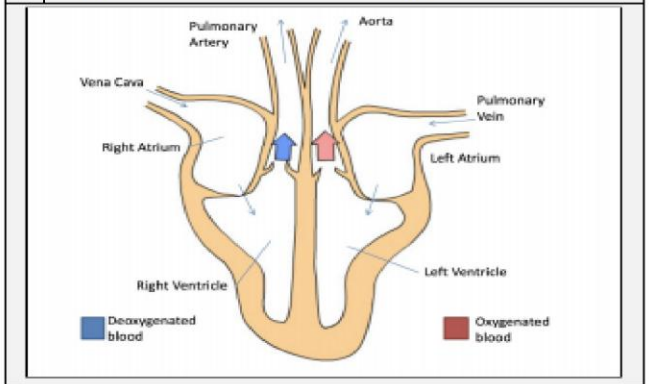
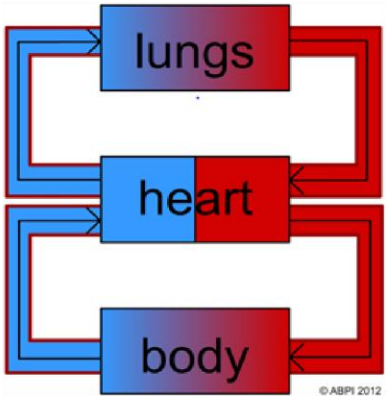
Knowledge Organiser Eagles Class. Summer Term 2. 2025 - 2026

The Function of the Heart:	
1	**Deoxygenated** blood flows into the heart from the body through the veins
2	This blood is pumped out to the lungs through the **pulmonary artery**
3	Blood is then **oxygenated** in the lungs
4	Blood returns to the heart through the **pulmonary vein**
5	The oxygenated blood is then pumped out of the heart through the **aorta**
6	The blood travels around the body delivering oxygen and nutrients to the organs.



The Circulatory system
The system that circulates blood around the body.

De-oxygenated blood **Oxygenated blood**



Components of blood



Plasma
Transports nutrients, hormones, and proteins. It is a yellow liquid that makes up about 55% of the body's blood volume.

Red blood cells
Carry fresh oxygen through the body and remove carbon dioxide. Red blood cells make up about 40 to 45% of blood.

White blood cells
Part of the body's immune system, detect and fight viruses and bacteria. There are five major types of white blood cells, and they make up less than 1% of blood.

Platelets
Form clots to stop bleeding. Platelets make up less than 1% of blood.

Source: American Society of Hematology

Science Vocabulary Dozen	
Heart	A strong muscle in the chest protected by the ribs, that pumps blood around the body.
Capillaries	Microscopic blood vessels found in the muscles and lungs.
Blood Vessels	The tubes that carry blood around the body.
Artery (Arteries)	The vessels that take blood away from the heart.
Veins	The blood vessels that carry blood back to the heart.
Oxygenated blood	Blood that is rich in oxygen.
De-oxygenated blood	Blood that contains very little oxygen.
Blood	Liquid that travels to every cell in the body transporting nutrients and oxygen. Contains red, white blood cells, plasma and platelets.
Atrium (Atria)	The upper right and left chambers of the heart.
Ventricles	The lower right and left chambers of the heart.
Valve	A one-way 'door' that allows blood to flow freely in one direction, not allowing blood to flow back through the value.
Pulmonary	Related to the lungs and breathing.