Define the following terms:

Circulatory System – The group of organs, consisting of the heart and blood vessels that circulate blood through the body.

Vein – A blood vessel that carries blood back to the heart.

White Blood Cells – Cells of the immune system defending the body against infectious disease and foreign materials.

Atrium – One of the two thin-walled upper chambers of the heart

Capillary – A narrow blood vessel that connects arteries with veins.

Platelet – Cell Fragments in the blood that aid in clotting.

Ventricle – Bottom two chambers of the heart, right and left.

Plasma – Liquid part of the blood, makes up 55% of the blood.

Artery – A blood vessel with strong walls that carries blood away from the heart.

Red Blood Cells – A type of blood cell that picks up oxygen in the lungs and delivers it to cells throughout the body.

Larynx - Also know as the voice box. Located in the neck, holds the vocal cords. Protects the trachea and produces sound.

Respiratory System - A system that interacts with the environment and with other body systems to bring oxygen to the body and remove carbon dioxide from the body.

Alveoli - Tiny sacs in the lungs through which the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place.

Diaphragm - A broad, thin muscle that separates the chest cavity from the abdomen, contracts and moves downward.

Lungs- A respiratory organ that transports oxygen into the bloodstream and to release carbon dioxide from the bloodstream into the atmosphere

Bronchial Tube - A caliber airway in the respiratory tract that conducts air into the lungs. No gas exchange takes place here.

Trachea - Allows oxygen and carbon dioxide to move from the throat to the lungs.

What is the system that allows humans to breath?

Respiratory

The lungs hold about how many liters of air?

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What stays open to allow air to enter into the windpipe or trachea.

Epiglottis

What plays the same role for the respiratory system as the mouth does for the digestive system and what does it do?

Nasal Cavity, Filter tiny particles and get rid of irritating ones

What are sneezes caused by?

Sudden contractions of the muscles of respiration
What two gases are exchanged through air sacs of the alveoli? Why is this process so efficient?
Carbon and Oxygen, There is such a large space for all of the aveoli to exchange the gases.

What are the two kinds of respiratory muscles?
Intercostals, diaphragm

What tiny blood vessels are the site of gas exchange?
Capillaries

What is Cellular respiration?
The process by which glucose is broken down in cells in the presence of oxygen to supply energy for life activities.

What are the three products of cellular respiration? What are the two wastes?
Products – Carbon Dioxide, Water and energy
Wastes – Carbon Dioxide and Water

In the red blood cells, oxygen combines with this, which produces a bright red color?
Hemoglobin

What can happen if your blood pressure is too high?
Heart attack

What is the blood pressure reading of a healthy adult? What is the blood pressure reading of a healthy child?
Healthy adult – 120/80; Healthy child 100/65

What do platelets do to prevent blood from leaking out of holes in the blood vessel walls?
Patch holes

White blood cells are your bodies what?
The body’s warriors against foreign substances and objects.

Blood is a mixture of what?
Liquids and solids

How many liters of blood does the body need to stay alive?
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Blood from the left side comes from where? Blood from the right side comes from where?
Blood from the left side comes from the lungs and blood from the right side comes from the body.

What is the solid part of blood composed of?
The solid part of blood is composed of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets.

What five things make up the circulatory system?
Heart, arteries, veins, capillaries, and blood.

What does it mean to have a closed circulatory system?
Blood is confined within vessels.

What is the function of the valves of the heart?
To prevent backflow of blood in the heart.

Why is the heart considered a double pump?
Right side pumps to the lungs and the left side pumps to the rest of the body.