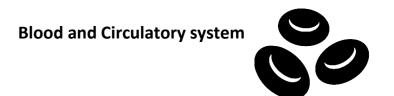
Structures	Role	
		ALL C
Vena Cava		
Right Atrium		The 1
Right Ventricle		The L A Takes blood to the
Lung Artery		v
Aorta		
Lung Vein		R
Left Atrium		
Left Ventricle		
Valves		R
	side of the heart that carries deoxygo the side of the heart that carries oxy	



		The heart is made of a unique muscle type known as
The L A	The A takes blood to	it never tires.
Takes blood to the	the L v	The heart is called a double pump and part of two circuits:
	A	<ul> <li></li></ul>
	\\\\\_\_\\\\_\_\_\_\_\	The left side of the heart has thicker muscle than the right s

to be oxygenated and then back to the heart. In the lungs,		
is removed from the blood, and		
taken up by the haemoglobin in the red blood cells.		
<ul> <li>B . circulation carries blood around the body to deliver the oxygen and returns de-oxygenated blood to the heart. Blood also carries and waste.</li> </ul>		
The left side of the heart has thicker muscle than the right side. Why?		

What are the long and short term effects of exercise on the heart?

Short Term	Long Term

- 1) Deoxygenated blood enters the heart through the . \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2) . . . blood flows into the right atrium.
- 3) Deoxygenated blood is pumped into the right . \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Deoxygenated blood is pumped out of the heart, along the . . . . to the lungs.
  - 5) Oxygenated blood arrives back at the heart.
  - 6) It enters the heart through the \_\_\_\_\_\_ vein.
  - 7) .\_\_\_\_\_\_ blood flows into the left atrium.
    - 8) Oxygenated blood is pumped into the left ventricle.
  - 9) Blood is pumped out of the heart, along the . . . . to the rest of the body.