

UNIT 8 - BLOOD / LYMPHATIC / CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS

ACTIVITY - Cardiovascular Worksheet

Name _____ Period _____

1. Name six things transported by the cardiovascular system.

- | | |
|----|----|
| a. | d. |
| b. | e. |
| c. | f. |

2. What chambers of the heart receive blood from veins?

3. What chambers of the heart are known as pumping chambers?

4. What is the name of the blood vessel that brings venous blood from the head, neck, and arms into the right atrium?

5. What is the name of the blood vessel that bring venous blood from the abdomen and legs into the right atrium?

6. What is the name of the blood vessels that take deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle to the lungs?

7. What is the name of the blood vessels that take oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium? _____

8. The largest artery in the body extends from the left ventricle and is called the _____ . The first branch feeds The myocardium with blood and are the _____. The next branch _____ takes blood into the right arm and the right side of the head. The next branch, _____, supplies blood to the left arm. The next branch, _____, supplies blood to the left side of the head.

9. The valves are formed from the most inner heart layer or the _____.

10. The valve between the right atrium and the right ventricle is known as the _____. The valve between the left atrium and the left ventricle is known as the _____.

11. The valves between the ventricles and blood vessels are known as the _____.

12. Complete flow of blood through the heart.

Blood entering the _____ atrium flows through the tricuspid valve and into the _____. From there, the deoxygenated blood flows past the pulmonary semilunar valve and into the _____, into the _____ and into the lungs.

Oxygenated blood leaves the lungs through the _____ and enters the _____ atrium of the heart. Blood continues to flow through the _____ valve and into the _____ ventricle. From there, blood will flow past the aortic semilunar valve and into the _____.

13. The body's entire blood supply is circulated every _____.

14. a. What is the pacemaker of the heart? _____

b. What is the back-up pacemaker of the heart? _____

15. List and describe the heart's cardiac conduction system.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

16. a. What is systole? _____

b. What is diastole? _____

17. a. What causes the lub sound? _____

b. What causes the dub sound? _____

18. a. What is the stroke volume? _____

b. What is the heart rate? _____

19. What is cardiac output?

20. a. What vessel carries blood away from the heart?

b. What vessel carries blood to the heart? _____

c. What vessel is responsible for gas and nutrient exchange with each of the body's cells? _____

21. List and describe each of the layers of the arteries and the veins.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

22. What is a pulse? _____

23. Identify the location of the following pulse points:

a. What pulse is felt on the upper surface of the foot? _____

b. What pulse is felt in the antecubital space? _____

c. What pulse is felt in the groin? _____

d. What pulse is found in the neck? _____

e. What pulse is found on the wrist side of the arm? _____

24. Answer the following questions on blood pressure.

a. What is the first measurement of blood pressure? _____

b. What does it measure? _____

c. What is the second measurement of blood pressure? _____

d. What does it measure? _____

25. a. What circulation route takes deoxygenated blood to the lungs where it can pick up oxygen?

b. What circulation route takes oxygenated blood through the body?

WORKSHEET - Cardiovascular Review - KEY

1. Name six things transported by the cardiovascular system.

- a. Oxygen
- b. Nutrients
- c. Waste Products
- d. Carbon dioxide
- e. Hormones
- f. Enzymes

*Other choices include electrolytes, water

2. What chambers of the heart receive blood from veins? Atria

3. What chambers of the heart are known as pumping chambers? Ventricles

4. What is the name of the blood vessel that brings venous blood from the head, neck, and arms into the right atrium? Superior Vena Cava

5. What is the name of the blood vessel that bring venous blood from the abdomen and legs into the right atrium? Inferior Vena Cava

6. What is the name of the blood vessels that take deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle to the lungs? Pulmonary arteries (which branch from the pulmonary trunk)

7. What is the name of the blood vessels that take oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium? Pulmonary veins

8. The largest artery in the body extends from the left ventricle and is called the aorta. The first branch feeds the myocardium with blood and are the coronary arteries. The next branch, the brachiocephalic artery, takes blood into the right arm and the right side of the head. The next branch, left subclavian artery, supplies blood to the left arm. The next branch, left common carotid artery, supplies blood to the left side of the head.

9. The valves are formed from the most inner heart layer or the endocardium.

10. The valve between the right atrium and the right ventricle is known as the tricuspid valve. The valve between the left atrium and the left ventricle is known as the bicuspid valve, also called the mitral valve.

11. The valves between the ventricles and blood vessels are known as the semilunar valves.