



Circulatory system webquest

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A brief description of the circulatory system is an organ system that transmits nutrients (such as amino acids and electrolytes), gases, hormones, blood cells, etc. and from cells in the body to help fight disease and help stabilize body temperature and pH to maintain homeostasis. This system can be treated strictly as a blood distribution network, but some believe that the circulatory system consists of a cardiovascular system that distributes blood, and a lymph system that distributes lymph. While humans, like other vertebrates, have a closed cardiovascular system (meaning that blood never leaves the network of arteries, veins and capillaries), some groups of invertebrates have an open cardiovascular system. The most primitive animal fillet lacks blood systems. The lymphatic system, on the other hand, is an open system. The main components of the human circulatory system are the heart, blood and blood vessels. The blood system includes: pulmonary circulation, loop through the lungs, where the blood is saturated with oxygen; and systemic circulation, loop through the rest of the body to provide oxygen to the blood. The average adult contains five to six quarts (approximately 4.7 to 5.7 liters) of blood, which consists of plasma, red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets. In addition, the digestive system works with the circulatory system to ensure the nutrients the system needs to keep the heart pumping. There are two types of fluid through the circulatory system: blood and lymph. Blood, heart and blood vessels form the cardiovascular system. Lymphatic, lymphatic and lymphatic vessels form the lymphatic system. The cardiovascular system and lymphatic system together make up the circulatory system. How it works the circulatory system consists of blood vessels and muscles that help and control the flow of blood throughout the body. This process is called circulation. The main parts of the system are the heart, arteries, capillaries and veins. When the blood begins to circulate, it leaves the heart from the left ventricle and enters the aorta. The aorta is the largest artery in the body. Blood, leaving the aorta, full of oxygen. It is important for cells in the brain and body to do their job. Oxygen-rich blood moves all over the body in its artery system to the smallest arterioles. On the way back to the heart, blood passes through the vein system. As it reaches the lungs, carbon dioxide (waste product) is removed from the blood and replaced with fresh oxygen that we have inhaled through lungResources: Block 4A: Human Body Dig, Resp. Circus Circulates Web'quest. Go to  4. Go to 8. Go to 23. Go to 28. Go to 31. Go to 34. Go to 37. Go to 39. Go to the webcast File - circulatory system 2016.docx (DOCX 241 KB) NEED HELP DOWNLOADING: docx file: You need a Microsoft Word program, a Microsoft Word app, or a program that can import Word files to view this file. To learn more about the free Microsoft Word app, visit the Microsoft store. Shop. circulatory system webquest answer key pdf. circulatory system webquest answer key. circulatory system webquest middle school. circulatory system webquest answers. circulatory system webquest quizlet. circulatory system webquest high school. circulatory system webquest activity answers. heart and circulatory system webquest answer key

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