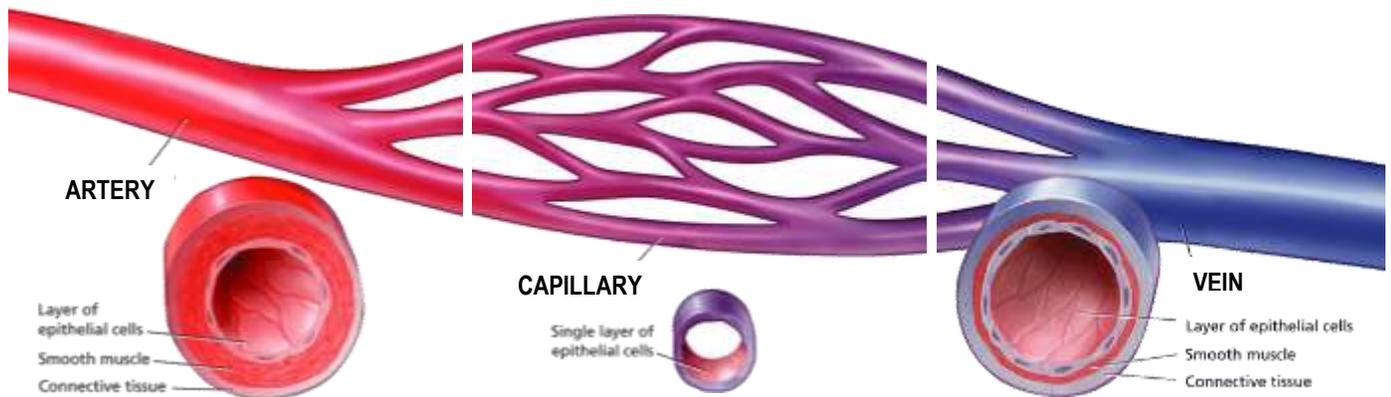
- After the first loop, the blood is _____ and _____ out to the rest of the body where it is used by muscles.



What are BLOOD VESSELS?

- _____ are the _____ that carry your blood around your body.

There are 3 types: _____, _____, _____.



- **ARTERIES** carry blood _____. They have _____, _____ walls that are _____ and _____ and can stand the enormous _____ created by the heart.

- **CAPILLARIES** are _____ vessels that run all through your _____. The _____ are very _____ to allow _____ and _____ to be exchanged between _____ and _____.

- **VEINS** carry blood _____. They have _____ _____ than arteries do, because there is much _____ from the heart.

Blood

Name _____

Date _____

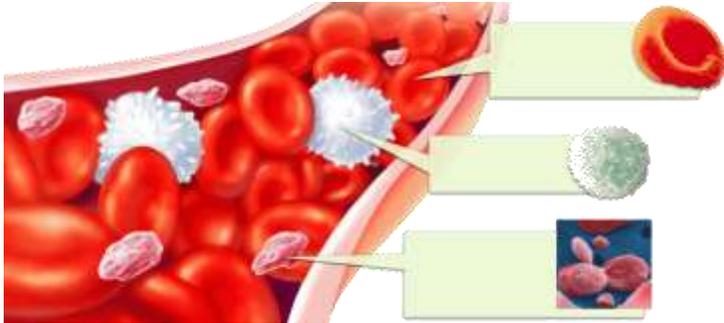
Core _____

Blood

- Blood is a fluid _____.
- Remember, a tissue is a group of _____ that all have the same _____.
- Our blood:
 - _____ around our bodies.
 - Fights _____.
 - Maintains _____ (homeostasis!)

What is blood made of?

- Blood is not just red liquid.
- It has several components:
 - _____ (about 1/2)
 - _____ (about 1/2)
 - _____ blood cells
 - _____ blood cells
 - _____



Red Blood Cells

- Red blood cells (RBC's) carry _____ to all parts of the body.
- _____ is a genetic disorder that affects the red blood cells.

Platelets

- Platelets form _____ (to stop bleeding).
- Certain _____ help platelets clump together at the site of an injury.
- If the proteins are missing, the blood can't clot and the person has _____.

White Blood Cells and the Immune System

- White blood cells _____ and are part of the _____ system.
- There are two types of white blood cells:
 - _____
 - _____
- _____ fight infection by " _____ " cells they recognize as foreign.
- They mostly only recognize _____ cells, so the immune system needs more cells to fully _____ our bodies.
- _____ are the second type of white blood cells. There are two types:
 - _____: Act like _____ for the immune system
 - _____: Act like _____ for the immune system

