

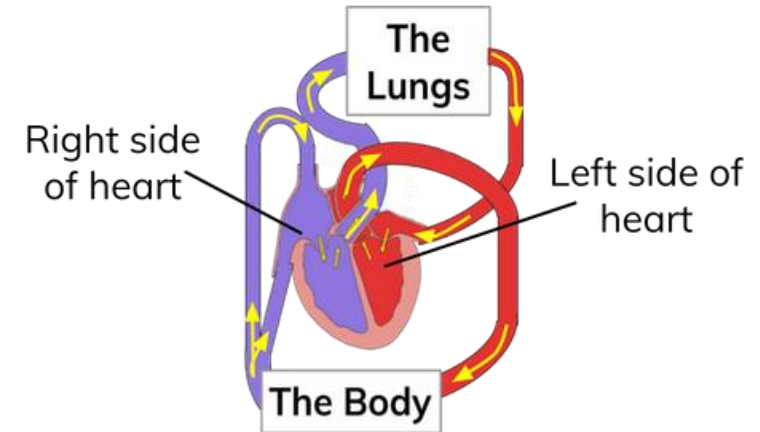
The Human Body

Key Vocabulary	
Circulatory System	A system which includes the heart, veins, arteries, and blood transporting substances around the body.
Heart	An organ which constantly pumps blood around the circulatory system.
Atrium	The upper right and left chambers of the heart.
Ventricle	The lower right and left chambers of the heart.
Aorta	The aorta is the major blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart to the rest of the body.
White Blood Cells	White blood cells fight infection when you're sick.
Red Blood Cells	Red blood cells carry oxygen through the body.
Platelets	Platelets help you stop bleeding when you get hurt.
Haemoglobin	Red blood cell that contains iron and carries oxygen around the body.
Plasma	Blood is made up of blood cells and plasma. Plasma is the light-yellow liquid that carries nutrients, proteins, hormones, and waste products.
Antibodies	Antibodies are proteins that help to fight off cells that can cause disease.
Arteries	Muscular-walled tubes that transport blood from the heart to the rest of the body.
Veins	Veins carry deoxygenated blood towards the heart.
Capillaries	Capillaries are the smallest blood vessels in the body, and it is here that the exchange of water, nutrients, oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place.
Spleen	An organ near the stomach that stores blood.
Transfusion	The transfer of blood into the bloodstream of a person.



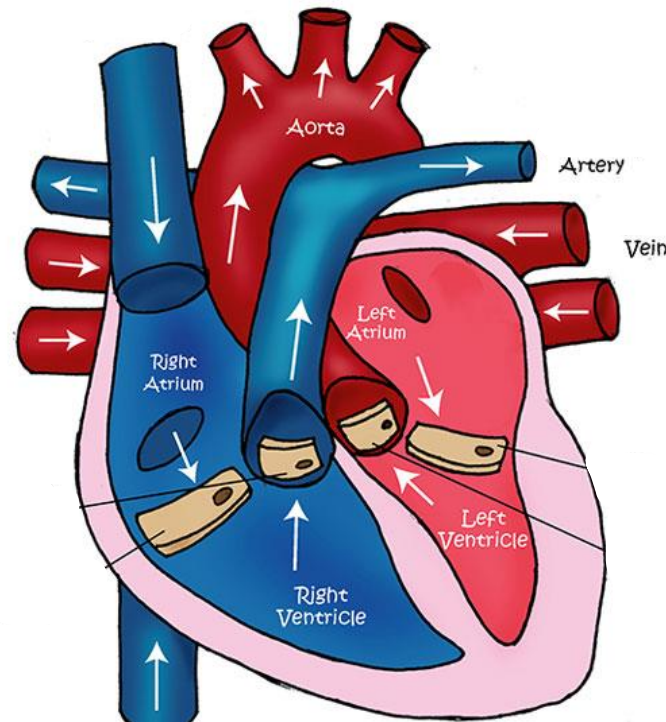
William Harvey is famous for his idea on blood being pumped around the body by the heart.

