

SECTION  
**30.4**

BLOOD VESSELS AND TRANSPORT  
**Study Guide**

**KEY CONCEPT**

The circulatory system transports materials throughout the body.

**VOCABULARY**

blood pressure	diastolic pressure
systolic pressure	

**MAIN IDEA:** Arteries, veins, and capillaries transport blood to all parts of the body.

Fill in the Y diagram to summarize what you know about the differences and similarities between arteries and veins.

<p><b>Arteries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• carry oxygen-rich blood away from heart</li> </ul> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p><b>Veins</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• carry oxygen-poor blood back to heart</li> </ul> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><b>Both</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• carry blood throughout entire body</li> </ul> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

1. Describe how capillaries differ from arteries and veins.

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2. When a doctor takes your blood pressure, what is he or she measuring?

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3. What is the difference between systolic pressure and diastolic pressure?

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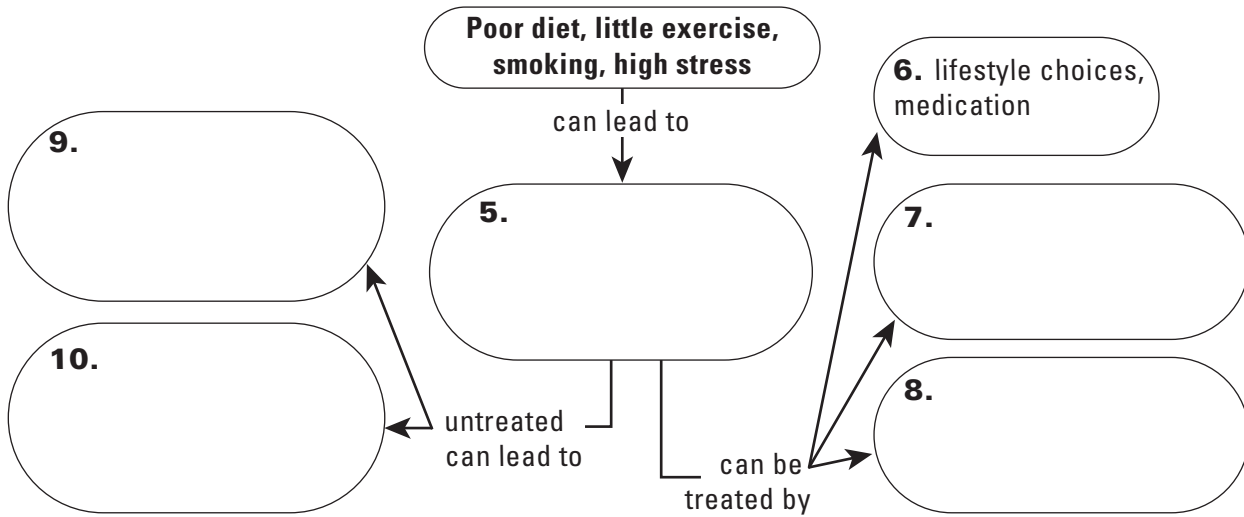
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4. Why is hypertension, or high blood pressure, a serious health risk?

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**MAIN IDEA: Lifestyle plays a key role in circulatory diseases.**

Complete the following concept web to show how lifestyle choices can affect circulatory health.



**Vocabulary Check**

11. *Systolic* is based on the Greek word *sustellein*, which means “to contract.” *Diastolic* is based on the Greek word *diastellein*, which means “to expand.” How can the meaning of these Greek words help you remember the difference between systolic and diastolic pressure?

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