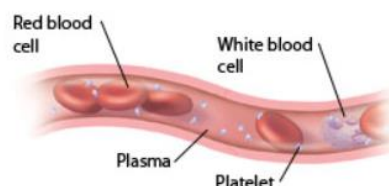


How are lives saved?

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

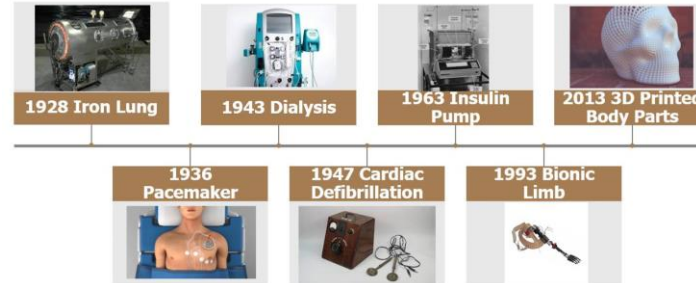
Pulmonary vein	Blood vessels that transfer freshly oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atria of the heart.
Pulmonary artery	Pulmonary arteries carry blood from your heart to your lungs.
Valve	Flaps which prevent the backwards flow of blood.
Left Atrium	The left atrium receives blood full of oxygen from the lungs and then empties the blood into the left ventricle.
Right Atrium	The right atrium receives blood low in oxygen from the body and then empties the blood into the right ventricle.
Left Ventricle	The left ventricle pumps blood full of oxygen out to the body.
Right Ventricle	The right ventricle pumps blood low in oxygen to the lungs.
Oxygenated blood	Blood containing oxygen.
Deoxygenated blood	Blood which is low in oxygen.
Platelets	Help form blood clots.
White blood cells	White blood cells locate and attack any viruses that are in the body and break them down.
Red blood cells	Red blood cells carry oxygen around the body.
Aorta	The main artery of the body, supplying oxygenated blood to the circulatory system.
Circulatory system	The circulatory system is made up of blood vessels that carry blood away from and towards the heart. It carries oxygen, nutrients, and hormones to cells, and removes waste products, like carbon dioxide.
Anatomy	The branch of science concerned with the bodily structure of humans, animals, and other living organisms.

The components of blood

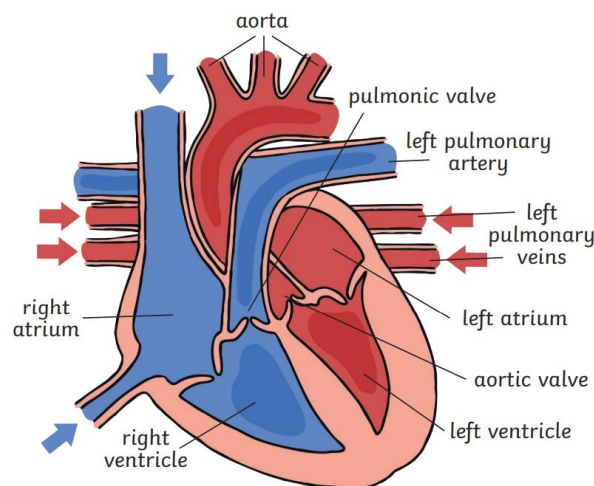


Medicine in the past and present

Medical inventions throughout history have greatly impacted people's life chances.



The human heart



deoxygenated blood

oxygenated blood

How does the heart work?

The right ventricle pumps the low-oxygen blood to the lungs to pick up a fresh supply of oxygen. The left atrium receives the high-oxygen blood from the lungs and pumps it to the left ventricle. The left ventricle pumps the high-oxygen blood to the rest of the body.

Healthy choices

The choices which people make as part of their daily lives have enormous implications to our health. Healthier choices result in a healthier life.



MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING GOLDEN VOCABULARY

Oesophagus	The tube that carries food from your mouth to your stomach.
Large intestine	The part of your digestive tract that makes faeces and removes excess water from the faeces, so it moves out of your body properly.
Small intestine	Where nutrients from the broken down food get absorbed into your body.
Nutrients	A substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth.

Science through art

Artists, such as Leonardo Di Vinci, have produced detailed anatomical drawings of the human body.

