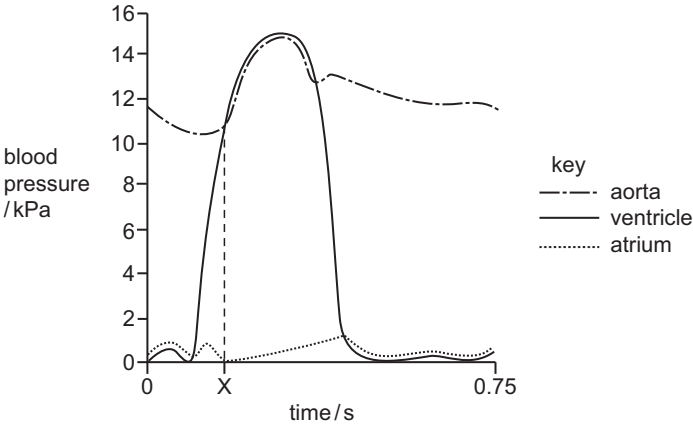


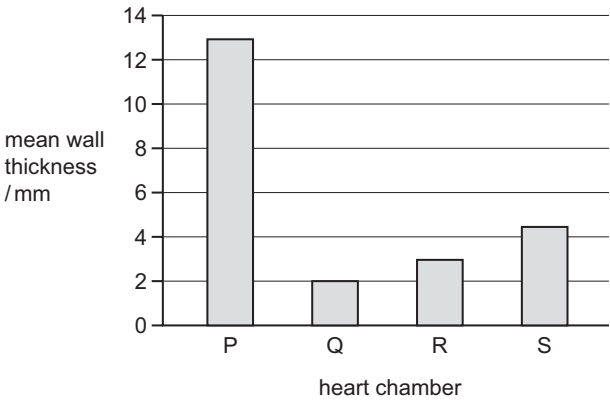
32 The graph shows changes in blood pressure during one cardiac cycle.



What is happening at time X?

	aortic semilunar valve	atrium
A	closing	emptying
B	closing	filling
C	opening	emptying
D	opening	filling

35 The bar chart shows the mean thickness of the walls of the main chambers in a mammalian heart.



Which row correctly identifies the heart chambers?

	right atrium	left atrium	right ventricle	left ventricle
A	R	Q	S	P
B	Q	S	R	P
C	R	Q	P	S
D	Q	R	S	P

33 A person has a small hole in the septum between the ventricles. This is called a ventricular septal defect (VSD). The person has no other heart defects.

What is the direction of the net flow of blood during ventricular systole in the heart of this person?

- A left ventricle to left atrium
- B right ventricle to right atrium
- C left ventricle to right ventricle
- D right ventricle to left ventricle

34 Which row correctly describes the features for two of the heart chambers?

	left atrium	left ventricle
A	large force of contraction to allow blood to travel a long distance	large force of contraction to allow blood to travel a long distance
B	small force of contraction as blood only needs to travel a short distance	large force of contraction to allow blood to travel a long distance
C	small force of contraction as blood only needs to travel a short distance	small force of contraction as blood only needs to travel a short distance
D	large force of contraction to allow blood to travel a long distance	small force of contraction as blood only needs to travel a short distance

6 (a) A student studied the structure of a mammalian heart.

The student took a photograph of the left side of a dissected heart as shown in Fig. 6.1.

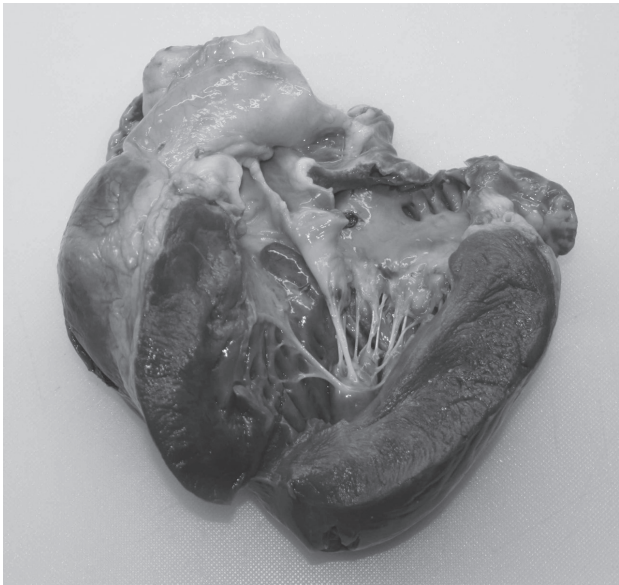


Fig. 6.1

Identify **two** features of the left side of the heart visible in Fig. 6.1 **and** explain how each feature is adapted to the function of the heart.

feature

explanation

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.....

.....

feature

explanation

.....

.....

.....

