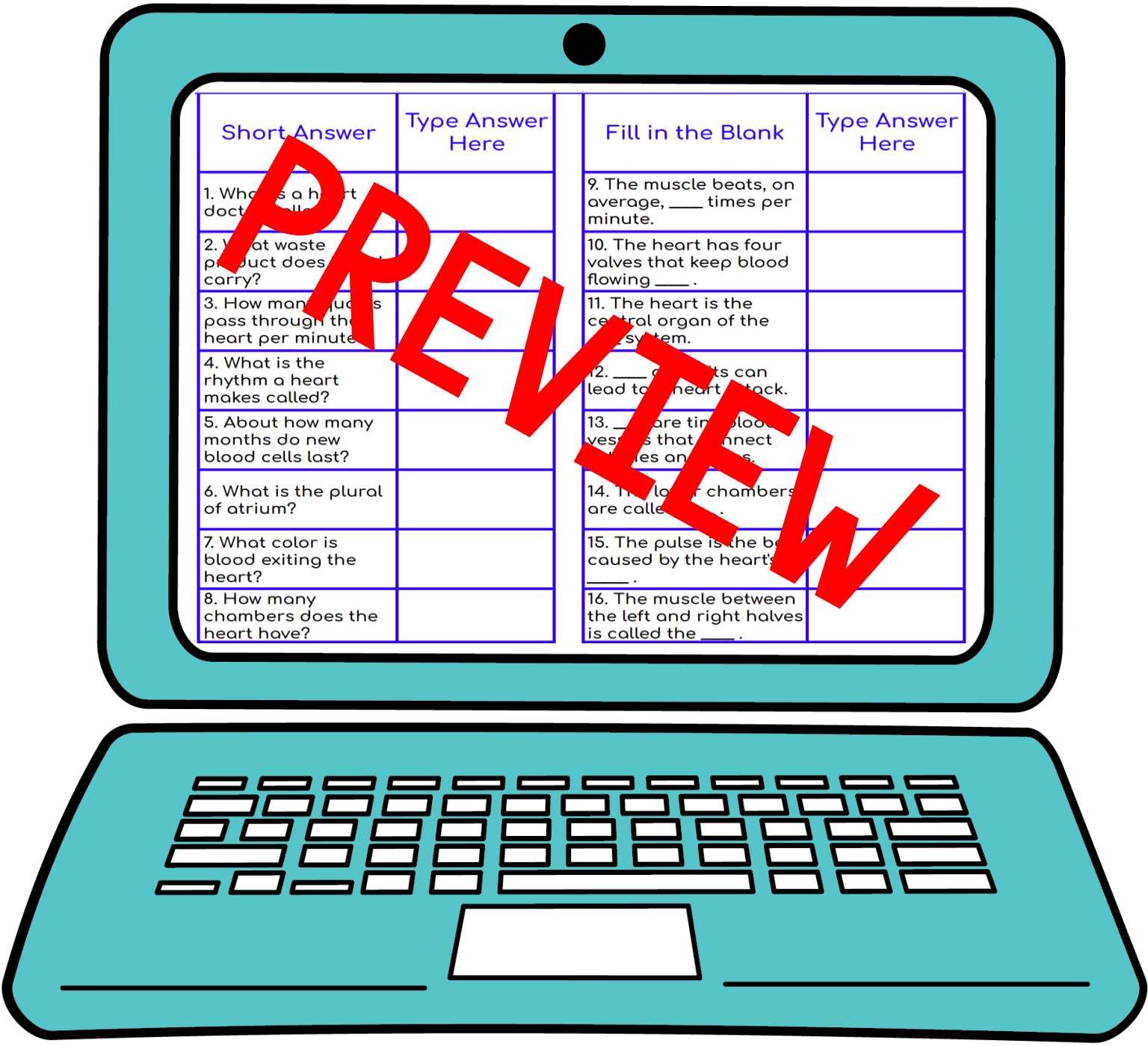


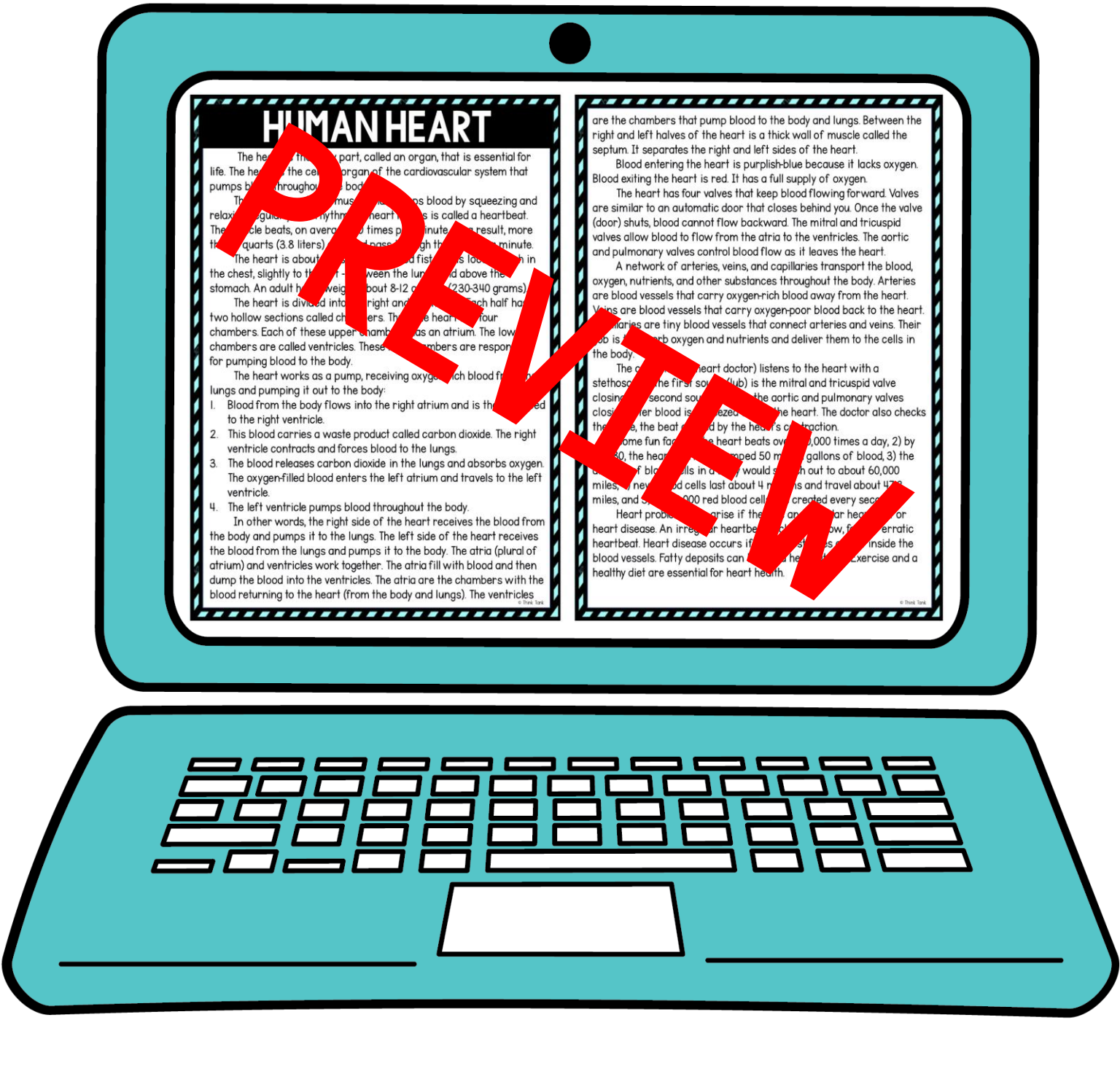
Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What is a heart doctor called?	
