

CIRCULATION
THROUGH
THE HEART




The heart is called a double pump because it serves two circulations.
Trace the flow of blood through both the pulmonary and systemic circulations by writing the missing terms in the answer blanks. Then, color regions transporting $\mathrm{O}_{2}$-poor blood blue and regions transporting $\mathrm{O}_{2}$-rich blood red on Figure 11-1. Finally, identify the various regions of the circulation shown in Figure $11-1$ by labeling them using the key choices.

From the right atrium through the tricuspid valve to the (1) through the (2) valve to the pulmonary trunk to the right and left $\xrightarrow{(3)}$, to the capillary beds of the (4) to the (5) to the (6) of the heart through the (7) valve, to the (8) through the $\qquad$ semilunar valve, to the (10) systemic arteries, to the (11) of the body tissues, to the systemic veins, to the (12) and (13), which enter the right atrium of the heart.


Figure 11-1

The events of one complete heartbeat are referred to as the cardiac cycle. Complete the following statements that describe these events. Insert your answers in the answer blanks.

1. | The contraction of the ventricles is referred to as $\quad$ (1) , and |
| :--- |
| the period of ventricular relaxation is called (2) The |
| monosyllables describing heart sounds during the cardiac |
| cycle are (3). The first heart sound is a result of closure of |
| the (4) valves; closure of the $(5)$ valves causes the sec- |
| ond heart sound. The heart chambers that have just been |
| filled when you hear the first heart sound are the (6) and |
| the chambers that have just emptied are the (7). Immedi- |
| ately after the second heart sound, the (8) are filling with |
| blood, and the (9) are empty. Abnormal heart sounds, or |
| (10), usually indicate valve problems. |
2. 
