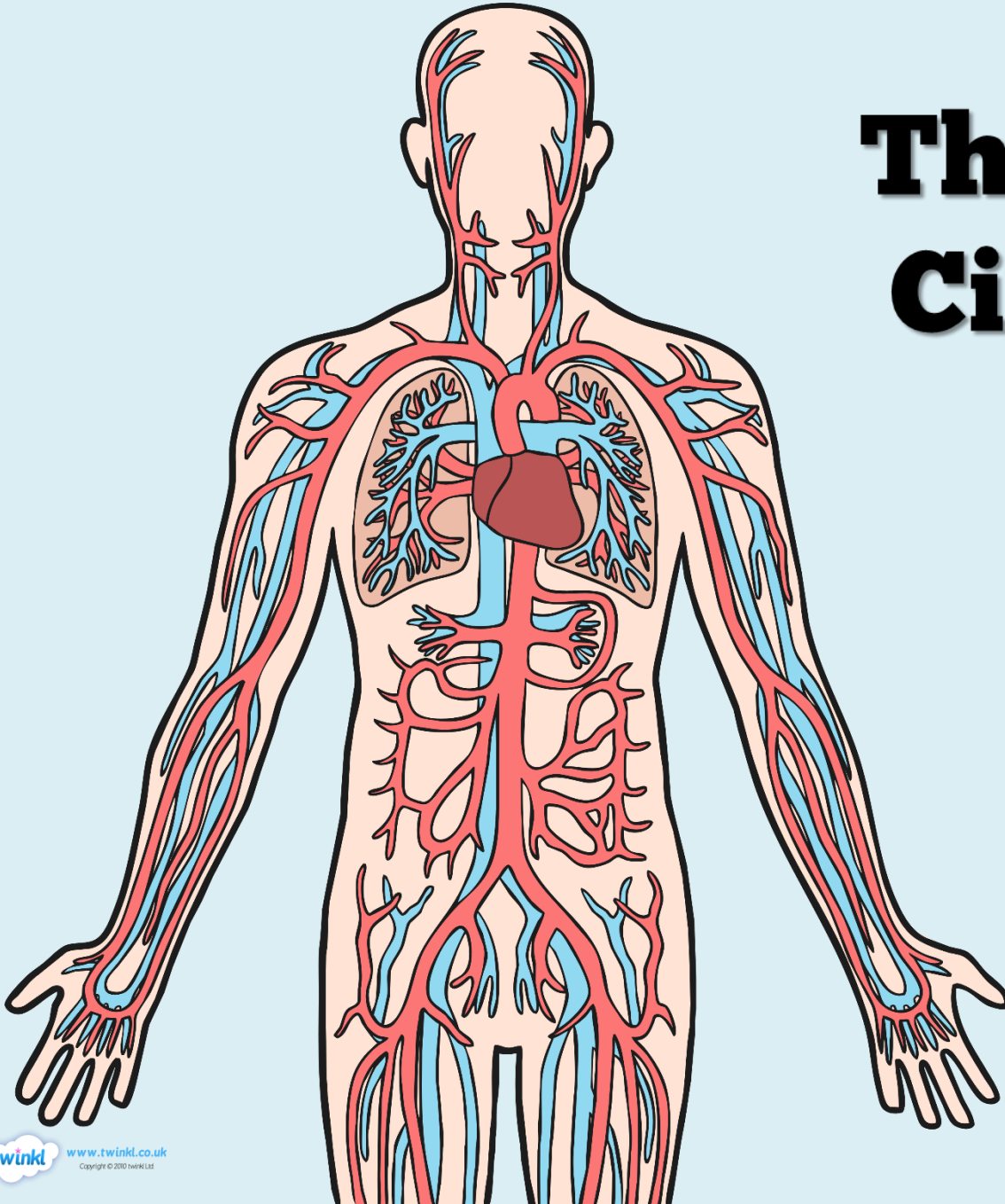


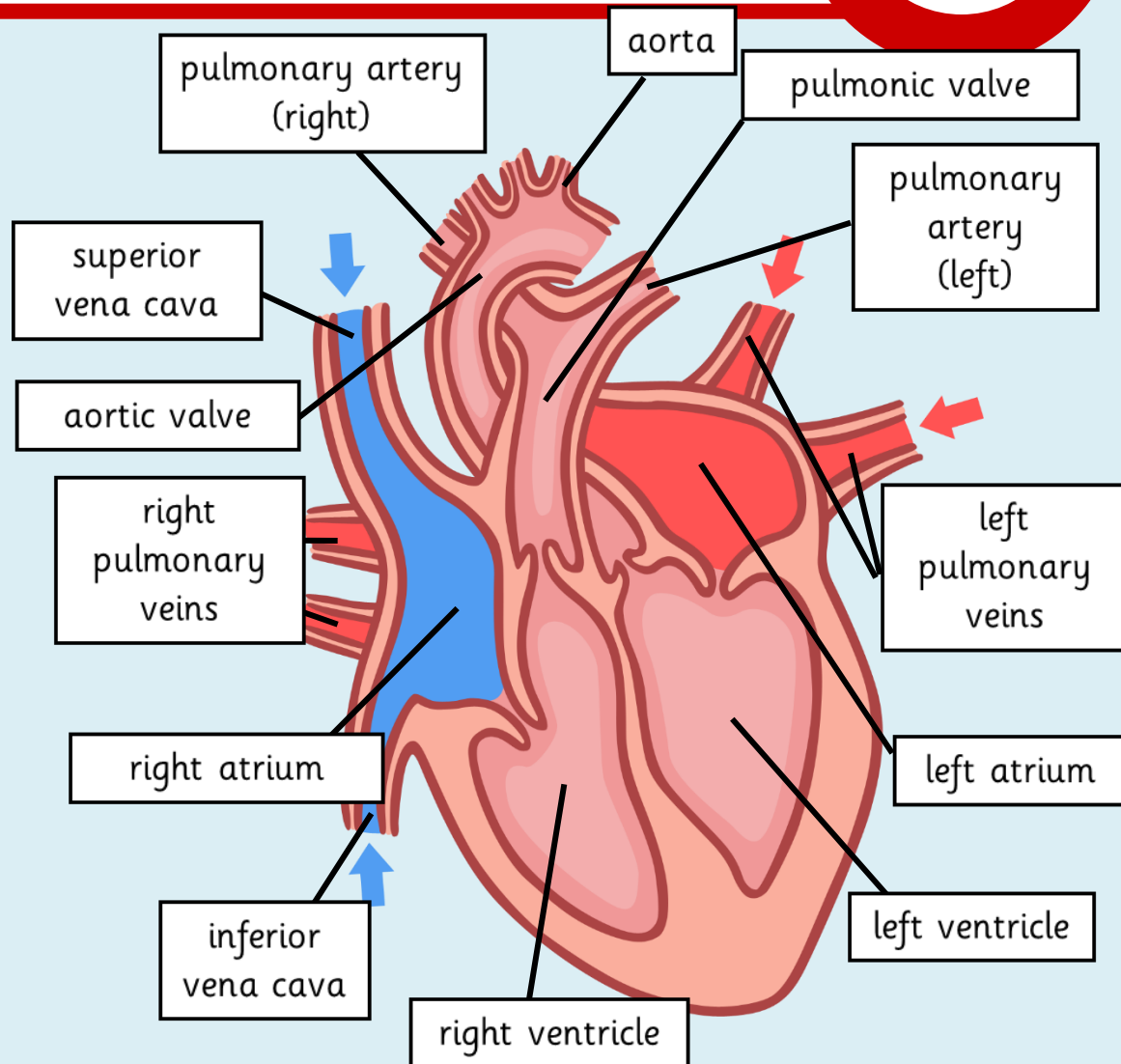
The Human Circulatory System



LO: To understand the function of the heart

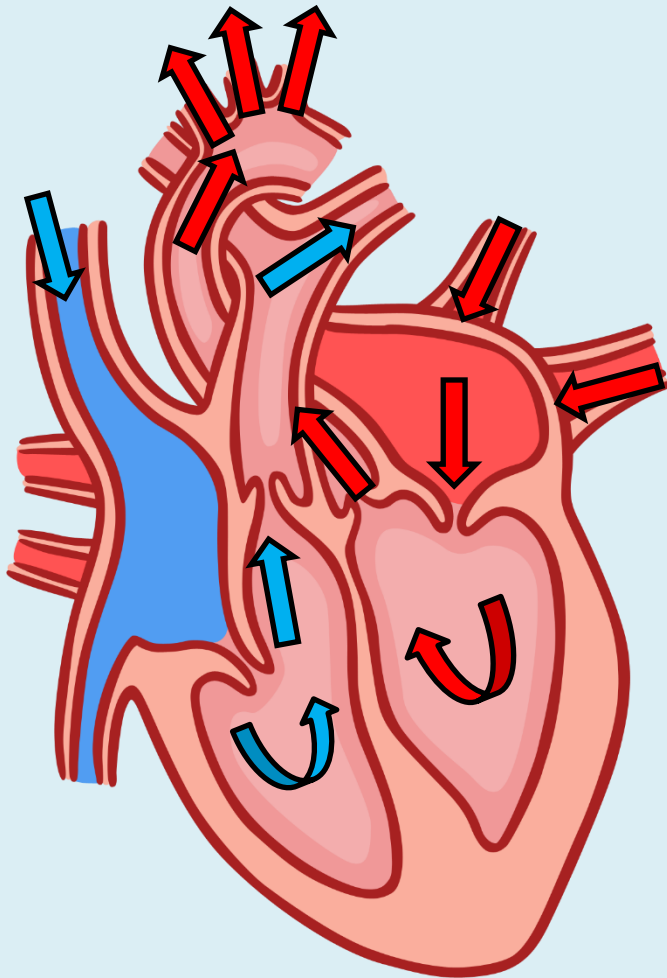


- The heart is a powerful muscle that is situated between your lungs, protected by the ribcage.
- The heart pumps blood to the lungs to get oxygen.
- The heart pumps the oxygenated blood to the rest of the body



How The Heart Works

Click to go through each stage of the process



right atrium

right ventricle

pulmonic valve

pulmonary artery (right)