2. What waste product does blood carry?	
3. How many quarts pass through the heart per minute?	
4. What is the rhythm a heart makes called?	
5. About how many months do new blood cells last?	
6. What is the plural of atrium?	
7. What color is blood exiting the heart?	
8. How many chambers does the heart have?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. Who[illegible]s a h[illegible]rt doct[illegible]	
2. W[illegible]at waste p[illegible]duct does [illegible] carry?	
3. How man[illegible]qu[illegible]s pass through th[illegible] heart per minute	
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Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
9. The muscle beats, on average, ____ times per minute.	
10. The heart has four valves that keep blood flowing ____ .	
11. The heart is the ce[illegible]tral organ of the [illegible] sy[illegible]tem.	
12. ____ [illegible]ts can lead to [illegible]neart [illegible]tack.	
13. ____[illegible]are tin[illegible]bloo[illegible] ves[illegible]s that [illegible]nnect [illegible]les an[illegible]s.	
14. Th[illegible]lo[illegible]r chambers are calle[illegible] .	
15. The pulse is the b[illegible] caused by the heart's ____ .	
16. The muscle between the left and right halves is called the ____ .	

PREVIEW


HUMAN HEART
The he th part, called an organ, that is essential for life. The he the ce organ of the cardiovascular system that pumps b throughou bod
Th mus s blood by squeezing and relax gula ythm heart s is called a heartbeat. The cle beats, on avera times p inute result, more th quarts (3.8 liters) base gh th minute.
The heart is about d fist s loc in the chest, slightly to th ween the lun d above the stomach. An adult h veig bout 8-12 o (230-340 grams).
The heart is divided into right and ach half ha two hollow sections called ch ers. Th e hear four chambers. Each of these upper chamb as an atrium. The low chambers are called ventricles. These mbers are respon for pumping blood to the body.
The heart works as a pump, receiving oxyge ich blood f lungs and pumping it out to the body:
1. Blood from the body flows into the right atrium and is th ed to the right ventricle.
2. This blood carries a waste product called carbon dioxide. The right ventricle contracts and forces blood to the lungs.
3. The blood releases carbon dioxide in the lungs and absorbs oxygen. The oxygen-filled blood enters the left atrium and travels to the left ventricle.
4. The left ventricle pumps blood throughout the body.
In other words, the right side of the heart receives the blood from the body and pumps it to the lungs. The left side of the heart receives the blood from the lungs and pumps it to the body. The atria (plural of atrium) and ventricles work together. The atria fill with blood and then dump the blood into the ventricles. The atria are the chambers with the blood returning to the heart (from the body and lungs). The ventricles
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are the chambers that pump blood to the body and lungs. Between the right and left halves of the heart is a thick wall of muscle called the septum. It separates the right and left sides of the heart.
Blood entering the heart is purplish-blue because it lacks oxygen. Blood exiting the heart is red. It has a full supply of oxygen.
The heart has four valves that keep blood flowing forward. Valves are similar to an automatic door that closes behind you. Once the valve (door) shuts, blood cannot flow backward. The mitral and tricuspid valves allow blood to flow from the atria to the ventricles. The aortic and pulmonary valves control blood flow as it leaves the heart.
A network of arteries, veins, and capillaries transport the blood, oxygen, nutrients, and other substances throughout the body. Arteries are blood vessels that carry oxygen-rich blood away from the heart. Veins are blood vessels that carry oxygen-poor blood back to the heart. illaries are tiny blood vessels that connect arteries and veins. Their ob is rb oxygen and nutrients and deliver them to the cells in the body.
The c eart doctor) listens to the heart with a stethosc he first so lub) is the mitral and tricuspid valve closin second sou the aortic and pulmonary valves clos er blood is ezed he heart. The doctor also checks the s, the beat d by the hea's c traction.
ome fun fa e heart beats ov ,000 times a day, 2) by 30, the hea ped 50 m gallons of blood, 3) the f blo lls in a would s h out to about 60,000 miles, nev d cells last about 4 n s and travel about 4 miles, and 000 red blood cell created every sec
Heart prob rise if the an ar hea or heart disease. An irreg ar heartbe ow, f erratic heartbeat. Heart disease occurs if s inside the blood vessels. Fatty deposits can h exercise and a healthy diet are essential for heart health.
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PREVIEW


PLEASE VIEW
THE VIDEO TO
SEE HOW THIS
PRODUCT WORKS