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| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Circulatory system and blood

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2V |  A |  S |  O |  D |  I |  L |  A |  T |  I |  O |  N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  F |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  U |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  F |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4O |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  L |  |  |  |  |  | 5C |  |  |  |  U |  |  |  |  |  |  |  X |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | 7V |  A |  S |  O |  C |  O |  N |  S |  T |  R |  I |  C |  T |  I |  O |  N |  |  |  |  |  H |  |  U |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  N |  |  |  |  |  |  D |  |  |  |  O |  |  |  |  |  |  |  A |  |  L |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  A |  |  |  |  |  |  I |  |  |  |  N |  | 8C |  |  |  |  |  E |  |  M |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 9P |  |  R |  |  |  | 10P |  L |  A |  S |  M |  A |  |  | 11A |  T |  R |  I |  U |  M |  |  O |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  L |  |  Y |  |  |  |  |  |  C |  |  |  | 12A |  |  P |  |  |  |  |  O |  |  N |  |  |  |
| 13V |  E |  N |  A |  C |  A |  V |  A |  |  | 14H |  A |  E |  M |  O |  G |  L |  O |  B |  I |  N |  |  |  |  G |  |  A |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | 15V |  E |  N |  T |  R |  I |  C |  L |  E |  S |  |  |  |  T |  | 16L |  Y |  M |  P |  H |  O |  C |  Y |  T |  E |  S |
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| **Across****2.** in warm conditions, the diameter of small blood vessels near the surface of the body increases, which increases blood flow**7.** in cold conditions, the diameter of small blood vessels near the surface of the body decreases, which reduces blood flow**10.** straw-coloured liquid part of blood**11.** the anterior (nearer to the head) chambers of the heart that receive blood from the body or lungs**13.** vein that carries deoxygenated blood from the body to the right atrium**14.** chemical found in red blood cells which binds to oxygen to transport it around the body**15.** the lower chambers of the heart that pump blood around the body (left) or back to the lungs (right)**16.** white blood cells that produce antibodies and antitoxins to destroy pathogens**17.** blood vessels with thick elastic walls that carry oxygenated blood away from the heart under high pressure**18.** blood cells with a concave shape which are adapted to the transport of oxygen. As they move through the blood vessels they carry oxygen from the lungs to body cells | **Down****1.** the net movement of particles from a high concentration to a lower concentration (along their concentration gradient)**3.** vessel that carries deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle to the lungs**4.** bright red substance formed when oxygen binds to haemoglobin in red blood cells; this is how oxygen is transported to tissues**5.** muscle that makes up the heart; it continuously contracts and relaxes**6.** vessel that carries oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium**8.** small blood vessels that are one cell thick and permeable for diffusion of gases; join arteries to veins**9.** cell fragments which help in blood clotting**12.** artery that carries oxygenated blood from the left ventricle to tissues around the body |