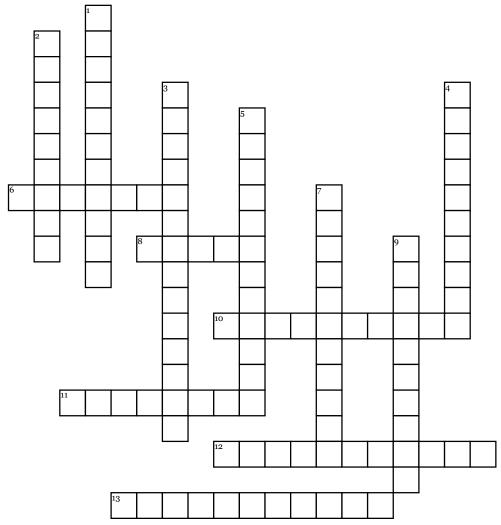
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## Circulatory System



## Across

- **6.** The phase in the cardiac cycle in which the ventricles contract, sending blood out of the heart and into the aorta and pulmonary aorta; opposite of diastole.
- **8.** Thin walled chambers of the heart that receive blood from veins.
- **10.** Middle layer of the heart wall and composed of cardiac muscle tissue.
- **11.** The phase in the cardiac cycle in which the heart relaxes between contractions; opposite of systole.
- **12.** One of the formed elements of the blood; functions in blood clotting; also called platelet.
- **13.** Membrane that surrounds the heart; usually refers to the pericardial sac.

## **Down**

- 1. The process of blood clotting.
- 2. White blood cell.
- 3. Lack of resistance to disease.

- **4.** The outer layer of the heart wall; the visceral pericardium.
- **5.** A complete heartbeat consisting of contraction and relaxation of both atria and both ventricles
- **7.** The thin, smooth inner lining of each chamber of the heart.
- **9.** The natural ability of an organism to remain unaffected by, or to counteract, the effects of pathogens and other harmful agents in its environment.

## **Word Bank**

Atria Pericardium Myocardium Diastole Endocardium Epicardium Susceptibility Cardiac Cycle Resistance Coagulation Systole Thrombocyte Leukocyte