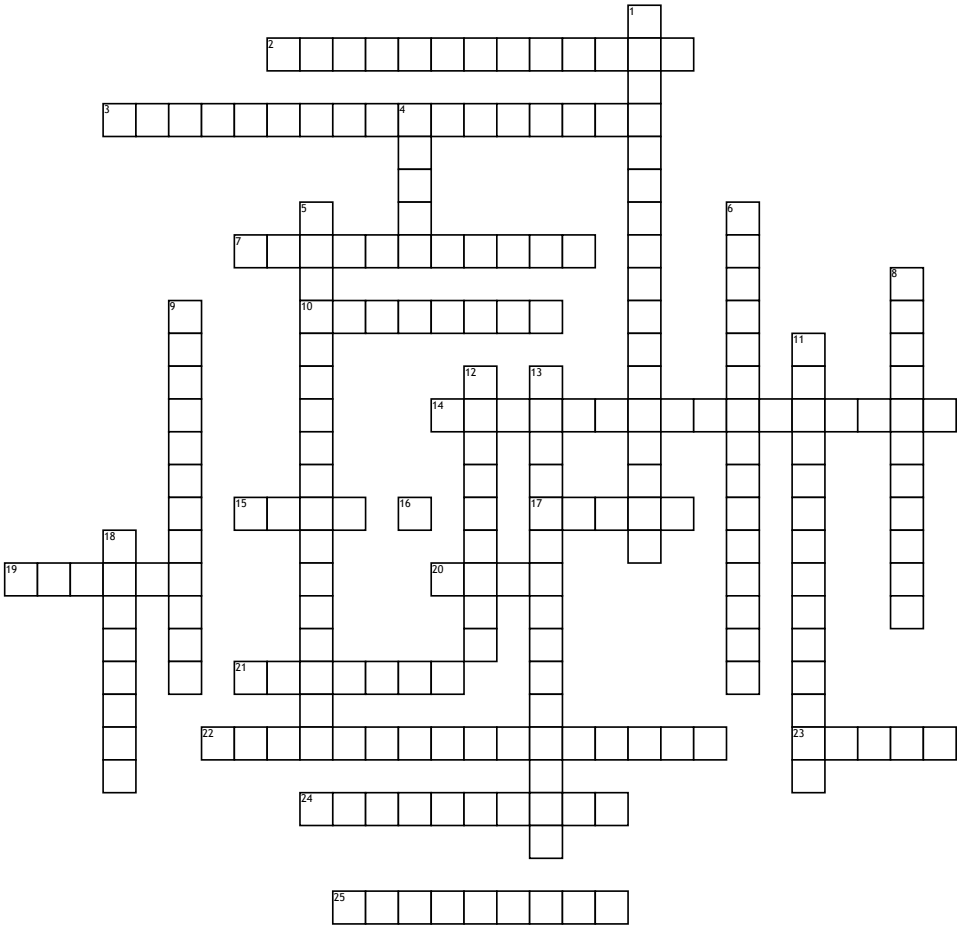
Name: _____ Date: _____

# 3A The Heart



**Across**

**2.** Venous chamber location on the posterior surface of the heart

**3.** Partition between the left and right atrium

**7.** The heart is enclosed in this tough connective tissue sac

**10.** Valves close to prevent

**14.** Connective tissues cords that attach to the lower surface of the cusps

**15.** The heart is described as having 3 surfaces, a base and an _____

**17.** How many cusps for each semilunar valve

**19.** Small central thickening of fibrous tissue of each cusp

**20.** The left atrium has its muscular pectinati located within the _____ auricle only.

**21.** Protects the heart anteriorly

**22.** The main vein returning blood from the lower half of the body

**23.** Mechanical device that will allow for flow of blood in one direction only

**24.** Two branches of the left coronary artery are the LAD and _____

**25.** The coronary arteries arise from the _____aorta

**Down**

**1.** Blood will flow through the pulmonary trunk to the left and right _____ _____.

**4.** Blood leaves the left ventricle and enters the _____

**5.** Irregular ridge-like projections on the internal surface of the ventricle

**6.** Two types of valves atrioventricular valves and _____ _____

**8.** The remnant of a foremen that exist in the fetal stage of development

**9.** The muscle of the heart is drained by

**11.** Functions in closing during contraction of the right ventricle

**12.** One major difference between the left and right ventricle is the left ventricle is the _____ of the wall itself

**13.** A vertical muscular ridge on the posterior wall of the right atrium

**16.** How many pulmonary veins enter the left atrium

**18.** Ear-like appendages attached to the lateral surface of the atria