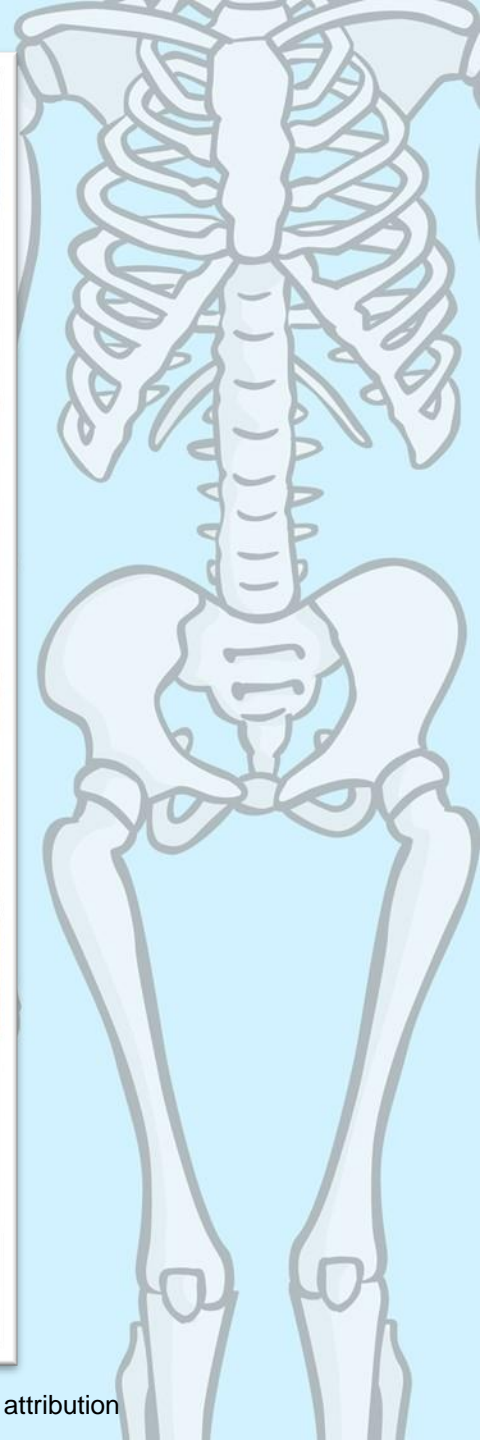
