1. The diagram below shows an external view of the mammalian heart. Show the positions of the following structures on the diagram.

Right atrium, left atrium, right ventricle, left ventricle, aorta, inferior (caudal) vena cava, pulmonary artery, coronary artery, superior (cranial) vena cava.

2. The diagram below shows a section through the heart seen from the same direction as the external view in question 1.

   a) Label the following structures:
   right and left atria, right and left ventricles, superior (cranial) and inferior (caudal) vena cava, aorta, pulmonary artery and vein, right and left atrio-ventricular valves, pulmonary and aortic semilunar valves.
b) On the diagram of the heart shown above indicate the direction of blood flow through the heart. Use red to show the pathway of oxygen-rich blood and blue the pathway of oxygen-poor blood.

3. Choose terms from the list to complete the sentences below.

atria; right hand side; vena cava; ventricles; atrioventricular valves; pacemaker; pulmonary artery; veins; arteries; left hand side; aorta, coronary artery;

1. The top two chambers of the heart are called......................
2. These structures stop blood flowing backwards into the atria.
3. This side of the heart receives oxygenated blood.
4. This is the largest artery in the body. It carries blood to the brain and organs.
5. These are blood vessels that carry blood towards the heart.
6. This structure sets the speed of the heat beats.
7. This blood vessel supplies the heart muscle with oxygenated blood?

4. What is the odd one out?

a) Right atrium, right ventricle, pulmonary artery, caudal vena cava, aorta,
b) Left atrium, left ventricle, right ventricle, pulmonary veins, aorta, coronary artery

5. Arrange these events in the correct order starting with F.

A. The left ventricle contracts and blood flows along the aorta to the body
B. The blood flows through the right atrio-ventricular valve into the right ventricle.
C. Oxygenated blood flows along the pulmonary veins into the left atrium
D. The blood passes through the left atrio-ventricular valve into the left ventricle
E. The left atrium contracts
F. Deoxygenated blood flows from the caudal (inferior) and cranial (superior) vena cavae into the right atrium.
G. The deoxygenated blood picks up oxygen
H. The right atrium contracts
I. The right ventricle contracts and blood flows along the pulmonary artery to the lungs