The Circulatory System Unit 3, Lesson 7

I. Purpose of the Circulatory System

 Provides food and oxygen to the cells of the body and filters waste materials from the body.

II. Components of the Circulatory System

- a. Heart—hollow, muscular organ that pumps blood through the body.
- b. Lungs—elastic, spongy organs used in breathings; must be supplied with adequate blood.
- Kidneys—paired organ that removes waste from the blood.
- d. Arteries—Tubular vesicles that carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body.

II. Components of the Circulatory System, Con't.

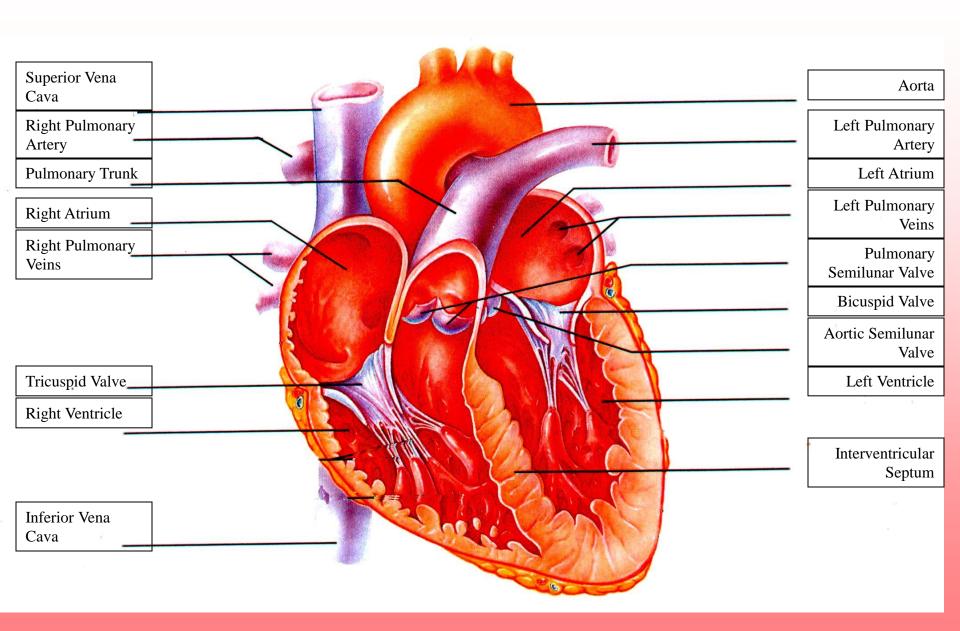
- e. Aorta—principal artery that carries oxygenated blood to other smaller arteries in the body.
- f. Capillary—tiny blood vessels that connect veins to arteries.
- g. Valve—Closure on arteries and veins
- h. Red blood cells—oxygen-carrying components of the blood, most numerous blood cells
- i. White blood cells—make up 1% of the blood, attack foreign bodies in the blood

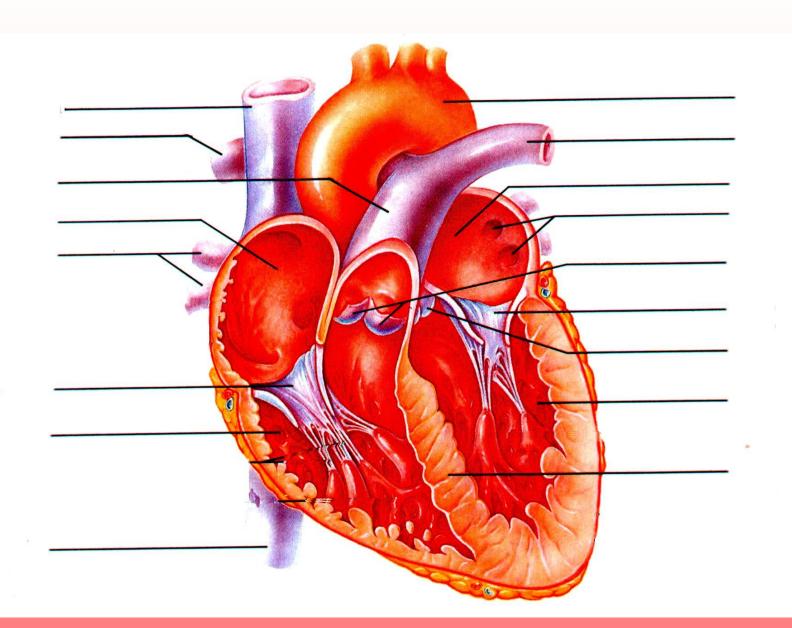
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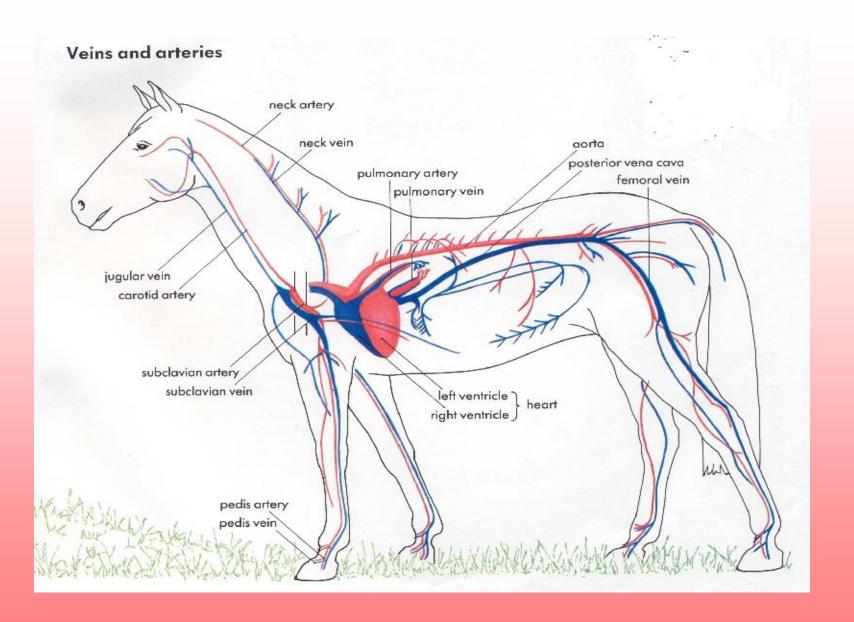
- j. Platelets—sticky surfaces allow them to form structures to stop blood flow; a component of blood.
- k. Plasma—clear, yellowish liquid that forms the fluid portion of blood and lymph. Plasma transports red and white blood cells and platelets.
- I. Ventricle—either of the two lower chambers of the heart that receive blood from the upper chambers (atria) and pump it into the arteries by contraction of its thick, muscular walls.
- m. Veins—in anatomy, blood vessels that conduct the deoxygenated blood from the capillaries back to the heart.

Passage of Blood in the Heart

- Heart rate the rate at which the heart pumps blood through the heart.
 - Upper right chamber collects blood from the body.
 - Lower right chamber pumps blood to the lungs. Upper left chamber receives blood form the lungs.
 - Lower right chamber pushes blood to the rest of the body.







Veins and arteries