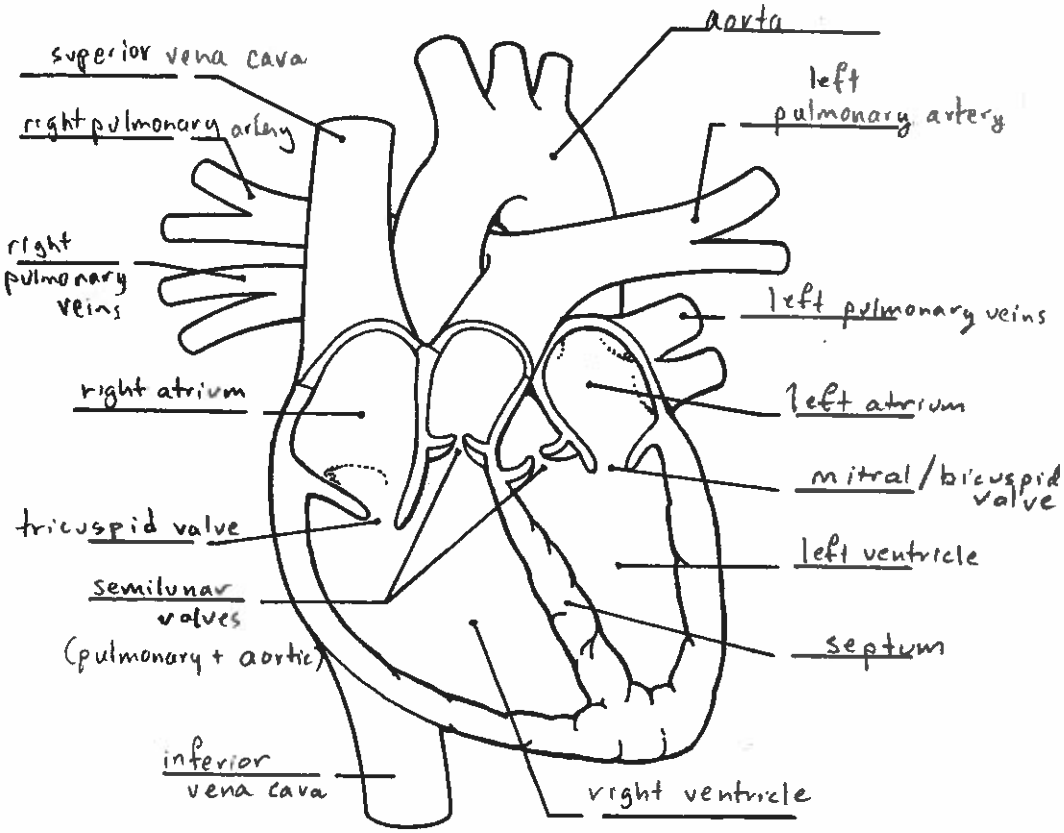
STRUCTURE OF THE HEART

Name KEY

Label the following parts of the human heart on the diagram below.

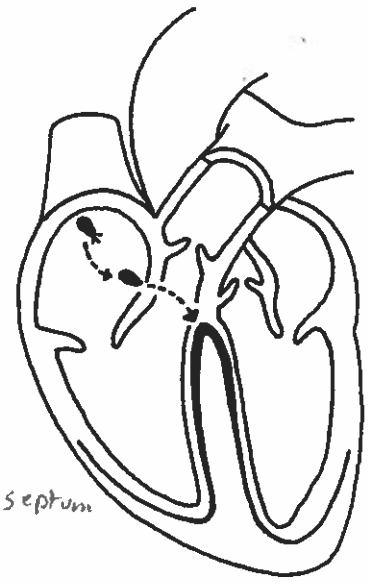
a. aorta
b. left pulmonary artery
c. left pulmonary vein
d. left atrium
e. bicuspid valve (mitral valve)
f. left ventricle
g. septum
h. right ventricle
i. inferior vena cava
j. semilunar valves
k. tricuspid valve
l. right atrium
m. right pulmonary vein
n. right pulmonary artery
o. superior vena cava



Heartbeat

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.
Then, label the nodes in the diagram to the right.

The heart beats regularly because it has its own pacemaker. The pacemaker is a small region of muscle called the sinoatrial, or SA, node. It is in the upper back wall of the right atrium. The SA node triggers an impulse that causes both atria to contract. Very quickly, the impulse reaches the atrioventricular, or AV, node at the bottom of the right atrium. Immediately, the AV node triggers an impulse that causes both ventricles to contract.



HUMAN CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

Name _____

Starting from and ending with the right atrium, trace the flow of blood through the heart and body by numbering the following in the correct order.

2	right atrium	5	lungs
7	left atrium	3	right ventricle
4	pulmonary artery	8	left ventricle
1	vena cava	10	body cells
9	aorta	6	pulmonary veins

Starting from and ending with the heart, trace the blood flow through the human circulatory system by numbering the following in the correct order.

1	heart	4	capillaries
6	veins	2	arteries
3	arterioles	5	venules

What term best fits each of the following descriptions?

1. vessels which carry blood away from the heart — arteries
2. vessels which carry blood toward the heart — veins
3. tiny blood vessels with walls that are only one cell thick — capillaries
4. thick wall that divides the heart into two sides — septum
5. upper chambers of the heart that receive blood — atria
6. lower chambers of the heart that pump blood out of the heart — ventricles
7. valve between right atrium and right ventricle — tricuspid
8. valve between left atrium and left ventricle — mitral / bicuspid
9. valves found between the ventricles and blood vessels — semilunar (pulmonary + aortic)
10. membrane around the heart — pericardium
11. the only artery in the body rich in carbon dioxide — pulmonary artery
12. the only vein in the body rich in oxygen — pulmonary vein