The Circulatory System



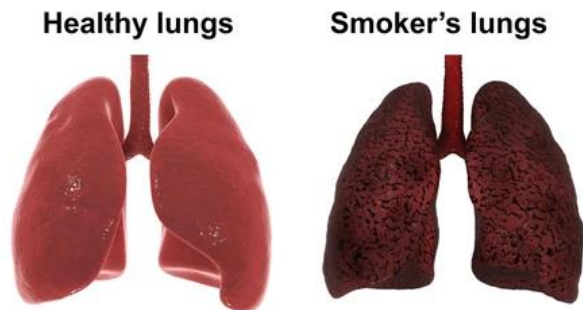
There are 4 basic blood types:

A, B, AB, O

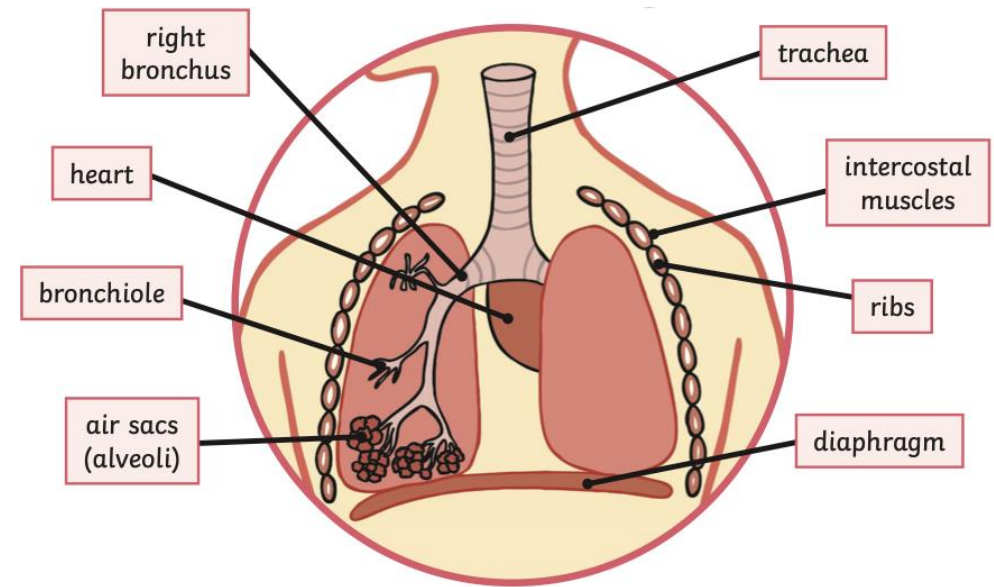


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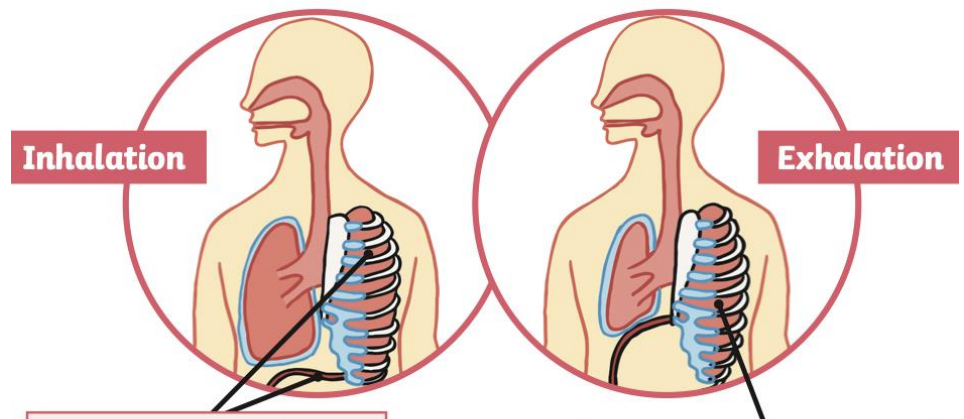
Key vocabulary	
Oxygen	Oxygen is one of the main gases that make up air. It is necessary for life.
Carbon Dioxide	Carbon dioxide is released when animals and people breathe out. It is also a greenhouse gas.
Exhale	Breathing out. Pushing the air out of your body.
Trachea	The trachea is also called your windpipe. It carries air in and out of your lungs.
Bronchi	The large air tubes leading from the trachea to the lungs. These divide into smaller tubes called bronchioles.
Diaphragm	This thin, dome-shaped muscle helps you breathe and separates the lungs from your stomach and intestines.
Alveoli	Alveoli are tiny air sacs at the end of the bronchioles that allow the oxygen from the air to pass into your blood.



The Respiratory System



How Breathing Works



When we breathe in (inhale), the intercostal muscles contract and the diaphragm pulls down, making the chest expand. This causes air to be sucked into the lungs.



The intercostal muscles and diaphragm then relax and the air is pushed out of the lungs (exhale) as the ribcage falls downward and inward.