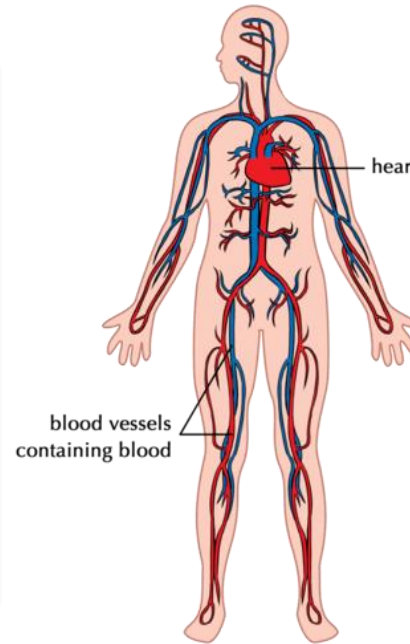
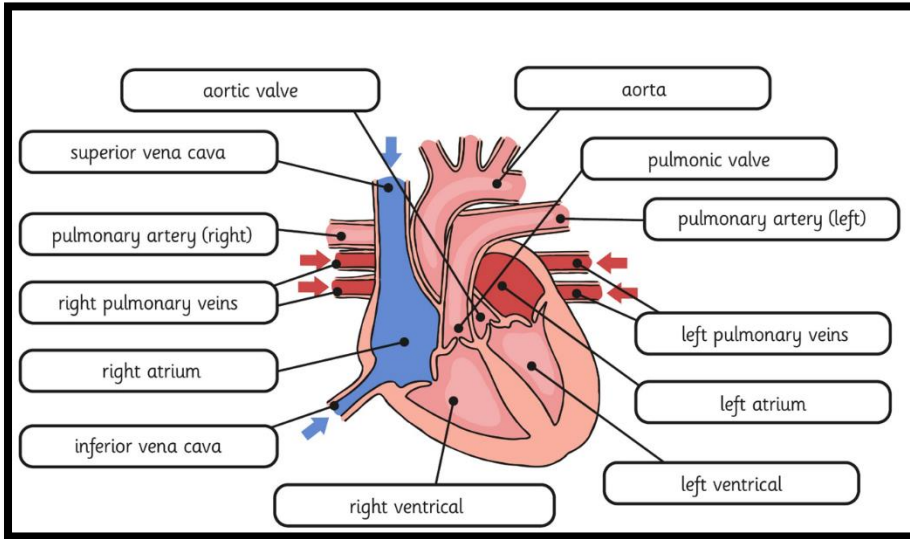


Animals and the Circulatory System Class 3 Aut 1 2021-2022



Arteries	Muscular-walled tubes that transport blood from the heart to other parts of the body
Blood	Red liquid that circulates in arteries and veins, carrying oxygen to and carbon dioxide from tissues of the body
Blood vessel	A tubular structure carrying blood through the tissues and organs
Bones	Hard whitish tissue making up the skeleton in humans and other vertebrates
Circulatory system	The system that circulates blood through the body, including the heart, blood vessels and blood
Veins	Tubes forming part of the blood circulation system of the body, carrying mainly oxygen-depleted blood towards the heart
Vitamins	Organic compounds essential for normal growth and nutrition
Organs	Part of an organism that is typically self-contained and has a specific vital function (e.g. the heart and lungs)
Heart	A hollow muscular organ that pumps the blood through the circulatory system
Lungs	Pair of organs situated within the ribcage where oxygen can pass into the blood and carbon dioxide be removed
Muscles	A band or bundle of fibrous tissues that have the ability to contract, producing movement in or maintaining positions of parts of the body
Nutrients	A substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth

Starch molecule → **Sugar molecules**

carbohydrate → Digestion →

Carbohydrase enzymes break down starch (in carbohydrates) into sugars.

Protein molecules → **Amino acid molecules**

protease → Digestion →

Protease enzymes break down proteins into amino acids. (Not to be confused with stomach acid!) These are essential to help the body to grow and repair body tissue.

Fat molecules → **Fatty acid and glycerol molecules**

Digestion →

In the duodenum, bile from the liver breaks down fat. Then the lipase enzymes break the fat down further into fatty acids and glycerol.

