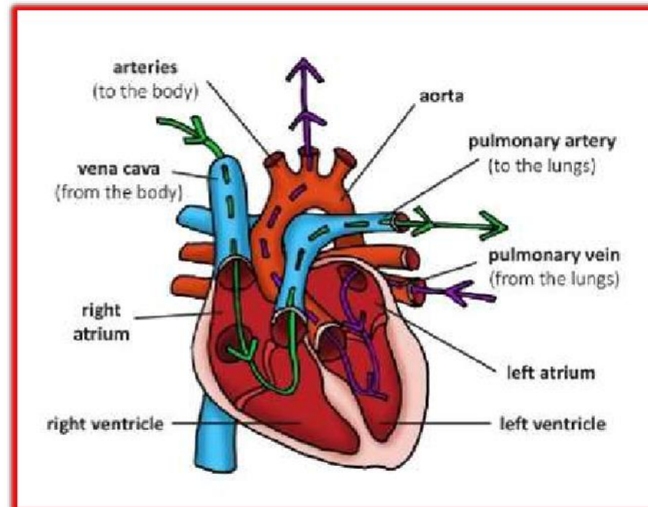


## Glossary

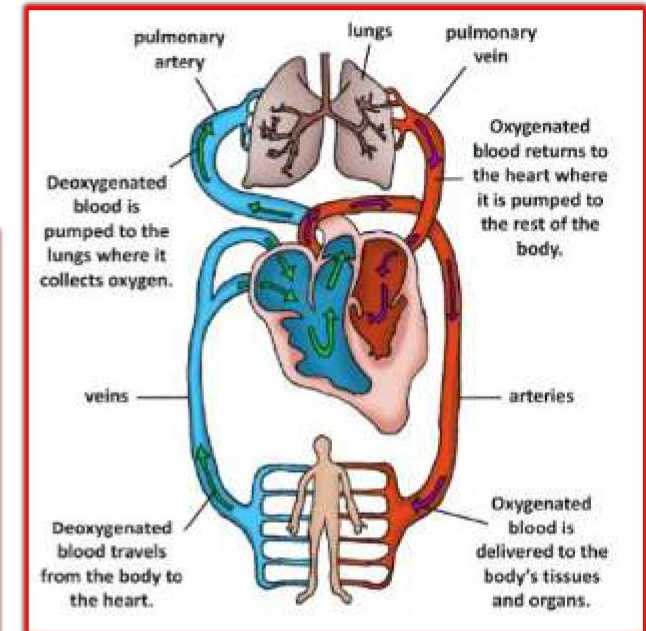
Aorta	The largest artery in the body, which delivers blood from the heart to the rest of the body.
Artery	A blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart to the rest of the body
Atrium	The atrium carries deoxygenated blood from the veins
Blood	A fluid found in humans and other animals which provides nutrients and oxygen to all parts of the body. Blood carries away waste and helps fight disease.
Capillaries	Tiny blood vessels whose walls are so thin that oxygen, nutrients, and waste products flow through them.
Circulation	The movement of blood through the vessels
Heart	The muscular organ that pumps your blood around your body.
Oxygen	A colourless, odourless, tasteless gas, that is necessary to live.
Valve	Flap-like structures within the heart that open and close to control the flow of blood through and out of the heart
Vein	A blood vessel that carries blood from the body towards the heart
Ventricle	One of the two lower chambers of the heart. The right ventricle sends blood to the lungs, and the left ventricle sends blood carrying oxygen to the rest of the body. The ventricles are the main pumping chambers of the heart and they contract at the same time
Vessels	The tubes that carry blood around the body. Arteries, capillaries, veins are all blood vessels.

## The Heart

The heart is a muscle that is found in the chest cavity between the lungs. It is responsible for pumping blood around the body, through the circulatory system. The heart is made up of four chambers known as the left atrium, right atrium, left ventricle and right ventricle.



## The Circulatory System



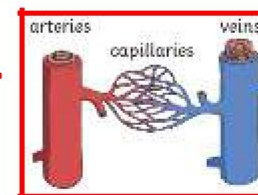
## Blood

## Arteries & Veins

Arteries carry oxygenated blood away from the heart.

Veins carry deoxygenated blood toward the heart.

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.



## The Circulatory System

The circulatory system consists of the: heart, veins and arteries and blood.

**Plasma**  
Plasma is the main component of blood. It is the liquid that carries the red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets around the body. It also carries nutrients, hormones and proteins to where they are needed and takes away waste products.

**White blood cells**  
White blood cells protect against illness and disease. They produce antibodies that kill bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites.

**Platelets**  
Platelets are small blood cells that help the body to stop bleeding after a cut or scrape.

**Red blood cells**  
Red blood cells contain a protein called haemoglobin that carries oxygen from the lungs to different parts of the body. They also take waste carbon dioxide to the lungs to be breathed out.