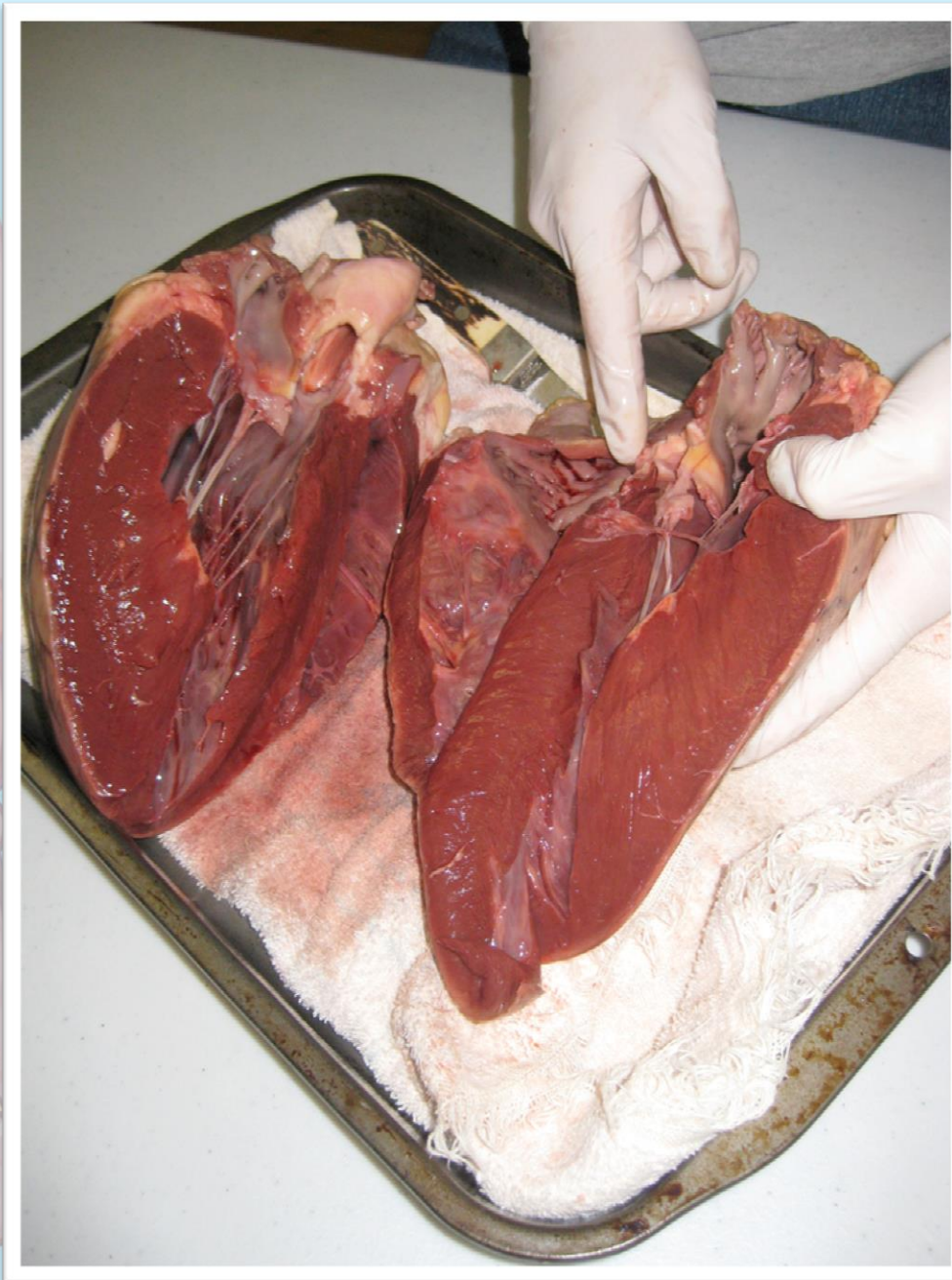
pulmonary veins

