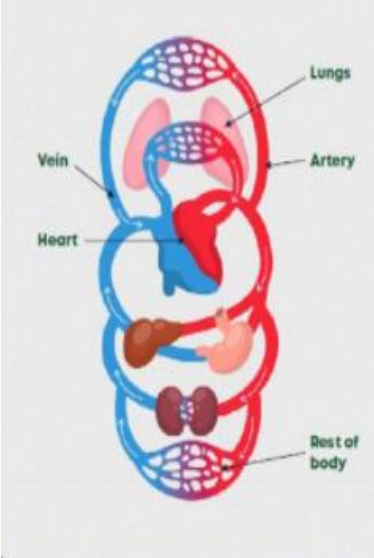




Human Body:, The Circulatory System

Vocabulary

Circulatory System	Bodily system made up of the heart, blood vessels and blood that delivers essential materials to cells whilst removing waste products.
Transport	The circulatory system transports nutrients (from digested food) and water to every cell as well as oxygen.
Atria	The plural of 'atrium'. The upper chambers of the heart.
Ventricles	The lower chambers of the heart.
Valves	Found between the atria and the ventricles they open and close to allow the blood to flow through the heart.
Aorta	The largest artery supplying oxygenated blood to the rest of the body.
Arteries	Carry blood with oxygen from the heart.
Veins	Carry blood depleted of oxygen back to the heart.
Capillaries	Tiny vessels where oxygen gets transferred to cells.
Pulse rates	The number of heart beats per minute.



The Circulatory System: the system that circulates blood through the body, consisting of the heart, blood vessels and blood.

Key Knowledge

- William Harvey (1578-1657), an English doctor, suggested that the heart was at the centre of a blood circulating system.
- The heart and blood vessels are parts of your body's circulatory system. The lungs and windpipe are part of your respiratory system, together these two systems keep you alive.
- The heart is a muscle and is about the size of your fist. It is divided into four chambers.
- The top two chambers are referred to as the atria and the bottom two are called ventricles.
- Valves, between the atria and ventricles, open and close to allow the blood to flow through the heart.
- Blood vessels, called arteries, carry oxygen-rich blood away from the heart. Blood vessels, called veins, carry blood back to your heart to be pumped to the lungs for more oxygen.
- Smaller blood vessels called capillaries, branch off from the arteries and veins and bring the blood in contact with the cells in the body. Capillary walls are so thin that nutrients, water, oxygen and waste products pass back and forth through them easily.
- Lungs will work quicker when this exchange is required more for example, when exercising.
- Muscles need oxygen to work and to get rid of carbon dioxide.
- The heart can pump faster to improve the rate at which oxygen and carbon dioxide are moved around the body.