5. List of steps:

1. Oxygen-poor blood flows from the body into the right atrium.
2. Blood flows through the right atrium into the right ventricle.
3. The right ventricle pumps the blood to the lungs, where the blood releases waste gases and picks up O2.
4. The newly O2-rich blood returns to the heart and enters the left atrium.
5. Blood flows through the left atrium into the left ventricle.
6. The left ventricle pumps the O2 blood to all parts of the body.

6. 35 liters of blood pumped.
23. The red blood cell in the right atrium would be pumped through the tricuspid valve into the right ventricle. From here, it is pumped through the pulmonary valve and pulmonary artery into the lungs, where it releases waste gases and obtains oxygen in the capillaries. The erythrocyte then is carried back into the heart (left atrium) by the pulmonary veins. It then passes through the mitral valve into the left ventricle, and is pumped through the aortic valve into the aorta and into the body. Here, it deposits oxygen for other cells and receives waste gases from them before being carried back into the heart's right atrium.
Conclusion Questions

1. I believe the left ventricle is the most muscular as it is the chamber of the heart that must pump the blood the farthest (to the whole body).

2. I think that the ductus arteriosus would close shortly after birth because the baby has begun to breathe on its own, which means that it now needs to use its heart for pulmonary circulation as well as systemic circulation whereas previously the fetus only needed systemic circulation. The removal of the ductus arteriosus creates the two sided nature of the heart, which allows it to complete its new two part job.

3. The pulmonary veins and arteries are reversed from the usual pattern in the rest of the body—the pulmonary veins carry oxygenated blood while pulmonary arteries carry deoxygenated blood. This reversal occurs because the blood pumped to the lungs is in an opposite state than the blood pumped to the rest of the body. Blood pumped to the lungs needs to obtain oxygen, while blood pumped to the body is oxygen rich.

4. The heart has valves between each chamber so that the blood will flow only in the direction it should.

5. If oxygenated blood is not delivered in a timely manner, tissues die. In organs such as the heart and brain, this is called a stroke and leads to often irreversible damage.