Name	
Date	
Section	

## STRUCTURE OF THE HEART

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Match the terms in column A v	with the descriptions in column B. Place the letter of your choice in the space provided.
Column A	Column B
a. Aorta b. Atrium c. Bicuspid valve d. Cardiac vein e. Coronary artery f. Coronary sinus g. Endocardium h. Myocardium i. Papillary muscle j. Pericardial cavity k. Pericardial sac l. Pulmonary trunk m. Tricuspid valve	1. Upper chamber of heart 2. Structure from which chordae tendineae originate 3. Prevents blood movement from right ventricle to right atrium 4. Double-layered membrane around heart 5. Prevents blood movement from left ventricle to left atrium 6. Gives rise to left and right pulmonary arteries 7. Drains blood from myocardium into right atrium 8. Inner lining of heart chamber 9. Layer largely composed of cardiac muscle tissue 10. Space containing serous fluid
PART B	11. Drains blood from myocardial capillaries12. Supplies blood to heart muscle13. Distributes blood to body organs (systemic circuit) except lungs
Complete the following:	
	the tricuspid valve with that of the pulmonary valve.
	tricuspid valve when you squeezed the water-filled right ventricle.

3.	Describe the function of the chordae tendineae and the papillary muscles.
4.	What is the significance of the difference in thickness between the wall of the aorta and the wall of the pulmonary trunk?
5.	List in order the major blood vessels, chambers, and valves through which blood must pass in traveling from a vena cava to the aorta.
	Critical Thinking Application
	What is the significance of the difference in thickness of the ventricular walls?

Figure 35.1 Label this anterior view of the human heart.

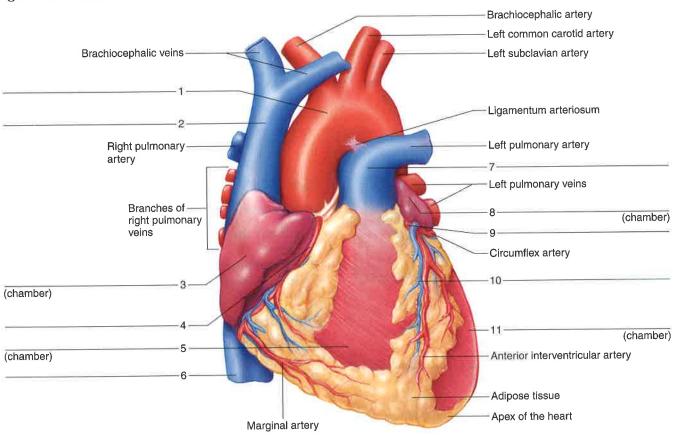
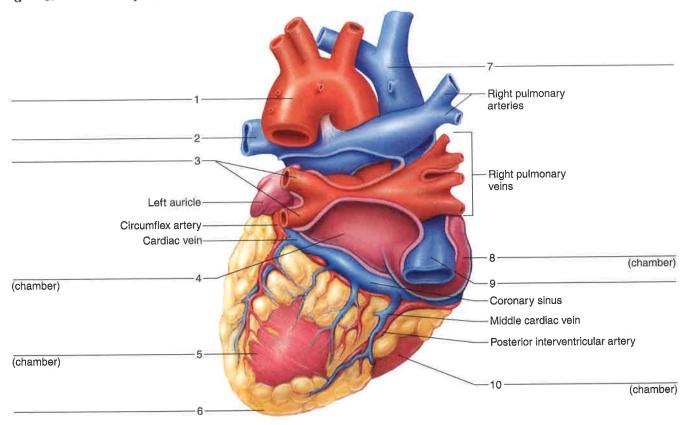
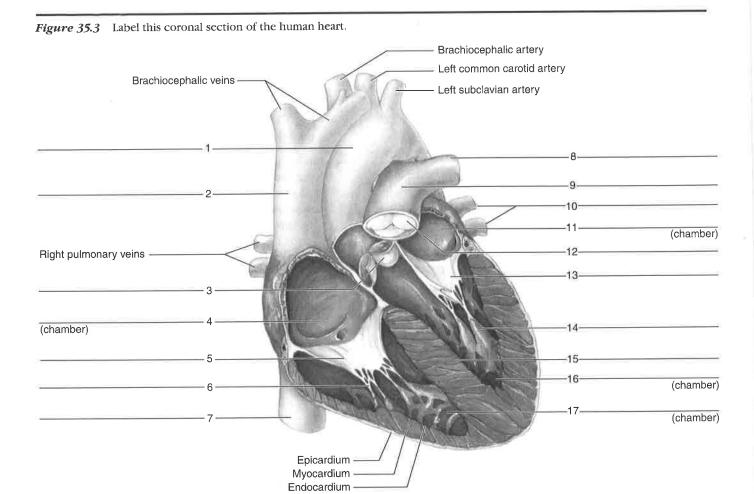


Figure 35.2 Label this posterior view of the human heart.





## atrioventricular valves (A-V valves)

tricuspid valve
bicuspid (mitral) valve
chordae tendineae
papillary muscles
superior vena cava
inferior vena cava
pulmonary trunk
pulmonary arteries
pulmonary veins

aorta

## semilunar valves

pulmonary valve
aortic valve
left coronary artery
right coronary artery
cardiac (coronary) veins
coronary sinus

## **OPTIONAL ACTIVITY**

Use red and blue colored pencils to color the blood vessels in figure 35.3. Use red to illustrate a blood vessel high in oxygen, and use blue to illustrate a blood vessel low in oxygen. You can check your work by referring to the corresponding figures in the textbook, which are presented in full color.