

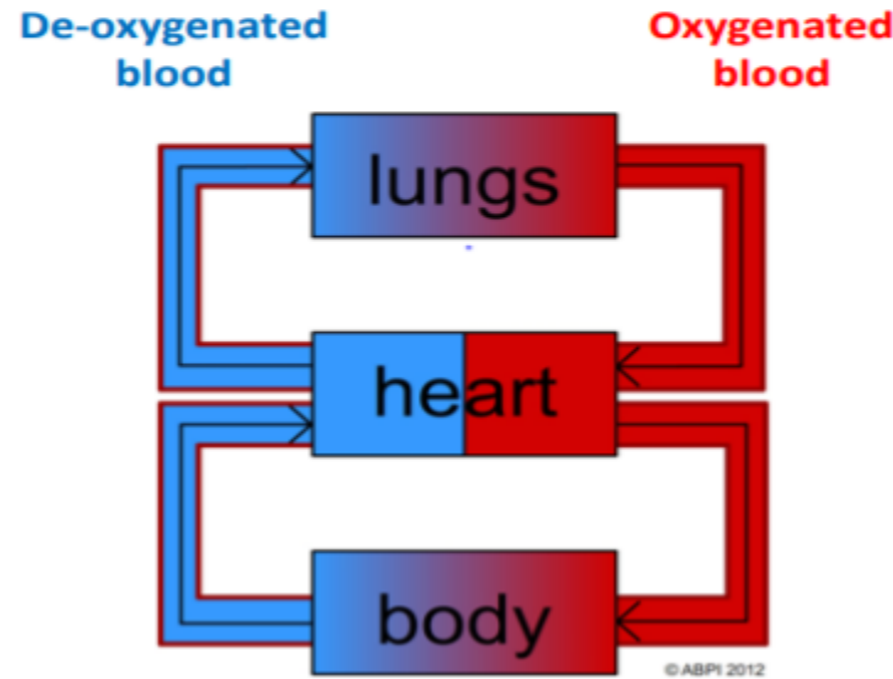
The Heart of the Matter

Knowledge Organiser - Term 3

Key vocabulary

Heart	A strong muscle in the chest protected by the ribs, that pumps blood around the body.
Capillaries	Microscopic blood vessels found in the muscles and lungs.
Blood Vessels	The tubes that carry blood around the body.
Artery (Arteries)	The vessels that take blood away from the heart.
Veins	The blood vessels that carry blood back to the heart.
Oxygenated blood	Blood that is rich in oxygen.
De-oxygenated blood	Blood that contains very little oxygen.
Blood	Liquid that travels to every cell in the body transporting nutrients and oxygen. Contains red, white blood cells, plasma and platelets.
Atrium (Atria)	The upper right and left chambers of the heart.
Ventricles	The lower right and left chambers of the heart.
Valve	A one-way 'door' that allows blood to flow freely in one direction, not allowing blood to flow back through the valve.
Pulmonary	Related to the lungs and breathing.

The Circulatory system
The system that circulates blood around the body.



The Function of the Heart:	
1	Deoxygenated blood flows into the heart from the body through the veins
2	This blood is pumped out to the lungs through the pulmonary artery
3	Blood is then oxygenated in the lungs
4	Blood returns to the heart through the pulmonary vein
5	The oxygenated blood is then pumped out of the heart through the aorta
6	The blood travels around the body delivering oxygen and nutrients to the organs.

The anatomical diagram shows the heart with four chambers: Right Atrium, Right Ventricle, Left Atrium, and Left Ventricle. It also shows major blood vessels: Vena Cava (bringing deoxygenated blood to the right atrium), Pulmonary Artery (carrying deoxygenated blood to the lungs), Pulmonary Vein (bringing oxygenated blood to the left atrium), and Aorta (pumping oxygenated blood to the rest of the body). A legend indicates that blue represents deoxygenated blood and red represents oxygenated blood.

Components of blood

