The Terminology Relay Game

Example Student Worksheet for the Cardiovascular System

Directions: Pick the top card from the deck at the front of the room. Read the term on the front of the card and find the definition that best matches the term. Write the term into the box that corresponds to the correct definition. Return to the deck to pick a new card and repeat. You may not fill in terms from memory.

	A muscular organ responsible for pumping blood throughout the body.
	This is located between the right atrium and right ventricle.
	Blood that has delivered oxygen to the body and picked up carbon dioxide.
	An organ system responsible for transporting blood throughout the body.
	The contraction phase, when the heart pumps blood out.
	Receives deoxygenated blood from the body via the superior and inferior vena cava.
	This part of the autonomic nervous system speeds up heart rate.
	The ventricles contract to pump blood to the lungs and the rest of the body in this phase of a heartbeat.
	Small branches of arteries that lead into capillary beds.
	Deliver oxygen and nutrients to cells and remove waste products.
	Right side of the heart to the lungs to the left side of the heart.
	The heart's natural pacemaker. It creates electrical signals that start each heartbeat.
	Tiny vessels where oxygen, nutrients, and waste are exchanged between blood and tissues.

	The protective sac around the heart.
	The sequence of events during one complete heartbeat.
	A hollow structure that receives or pumps blood. The heart has four.
	Pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs via the pulmonary artery.
	Blood that has been replenished with oxygen in the lungs.
	Blood flows into the atria and begins filling the ventricles in this segment of a heartbeat.
	Left side of the heart to the body to the right side of the heart.
	This is located between the right ventricle and pulmonary artery.
	The relaxation phase, when the heart chambers fill with blood.
	Receives oxygenated blood from the lungs via the pulmonary veins.
	This system regulates how fast or slow the body's heart beats.
	The right side of the heart.
	Small vessels that collect blood from capillary beds and transport it to veins.
	This part of the autonomic nervous system slows down heart rate.
	Pumps oxygenated blood to the body via the aorta.
	Thick-walled vessels that carry blood away from the heart.
	Blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.

	The largest artery in the body. It carries oxygenated blood from the left ventricle to systemic circulation.
	This is located between the left atrium and left ventricle.
	A specialized connective tissue composed of formed elements suspended in a liquid extracellular matrix called plasma.
	The atria contracts to push the remaining blood into the ventricles in this phase of a heartbeat.
	When blood vessels get narrower.
	Major arteries located in the neck that supply oxygenated blood to the brain and head.
	Also called leukocytes, they defend the body against infection, pathogens, and foreign invaders.
	The left side of the heart.
	Blood vessels that carry deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs.
	This takes place in the alveoli of the lungs, where oxygen from inhaled air diffuses into the blood and carbon dioxide diffuses out.
	The force of blood pushing against the walls of arteries.
	In the capillary beds of body tissue, when oxygen diffuses from the blood into cells, and carbon dioxide diffuses from cells to blood.
	Returns deoxygenated blood from the lower body (abdomen, pelvis, legs) to the right atrium.
	Vessels that return blood to the heart.
	When blood vessels get wider.
	This is located between the left ventricle and aorta.