

Structure and Function in Living Systems

Name:

Brainpop—Circulatory System

Period:

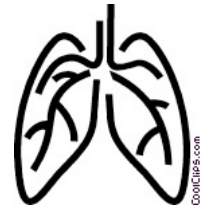
Watch the Brainpop, then fill in the blanks using the words provided in the word bank below each paragraph. You can also use Chapter 16, Section 1 of your book to help you.

_____ circulates through your body in a network of blood vessels. This network is many _____ long. Your heart, blood, and _____ make up your cardiovascular system, also known as your circulatory system. The cardiovascular system is responsible for a _____ that moves blood from the heart to every part of your body and back again. At the center of your cardiovascular system is your _____. The heart is a _____ that pumps blood through your body, and it handles _____ types of circulation. Your heart has its very own network of blood vessels that brings _____ in and removes _____. This is called **coronary circulation**, the flow of blood within the heart itself.



blood blood vessels cycle heart miles muscle nutrients three waste

Pulmonary circulation is the flow of blood through the heart to the _____. In the lungs, blood drops off _____ for you to breathe _____. Then it picks up the _____ that comes into the lungs when you breathe _____. That oxygen-rich blood heads back to your _____.



carbon dioxide heart in lungs out oxygen

Systemic circulation uses the major arteries and veins to move _____ blood to all the rest of your organs and body tissues. Blood drops off its cargo of nutrients and _____, providing your cells with the _____ they need to do their jobs. Then it picks up _____ and other waste products, taking them away for _____. Blood _____ to the heart and lungs, and then it's back around again, all day, all night, including weekends and holidays, for the rest of your _____.



carbon dioxide disposal fuels life oxygen oxygen-rich returns