CLASS 8
LESSON 6
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

Check Point 1

1. Stethoscope
2. Pulmonary artery
3. Cardiac cycle
4. Tricuspid valve
5. William Harvey
6. Pulmonary circulation

Check Point 2

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False.
5. False.

Check Point 3

1. Palpitation
2. Hypertension
3. Lymphatics
4. Lacteal

TEST YOURSELF

A.

1. 140/90 hypertension
2. sphygmomanometer
3. Pulmonary
4. Arteries
5. Karl Landsteiner
6. capillaries
7. blood transfusion

B.

1. Tricuspid valve
2. Caridac arrest
3. Left auricle
4. Pulmonary artery
5. Vena cava
6. Pacemaker / SAN
7. Antigen

C

1. The event that occurs during one heart beat form one cardiac cycle.
2. The rhythmic contraction and relaxation of auricle and ventricles.
3. The glycoproteins on the surface of RBC's.
4. The gamma globulin in the blood plasma.
5. The blood travels twice through the heart in one complete cardiac cycle
6. A condition in which the blood pressure in arteries remains persistently higher than normal 120/80 mm Hg.

D

1. True
2. True
3. False Impure blood from different parts of the body returns to the **left** auricle.
4. False Valves in the veins open **only towards the heart**.
5. False Heart is enclosed in a thin pericardium formed of **two** pericardial membrane
6. True

E

1. Heart beat
2. Filtered blood without proteins and RBCs
3. Glycoproteins on the surface of RBCs
4. Blood group
5. Capillaries
6. Blood pressure

F

1. **Artery** - situated deeper under the skin , thick walled with narrow lumen ,blood flows from heart to other body parts , carries oxygenated blood , does not have valves
   Vein - situated just under the skin , thin walled with wide lumen , blood flows from body organs to the heart , carries deoxygenated blood , has valves

2. **Oxygenated blood** - Blood which contains oxygen or pure blood
   Deoxygenated blood - Blood which does not contain oxygen or impure blood.

3. **Universal donor** - Persons with blood group O
   Universal recipient - Persons with blood group AB

4. **Cardiac arrest** - the sudden failure of heart to pump blood
   Heart attack - Decrease in the blood supply to the heart muscles due to clotting or blockage in the coronary artery which supplies blood to the heart muscles.

5. **Systolic pressure** - When ventricles contract and pump blood into arteries and the blood pressure is highest
   Diastolic pressure - When ventricles relax and blood pressure is lowest

G

1. Vena cava - chambers of heart
2. Phloem vessels - kinds of blood vessels
3. Urine - circulatory medium

H

1. They have to pump blood to almost the whole body under great pressure.
2. To prevent the back flow of the blood.
3. They have to carry blood away from the heart to other parts of the body.
4. The valves present in veins make the blood flow only towards the heart.
5. The blood from group O can be given to persons of any blood group because it has no antigens to react with the recipients antibodies.

I

1. Auricles and ventricles
2. Left auricle and left ventricle
3. It is a clear watery fluid without proteins and RBCs.
4. It has resulted in two independent circulations ,pulmonary circulation and systemic circulation
5. Lungs
6. It prevents friction between the two pericardial membranes.It is found in the space between the two pericardial membranes.
7. Prevents the back flow of the blood / controls the direction of blood flow in the heart and into the blood vessels.
8. When the blood travels twice through the heart in one complete cardiac cycle.
9. Vein , Artery
10. Family history , high blood pressure , smoking , high blood cholesterol , use of drugs , diabetes , overweight
11. Fig 6.6 on page 76

J

1. All of these
2. AB
3. Veins are thick walled
4. Pulmonary veins carries oxygenated blood to left auricle
5. Lymph
6. (b)
7. Aorta into left ventricle