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## Circulatory system study guide answer key

Without the luxury of a generic product, the virtual reception company Answer 1 addresses customer service and marketing issues with a uniquely diversified target audience. By collaborating with ConsumerAffairs, Answer 1 was able to connect with consumers further down the sales cycle, making it one of the most profitable distribution channels for the company. Problem: Providing support in the digital (ly dependent) AgeAs business world continues to shift toward more digitally oriented service offerings, companies wishing to stay ahead of the curve continue to increase their reliance on technological integration at all levels. Answer 1 knows that it's important that response services change over time. Virtual admin services, like those offered by Answer 1, respond to this call for a more integrated, digital solution, causing traditional response services of to fall by the wayside in favor of advanced services like planning, on-demand bilingual translation, ordering, support support, email and text monitoring, online chat, and CRM DATA TO name a few. Goals: Setting up is key with a diverse customer baseAnswer 1 goal is to act as an expanding business for its customers, and with such a broad customer base representing small and large businesses alike in many different industries, this means that The Answer 1 must adapt to provide custom services offering the best possible meet the needs of each customer. With their diverse service offering, which ranges from a simple call response to Level 1 IT support, Answer 1 can respond to this call to set up and serve each of their customers in a way that is unique to their need. Read the full example here. On new cars, keys do much more than just lock and unlock doors. The signal from the invalid key can cause an alarm or even disable the engine. So if someone enters the car without a valid ignition key, they won't be able to leave. For those who don't want to go through the hassle of pressing a button every time they want to open doors, there is another option. Some automakers, especially those that produce luxury and hybrid cars, are switching to systems that use smart keys. Smart keys are part of a computerized system that uses sensors and microchips to automatically unlock doors and start a car without using a key source: Toyota. Smart keys often form more like plastic cards than actual keys. On smart key systems like these, the driver only has to come up to the car and unlock the doors automatically. When he or she sits inside, they press the button Start to get the car going without physically turning the key. As long as they have a smart key somewhere in the car, perhaps in your pocket or purse, the engine will start. The key can also store how to set up seats and mirrors (source: Braunstein). How good are these smart keys when it comes to anti-theft technology? Well, on the one hand, they also use sliding codes. The computer inside the vehicle recognizes the mobile code projected by the smart key and then checks it before starting the engine. BMW's smart keys also use computer-encrypted microchips to ward off car thieves who want to use this source: Popular Mechanics technology. Thus, no one can use just any smart key to open your car's doors or start its engine. The technology may be more advanced, but the effect is basically the same: your key matches your car. So is the new advanced key setup a better method of keeping your vehicle safe? In many ways, this is true, but researchers, hackers, and new car thieves are always coming up with new ways to try to steal what's yours. If and when these criminals crack the latest technology, you can be sure that automakers will be willing to offer something new. You can read more about automotive electronics and other related topics by following the links below. Related HowStuffWorks Articles by Brownstein, Janet. Car safety: smart cards. AutoTrader.com. (February 11, 2009) channel. MythBusters: Cell phone remote. February 13, 2008. (February 11, 2009) Matt HOW it works; Remote Keyless Entrance: Stay a step ahead of carjackers. The New York Times. June 7, 2001. (February 11, 2009) John. Distribution of radio frequency spectrum in the United States. May 26, 2002. (February 11, 2009) mechanics. Are the keys getting too smart? New car keys bring advanced technology to the driver's seat. October 28, 2008. (February 11, 2009) . Toyota Glossary. (February 11, 2009) Kim. Researchers Crack KeeLoq code for automotive keys. Wired.com. Aug. 24, 2007. (February 11, 2009) Heart Pump usually beats about 60 to 100 times per minute. With each heartbeat, the heart sends blood all over our body, taking oxygen to each cell. Once oxygen is delivered, the blood returns to the heart. The heart then sends blood to the lungs to collect more oxygen. This cycle is repeated over and over again. What it does System? The blood system consists of blood vessels that carry blood from and to the heart. Arteries will carry blood from the heart, and veins carry blood back into the heart. The circulatory system carries oxygen, nutrients and cells, and These roads travel only in one direction to keep things where they need to