left atrium

left ventricle

aortic valve

aorta

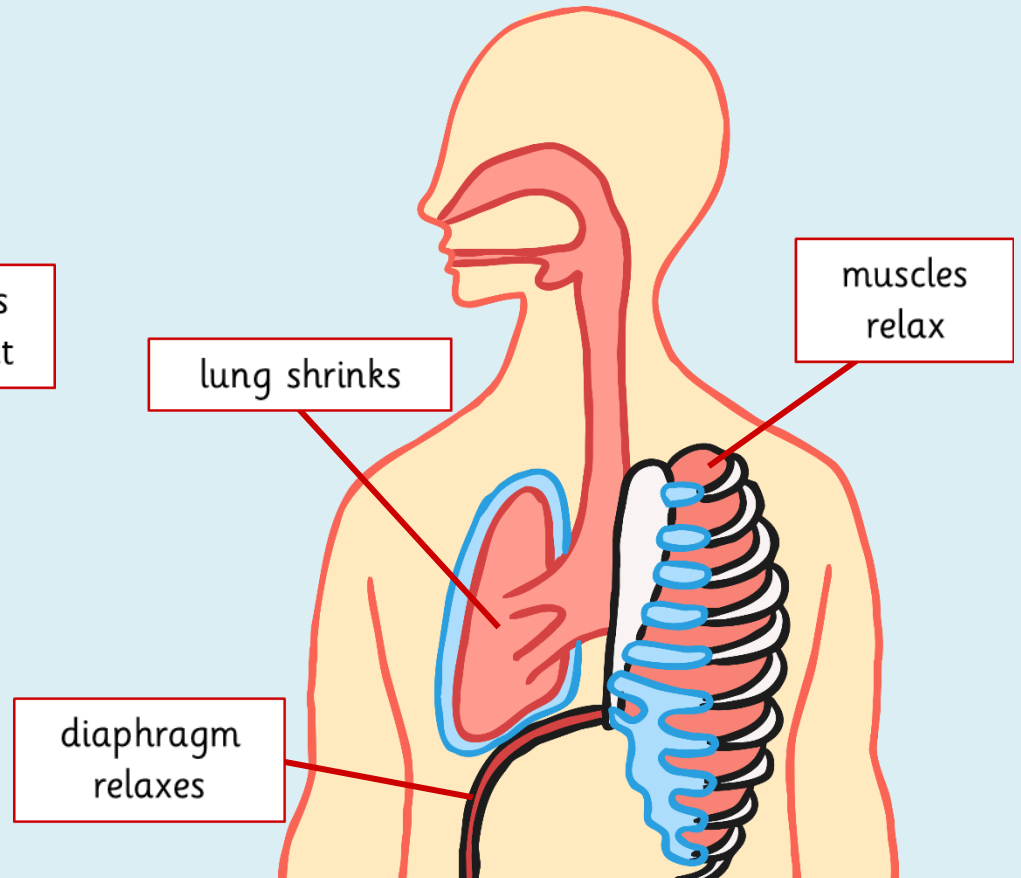
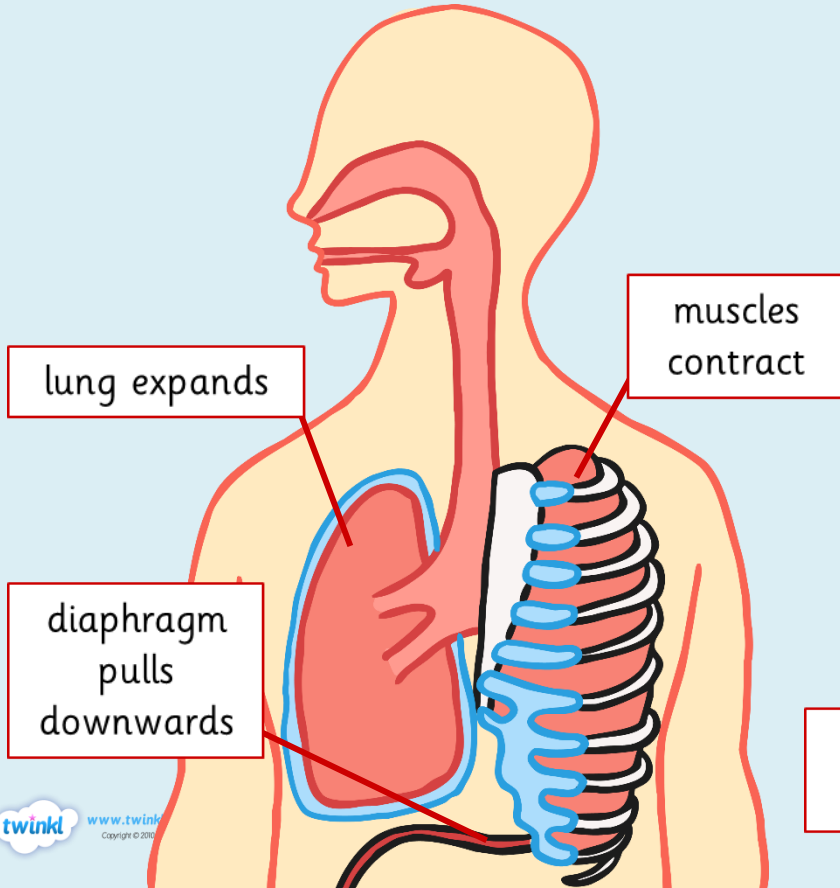


