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Crash Course Biology #44: Animal Infrastructure: Why You're More Than Goo

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The human body contains approximately _____ miles of blood vessels.
2. The _____ system is responsible for transporting oxygen, nutrients, and waste throughout the body.
3. The primary muscle that pumps blood throughout the body is the _____.
4. The smallest blood vessels in the body, responsible for exchanging nutrients and gases, are called _____.
5. The movement of molecules from an area of high concentration to low concentration is known as _____.
6. In vertebrates, the _____ system works alongside the cardiovascular system to return excess fluid to the bloodstream.
7. The _____ are the primary organs responsible for oxygenating blood by removing carbon dioxide and absorbing oxygen.
8. The _____ circuit carries oxygen-poor blood from the heart to the lungs and back.
9. The _____ circuit carries oxygen-rich blood from the heart to the rest of the body and back.
10. Red blood cells transport oxygen using a protein called _____.
11. The soft, spongy tissue inside bones that produces red blood cells is called _____.
12. The _____ system includes bones and muscles, allowing movement and providing structural support.
13. The process of blood cell production occurring in bone marrow is known as _____.
14. The contraction and relaxation of _____ enable movement by pulling on bones.
15. The muscular system generates force by contracting, but it does not _____, requiring opposing muscles to restore positions.

Crash Course Biology #44: Animal Infrastructure: Why You're More Than Goo - KEY

1. The human body contains approximately **66,000** miles of blood vessels.
2. The **cardiovascular** system is responsible for transporting oxygen, nutrients, and waste throughout the body.
3. The primary muscle that pumps blood throughout the body is the **heart**.
4. The smallest blood vessels in the body, responsible for exchanging nutrients and gases, are called **capillaries**.
5. The movement of molecules from an area of high concentration to low concentration is known as **diffusion**.
6. In vertebrates, the **lymphatic** system works alongside the cardiovascular system to return excess fluid to the bloodstream.
7. The **lungs** are the primary organs responsible for oxygenating blood by removing carbon dioxide and absorbing oxygen.
8. The **pulmonary** circuit carries oxygen-poor blood from the heart to the lungs and back.
9. The **systemic** circuit carries oxygen-rich blood from the heart to the rest of the body and back.
10. Red blood cells transport oxygen using a protein called **hemoglobin**.
11. The soft, spongy tissue inside bones that produces red blood cells is called **bone marrow**.
12. The **musculoskeletal** system includes bones and muscles, allowing movement and providing structural support.
13. The process of blood cell production occurring in bone marrow is known as **hematopoiesis**.
14. The contraction and relaxation of **muscles** enable movement by pulling on bones.
15. The muscular system generates force by contracting, but it does not **push**, requiring opposing muscles to restore positions.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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