be. What are the parts of the heart? The heart has four chambers - two on top and two at the bottom: the lower chambers of the right ventricle and the left ventricle. They're pumping blood out of the heart. The wall, called the interventricular septum, is located between two ventricles. The two upper chambers are the right atrium and the left atrium. They get blood coming into the heart. The wall, called the interatrial septum, is located between the atrium. The atria is separated from the ventricles by atrioventricular valves: the tricuspid valve separates the right atrium from the right ventricle. The mitral valve separates the left atrium from the left ventricle. Two valves also separate the ventricles from the large blood vessels that carry blood as they leave the heart: the pulmonary valve is located between the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery that carries blood to the lungs. The aortic valve is located between the left ventricle and the aorta, which carries blood to the body. What are the parts of the circulatory system? Two pathways come from the heart: the pulmonary circulation of the short loop from the heart to the lungs and back. Systemic circulation carries blood from the heart to all other parts of the body and back. In pulmonary circulation: The pulmonary artery is a large artery that comes from the heart. It breaks down into two main branches and brings blood from the heart to the lungs. In the lungs, the blood picks up oxygen and discharges the carbon dioxide. In systemic circulation: Next, the blood that returns to the heart took a lot of oxygen from the lungs. So now he can go out to the body. Aorta is a large artery that leaves the heart carrying this oxygenated blood. The branches of the aorta send blood to the muscles of the heart itself, as well as to all other parts of the body. Like a tree, the branches get smaller and smaller as they get further away from the aorta. In each part of the body, a network of tiny blood vessels called capillaries connects very small branches of arteries to very small veins. Capillaries have very thin walls, and through them nutrients and oxygen are delivered to cells. Waste is hung in capillaries. Capillaries are then brought in small veins. Small veins lead to large and large veins as blood approaches the heart. The swaths in the veins keep the blood flowing in the right direction. The two large veins that lead to the heart are the upper veins of the cava and the lower cava veins. (The terms above and below do not mean that one vein is better than the other, but that they are located above and below the heart.) As soon as the blood returns to the heart, it must re-enter the pulmonary circulation and return to the lungs to fall carbon dioxide and pick up more oxygen. How does your heart beat? The heart receives messages from the body that tell it when to pump more or less blood depending on the needs of the person. For example, when we sleep, it pumps enough to provide less oxygen needed by our body alone. But when we work, the heart shakes faster, so that our muscles get more oxygen and can work harder. As the heart beats is controlled by a system of electrical signals in the heart. The sinus (or synoathral) node is a small area of tissue in the wall of the right atrium. It sends an electrical signal to start contracting (pumping) the heart muscle. This node is called a heart pacemaker because it sets the heart rate and forces the rest of the heart to contract in its rhythm. These electrical impulses make atria contract first. The pulses then descend to the atrioventricular (or AV) of the node, which acts as a kind of relay station. From here the electrical signal passes through the right and left ventricles, making them contract. One full heartbeat consists of two phases: the first phase is called sizole (SISS-tuh-lee). This is when the ventricles contract and pump blood into the aorta and pulmonary artery. During the sisole, the atrioventricular valves close, creating the first sound (grease) of the heartbeat. When the atrioventricular valves close, this keeps the blood from moving back into the atrium. During this time, the aorta and pulmonary valves are opened to allow blood into the aorta and pulmonary artery. When the ventricles finish contract, the aorta and pulmonary valves come close to prevent blood flow back to the ventricles. These closing valves is what creates a second sound (dub) heartbeat. The second phase is called diastole (die-AS-tuh-lee). This is when the atrioventricular valves open and the ventricles relax. This allows the ventricles to be filled with blood from the atria and prepare for the next heartbeat. How can I help keep my child's heart healthy? To keep your child's heart healthy: Encourage a lot of exercise. Offer a nutritious diet. Help your child reach and maintain a healthy weight. Go for regular medical check-ups. Tell your doctor about any family history of heart problems. Tell your doctor if your child has any chest pains, breathing problems, or dizziness or fainting spells; or if your child feels like the heart sometimes goes very fast or misses a beat. Review: Larissa Hirsch, MD Review Date: September 2018 2018

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