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1. During diastole the myocardium is relaxed. (figure 12.5a)
  - a. This allows blood to flow into the heart from the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ veins.
  - b. The semilunar valves are \_\_\_\_\_ (closed, open).
  - c. This means the pressure in the aorta and pulmonary arteries must be \_\_\_\_\_ (greater, less) than that of the ventricles.
  
2. When the atria contract, more blood is forced into the \_\_\_\_\_. (figure 12.5b)
  
3. When the ventricular myocardium begins to contract, the pressure in the ventricles \_\_\_\_\_ (increases, decreases). (figure 12.5c)
  - a. The first effect of this rise in pressure is to cause the \_\_\_\_\_ valves to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. The semilunar valves do not open until the pressure in the ventricles exceeds the pressure in the \_\_\_\_\_. (figure 12.5d)
  
4. The semilunar valves close when the pressure in the arteries becomes \_\_\_\_\_ (greater, less) than that of the ventricles. (figure 12.5a)
  
5. If the arterial blood pressure is elevated, it becomes (harder, easier) for the ventricles to eject blood.