LO: to understand the function of the lungs



When we breath in (inhale), the intercostal muscles contract and the diaphragm pulls down, making the chest expand. This causes air to be sucked into the lungs.

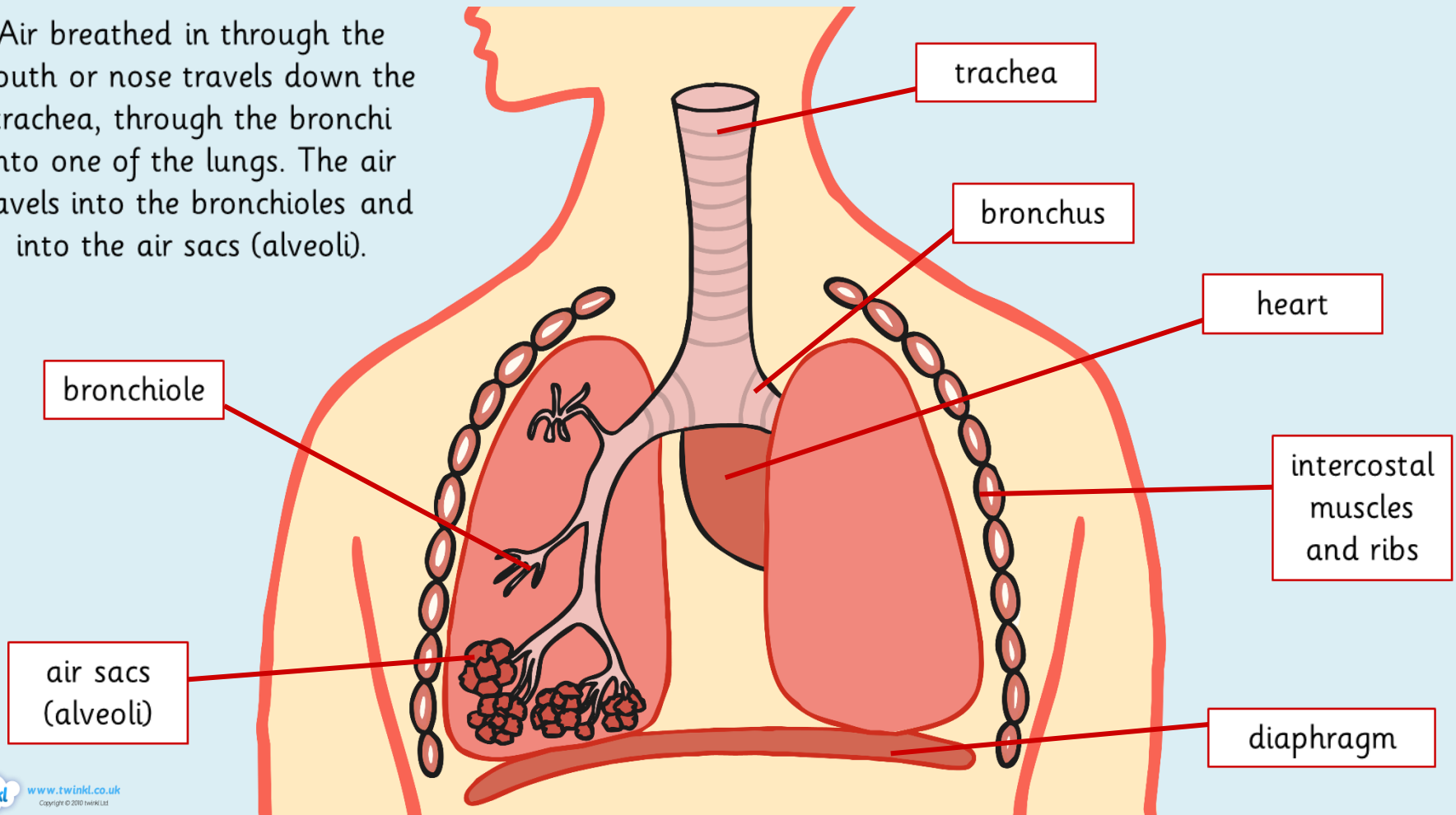
The intercostal muscles and diaphragm then relax and the air is pushed out of the lungs (exhale) as the ribcage falls downward and inward.



