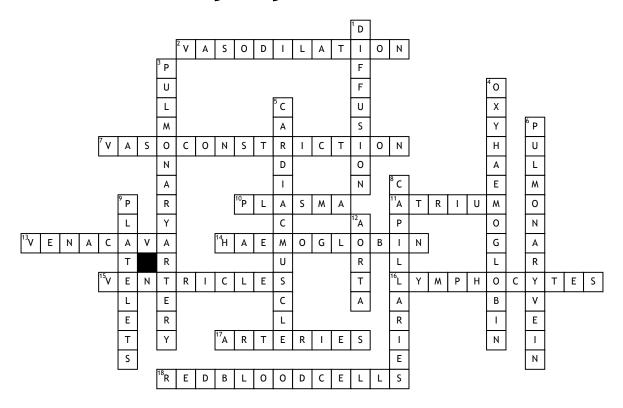
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## Circulatory system and blood



## **Across**

- **2.** in warm conditions, the diameter of small blood vessels near the surface of the body increases, which increases blood flow
- 7. in cold conditions, the diameter of small blood vessels near the surface of the body decreases, which reduces blood flow
- 10. straw-coloured liquid part of blood
- 11. the anterior (nearer to the head) chambers of the heart that receive blood from the body or lungs
- 13. vein that carries deoxygenated blood from the body to the right atrium 14. chemical found in red blood cells which binds to oxygen to transport it around the body

- **15.** the lower chambers of the heart that pump blood around the body (left) or back to the lungs (right)
- **16.** white blood cells that produce antibodies and antitoxins to destroy pathogens
- 17. blood vessels with thick elastic walls that carry oxygenated blood away from the heart under high pressure
- **18.** blood cells with a concave shape which are adapted to the transport of oxygen. As they move through the blood vessels they carry oxygen from the lungs to body cells

## Down

1. the net movement of particles from a high concentration to a lower concentration (along their concentration gradient)

- **3.** vessel that carries deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle to the lungs
- 4. bright red substance formed when oxygen binds to haemoglobin in red blood cells; this is how oxygen is transported to tissues
- 5. muscle that makes up the heart; it continuously contracts and relaxes
- 6. vessel that carries oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium
- **8.** small blood vessels that are one cell thick and permeable for diffusion of gases; join arteries to veins
- **9.** cell fragments which help in blood clotting
- **12.** artery that carries oxygenated blood from the left ventricle to tissues around the body