

THE HUMAN HEART

- 1 aorta
- 2 arteries
- 3 atrium
- 4 atriums
- 5 blood
- 6 brain
- 7 capillaries
- 8 carbon dioxide
- 9 circulating
- 10 clotting
- 11 fat
- 12 flow
- 13 heart
- 14 heartbeat
- 15 hemoglobin
- 16 inferior
- 17 left
- 18 left
- 19 lungs
- 20 lungs
- 21 murmur
- 22 oxygen
- 23 oxygen
- 24 pump
- 25 red
- 26 stay the same
- 27 superior
- 28 thickest
- 29 valves
- 30 veins
- 31 ventricle
- 32 white

1. The human heart acts as a _____ to keep the blood _____.
2. The upper chambers of the heart that receive blood are called the _____.
3. First, blood enters the heart from the head and the **upper** part of the body and flows into the right _____ through a vein called the _____ vena cava.
4. Blood also enters the heart from the **rest of the body** and flows into the right atrium through a vein called the _____ vena cava.
5. The right atrium then contracts, and blood flows into the right _____.
6. The right ventricle contracts and the blood is pumped to the _____ through the pulmonary _____.
7. In the lungs the blood eliminates _____ and absorbs _____.
8. The oxygen rich blood leaves the lungs. Then the blood flows through the pulmonary _____ back to the heart, where the blood enters the _____ atrium.
9. The left atrium contracts and forces the blood into the _____ ventricle.
10. As the left ventricle contracts, it forces the oxygen rich blood into a large artery called the _____.
11. The left ventricle is the chamber with the _____ walls. The left ventricle is responsible for pumping the oxygen rich _____ through the aorta to the entire body.
12. The aorta carries blood to the *entire* body **except** the _____.
13. From the aorta, blood flows into a system of blood vessels called _____ that pump a fresh supply of oxygen rich blood throughout the body.
14. The valves of the heart control the _____ of blood.
15. When the ventricles contract, _____ prevent the blood from flowing backward.
16. A valve that doesn't close properly causes a heart _____.
17. Sometimes _____ builds up inside the arteries, preventing blood from flowing through them.
18. When this happens, different parts of the body are cut off from their supply of nutrients and _____.
19. A stroke occurs when the blood is blocked from reaching the _____.
20. A heart attack occurs when blood fails to reach the _____ muscles.
21. _____ blood cells **fight** infection, and _____ blood cells carry oxygen.
22. The substance in red blood cells that carries oxygen is called _____.
23. A doctor would install a pacemaker in a heart to regulate the _____.
24. If you gave water by IV, the blood would not change. It would _____.
25. Leeches in medicine keep the blood from _____.