The Function of the Lungs



Air breathed in through the mouth or nose travels down the trachea, through the bronchi into one of the lungs. The air travels into the bronchioles and into the air sacs (alveoli).



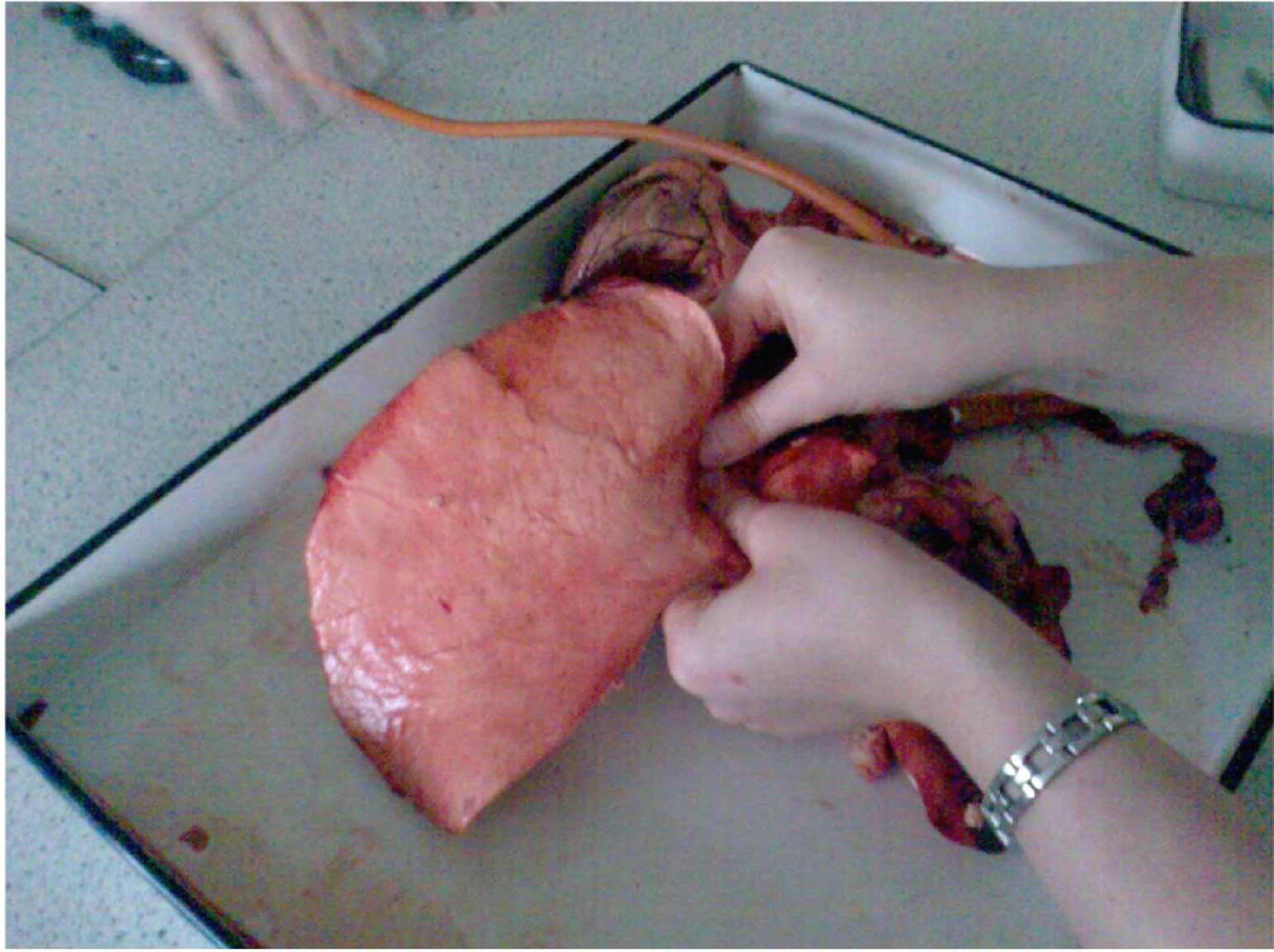
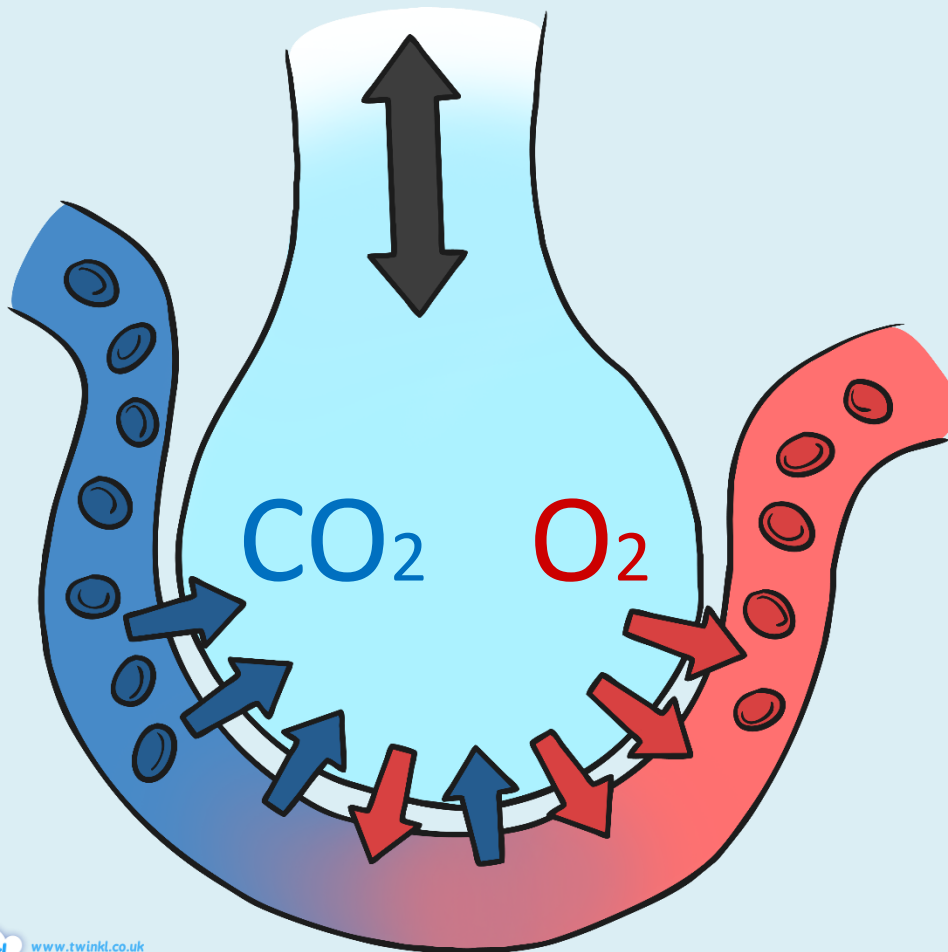


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The Function of the Alveoli



The oxygen is absorbed into the blood through a layer of moisture in the air sacs (alveoli). Carbon dioxide in the blood is transferred back into the air, which then travels back out of the lungs.

LO: to understand what blood vessels do



- **Arteries** – carries oxygenated blood **away** from the heart
- **Capillaries** – enable **exchange** of oxygen with body
- **Veins** – carry blood from capillaries back **to** the heart to be pumped to the lungs to be re-oxygenated.

