Biology Bricks Keywords

What This is About

Please use this document to help further your knowledge, by printing out the keywords associated with the relevant page.

This document is set up for you to cut out the keywords (and laminate them if you think it will help), to be used as a quick guide reference for the subject matter that is included.

Warning

Please note: the keywords included in this document are those that link with the page subject matter. They may relate to other pages as well, but they are meant for the page that the link is provided from. Use them as a resource as you so wish.

Printing

Please feel free **not** to print this page of the document, it is merely a reference and information page.

Circulatory System

The circulatory system includes the heart and blood vessels (also linked with the lungs) to circulate oxygenated blood around the body.

Heart

The heart is a complex, smooth-muscled organ that pumps blood around the body under a pressurised system.

Arteries

Arteries are the largest blood vessel, and push the blood away from the heart with oxygenated blood cells.

Veins

Veins carry deoxygenated blood back to the heart to be sent to the lungs to pick up more oxygen.

Capillaries

Capillaries are the smallest vessels that allow your blood to exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide.

Vessels

Blood vessels transport blood from the heart to the other parts of your body, allow for gas exchange, and back again to the heart and lungs.

Red Blood Cells

Red blood cells travel around the body supplying oxygen to your parts. They attract oxygen from the lungs using haemoglobin, and drop off through gas exchange.

White Blood Cells

White blood cells fight off infection, and there are two main types – lymphocytes that create antibodies that attach to pathogens, and phagocytes that consume foreign bodies.

Platelets

Small plate-shaped cells that spike up to form a blood clot. They are in your blood stream along with other cells and plasma.

Plasma

Plasma is a yellow-orange fluid that helps transport your blood cells around the body. It makes up 48-50% of your blood supply. You can donate this like you would blood cells.

Strokes

A stroke happens for many reasons, but can be because of our blood supply system not working properly. If you spot anyone you think might be having one, best to call 999.

Heart Disease

Heart disease can be rheumatic (when parts of the heart is inflamed) or valvular – when the valves stop working properly.

Atherosclerosis

Atherosclerosis, also known as coronary heart disease, is where there is constriction of blood flow due to fatty deposits or plaque buildup in vessels that transport blood.

Pacemaker

A pacemaker is an electrical device that can help maintain a regular heart beat through stimulation of the smooth muscle in the heart.

Thermoregulation

Thermoregulation is the regulation of your body temperature. Having the right amound of oxygen in your blood and surrounding areas is paramount to this.

Vasodilation

Vasodilation is where the arteries and veins are opened as wide as they can so that more blood can flow through them.

Vasoconstriction

Vasoconstriction is when there is constriction in a blood vessel. This can be caused by fatty deposits around the arteries or veins.

Smooth Muscle

The heart is made of smooth muscle which contracts to make what we call a heart beat.

Oxygenated

Red blood cells pick up oxygen from the lungs in gas exchange and is then transported through arteries to places needing oxygen.

Deoxygenated

Deoxygenated blood is blood that has no oxygen in it. When you see it in your veins, it is being transported back to the heart.