



1. Fill each blank with one suitable word.

The circulatory _____ is made up of blood vessels that carry blood away from and towards the heart. Arteries _____ blood away from the heart and veins carry blood back to the heart.

The heart _____ four chambers: two on top and two on bottom:

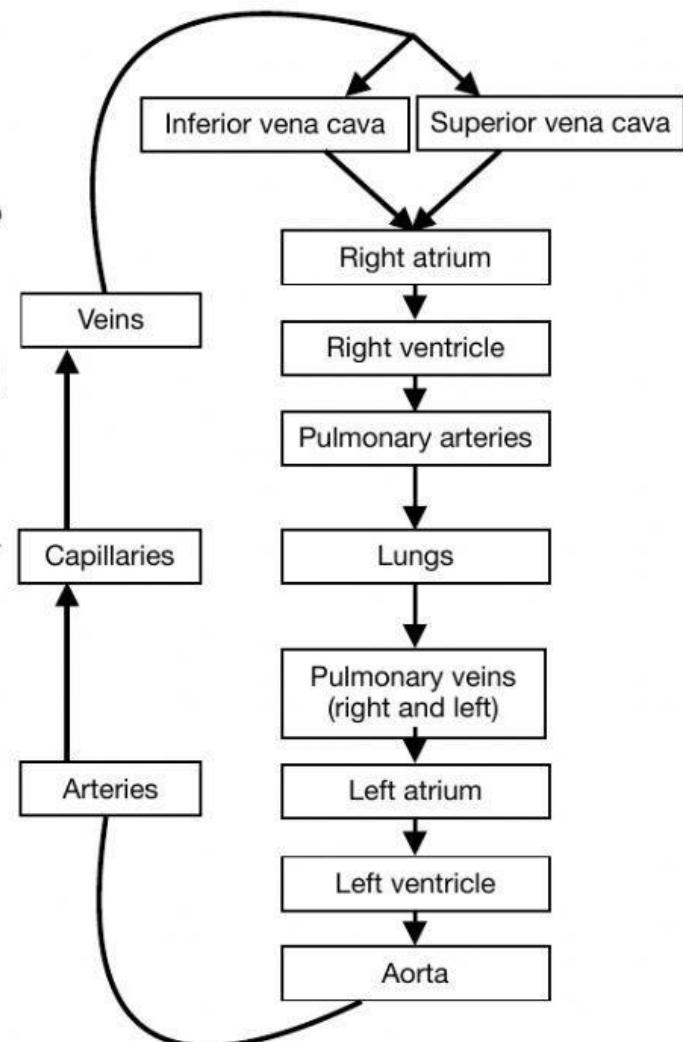
- The two bottom chambers are the right ventricle and the left ventricle. These pump blood out of the heart.
- The two top chambers are the right atrium and the left atrium. They receive the blood entering the heart.

The heart is a pump, and it _____ pumping about 60 to 100 times per minute. With each heartbeat, the heart sends blood throughout our _____, carrying oxygen to every cell.

After delivering the oxygen, the blood returns to the heart. The heart then sends the blood to the lungs to pick up more oxygen. This cycle _____ over and over again.

Two pathways come from the heart:

- The pulmonary circulation is a short loop from the heart to the lungs and _____ again.
- The systemic circulation carries blood from the heart to all the other _____ of the body and back again.



1. Fill each blank with one suitable word from the three options you have.

Traveling around our body, our blood goes through the human body's tiniest blood vessels called

(a) _____, which connect the 2 (b) _____ and the (c) _____. The capillaries are connected to every cell in our body and give each cell nutrients and (d) _____, while taking away carbon dioxide.

This dark blue deoxygenated blood then travels back to the heart, and enters in the right side of it through the veins called (e) _____ and inferior vena cava, and goes directly to the (f) _____ (diagram: 1).

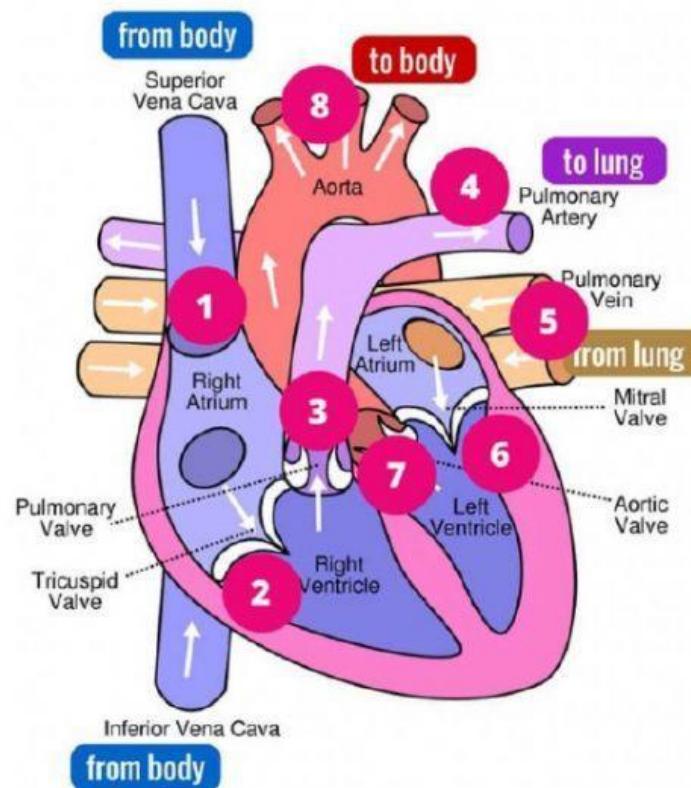
After there, the blood goes through a valve into the (g) _____ (diagram: 2). The heart beats then, pumping the blood back to the lungs. This blood leaves the heart through the (h) _____ (diagram: 3) to go to the lungs.

In the lungs, blood drops off carbon dioxide and picks up oxygen.

From the lungs, the blood travels again to the heart, entering through the left side of it through the (i) _____ (diagram: 5).

The oxygenated blood enters the (j) _____. Then, the blood is pushed into the (k) _____ (diagram: 6). The heart beats again, and the blood leaves the heart through the (l) _____ (diagram: 7). From here, the blood travels throughout the body (diagram: 8) delivering oxygen and nutrients, and taking away carbon dioxide.

And the "circle" starts over again.



a. capillaries	capillarys	capilaries
b. arteris	arterys	arteries
c. viens	veins	vens
d. oxigen	hoxygen	oxygen
e. superior vena	superior vena cava	superior cava
f. right atrium	left atrium	right ventricle
g. left ventricle	right atrium	right ventricle
h. pulmonary artery	artery	aorta artery
i. inferior vena cava	pulmonary veins	pulmonary artery
j. left atrium	left ventricle	right atrium
k. left atrium	left ventricle	right ventricle
l. pulmonary arteries	superior vena cava	aorta artery