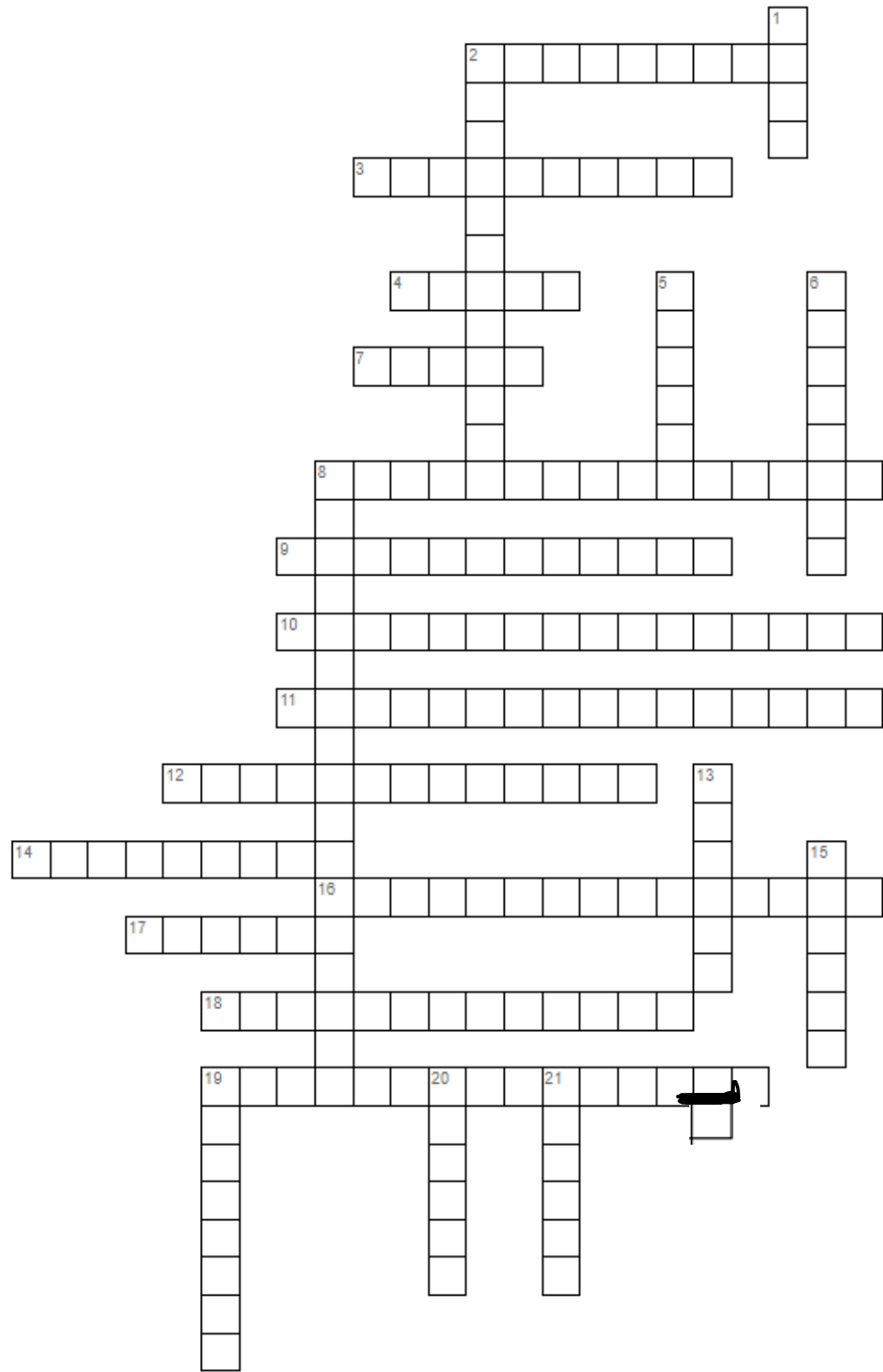


**Biology 2201**

**Circulatory System**



**Across**

2 one of the two lower chambers of the heart; each ventricle receives blood from

**Down**

1 blood vessel that carries oxygen-poor blood to the heart

- 1 blood vessel that carries oxygen-poor blood to the heart
- 2 expansion in the diameter of blood vessels; vasodilation near the skin brings more blood to the surface to help reduce body temperature
- 3 iron-containing respiratory pigment found in red blood cells that transports oxygen from the lungs to body tissues
- 4 membranous extension of a vessel or the heart wall that opens and closes, ensuring one-way fluid flow. The heart has four
- 5 fluid portion of the blood, made up of water, dissolved gases, proteins, sugars, vitamins, minerals, hormones, and waste products
- 6 one of two large vessels, the superior and inferior
- 7 major artery that carries oxygenated blood away from the heart to all regions of the body except the lungs.
- 8 the circulatory pathway that supplies oxygen-rich blood to and carries deoxygenated blood from the muscle tissue of the heart
- 9 blood cell that contains the respiratory protein hemoglobin and is specialized for oxygen transport - scientific name
- 10 the circulatory pathway that carries oxygen-poor blood from the heart to the lungs and oxygen-rich blood from the lungs to the heart
- 11 decrease in the diameter of blood vessels; vasoconstriction near the skin conserves body heat
- 12 blood vessel that carries blood from the lungs to the heart. These are the only veins in the circulatory system that contain oxygenated blood.
- 13 in the heart, the muscular wall that separates the two ventricles and the two atria. It stops oxygenated and deoxygenated blood from mixing.
- 14 the smallest blood vessel; gases and other substances are exchanged between the circulatory system and body tissues
- 15 bundle of specialized muscle tissue located in the wall of the right atrium of the mammalian heart; generates an electrical impulse that stimulates cardiac muscle fibres to contract and relax rhythmically, producing a regular Heartbeat
- 16 the circulatory pathway that carries oxygen-rich blood from the heart to the body tissues, and oxygen-poor blood from the tissues back to the heart
- 17 blood vessel that carries oxygen-rich blood away from the heart
- 18 colourless blood cell that protects the body from infection by way of the immune response; also known as a leucocyte - non scientific name
- 19 component of the formed portion of the blood, consisting of fragments of cells that are created when larger cells in the bone marrow break apart; contains no nucleus and plays a key role in blood clotting.
- 20 one of two upper chambers of the heart that collects blood flowing into the heart.
- 21 bundle of specialized muscle tissue located in the wall of the right atrium; receives electrical stimulus from the sinoatrial node and transmits this impulse over the walls of the ventricles to start their contraction

Gillam

Holy Heart