KEY

Part 1: Multiple Choice

Read carefully and choose the correct answer.

1.) Gas exchange occurs within:

a.) the heart
b.) arteries
c.) capillaries
d.) veins

2.) The valve separating the right ventricle and the pulmonary arteries is the:

a.) aortic valve
b.) bicuspid valve
c.) tricuspid valve
d.) pulmonary valve

3.) The valve separating the left ventricle and the aorta is the:

a.) aortic valve
b.) bicuspid valve
c.) tricuspid valve
d.) pulmonary valve

4.) What valve separates the right atrium and right ventricle?

a.) aortic valve
b.) bicuspid valve
c.) tricuspid valve
d.) pulmonary valve

5.) What valve separates the left atrium and the left ventricle?

a.) aortic valve
b.) bicuspid valve mitral valve
c.) tricuspid valve
d.) pulmonary valve

6.) Which chamber of the heart sends oxygenated blood to the body?

a.) right atrium
b.) right ventricle
c.) left atrium
d.) left ventricle

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7.) Which chamber collects deoxygenated blood from the body?

a.) right atrium
b.) right ventricle
c.) left atrium
d.) left ventricle

8.) Which chamber collects oxygenated blood from the lungs?

a.) right atrium
b.) right ventricle
c.) left atrium
d.) left ventricle

9.) Deoxygenated blood leaves the heart through what chamber?

a.) right atrium
b.) right ventricle
c.) left atrium
d.) left ventricle

10.) Where does the heartbeat first generate from?

a.) SA node
b.) AV node
c.) bundle of His
d.) Purkinje fibers

11.) What chamber of the heart contains the SA node?

a.) right atrium
b.) right ventricle
c.) left atrium
d.) left ventricle

12.) Which of the following chambers contract first?

a.) right atrium and left atrium
b.) right ventricle and left ventricle
c.) right atrium and right ventricle
d.) left atrium and left ventricle

13 .) Which of the following is **not** a role of the cardiovascular system?

a.) transport nutrients
b.) transport waste
c.) transport cells
d.) all of the above are functions.

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14.) You are most likely to find deoxygenated blood in:

a.) the heart
b.) capillaries
c.) arteries
d.) veins

15.) Which group of blood vessels have the thickest, muscular walls?

a.) arterioles
b.) arteries
c.) capillaries
d.) veins

16.) Which group of blood vessels have the largest lumen? OMIT

a.) arterioles
b.) arteries
c.) capillaries
d.) veins

don't

17.) Which group of blood vessels have the one-way valves?

a.) arterioles
b.) arteries
c.) capillaries
d.) veins

18.) Which of the following does not carry oxygenated blood?

a.) aorta
b.) pulmonary arteries
c.) pulmonary veins
d.) carotid artery in neck

19.) What happens if you lose blood flow to the brain?

a.) heart attack
b.) aneurysm
c.) stroke
d.) fever

20.) Which of the following is **not** involved in the systemic circulatory loop?

a.) the heart
b.) the lungs
c.) the legs
d.) the brain

(body)

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21.) Which blood type is known as the universal acceptor?

a.) AB+ b.) AB-

c.) O+ d.) O-

22.) Which blood type is known as the universal donor?

a.) AB+ b.) AB-

c.) O+ d.) O-

23.) Which blood type can donate blood to A+?

a.) AB+ b.) B+

c.) A- d.) AB-

24.) How many different blood type markers does our body identify?

A, B, Rh

a.) 1 b.) 2

c.) 3 d.) 4

25.) What is the main component of plasma?

a.) carbon dioxide b.) water

c.) oxygen d.) glucose

26.) Which cells help transport oxygen in the blood?

a.) platelets b.) plasma

c.) red blood cells d.) white blood cells

27.) Which cells are responsible for helping to form clots at the site of a cut?

a.) platelets b.) plasma

c.) red blood cells d.) white blood cells

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Part 2A: Type 1 True or False Questions

Determine if each question is true or false.

41.) F – The left atrium receives deoxygenated blood from the body.

42.) T – Most arteries carry oxygenated blood throughout the body.

43.) F – The heart is made up of 2 chambers.

44.) F – Capillary vessels are the largest blood vessels in the body.

45.) T – The pulmonary loop is heart – lungs – heart.

46.) F – People with "positive" blood types cannot accept "negative" blood types.

47.) T – The closing of the valves is what we hear when we listen to our heartbeat.

48.) T – Exercise and stress can raise your heart rate.

49.) T – Carbaminohaemoglobin is carbon dioxide bound to haemoglobin.

50.) F – The SA node is located in the right ventricle.

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51.) F – The right ventricle receives oxygenated blood.

52.) F – The inferior vena cava returns blood from the head.

53.) T – Blood is a mixture of several cells and fluids.

54.) F – The bicuspid valve separates the right atrium & right ventricle.

55.) T – Veins carry deoxygenated blood back to the heart.

56.) T – The ventricles contract after the atria.

57.) T – A blockage in the coronary arteries leads to a heart attack.

58.) T – The ventricles are thicker than the atrias.

59.) T – Atherosclerosis is the hardening of blood vessels.

60.) F – Platelets transport oxygen in the blood.

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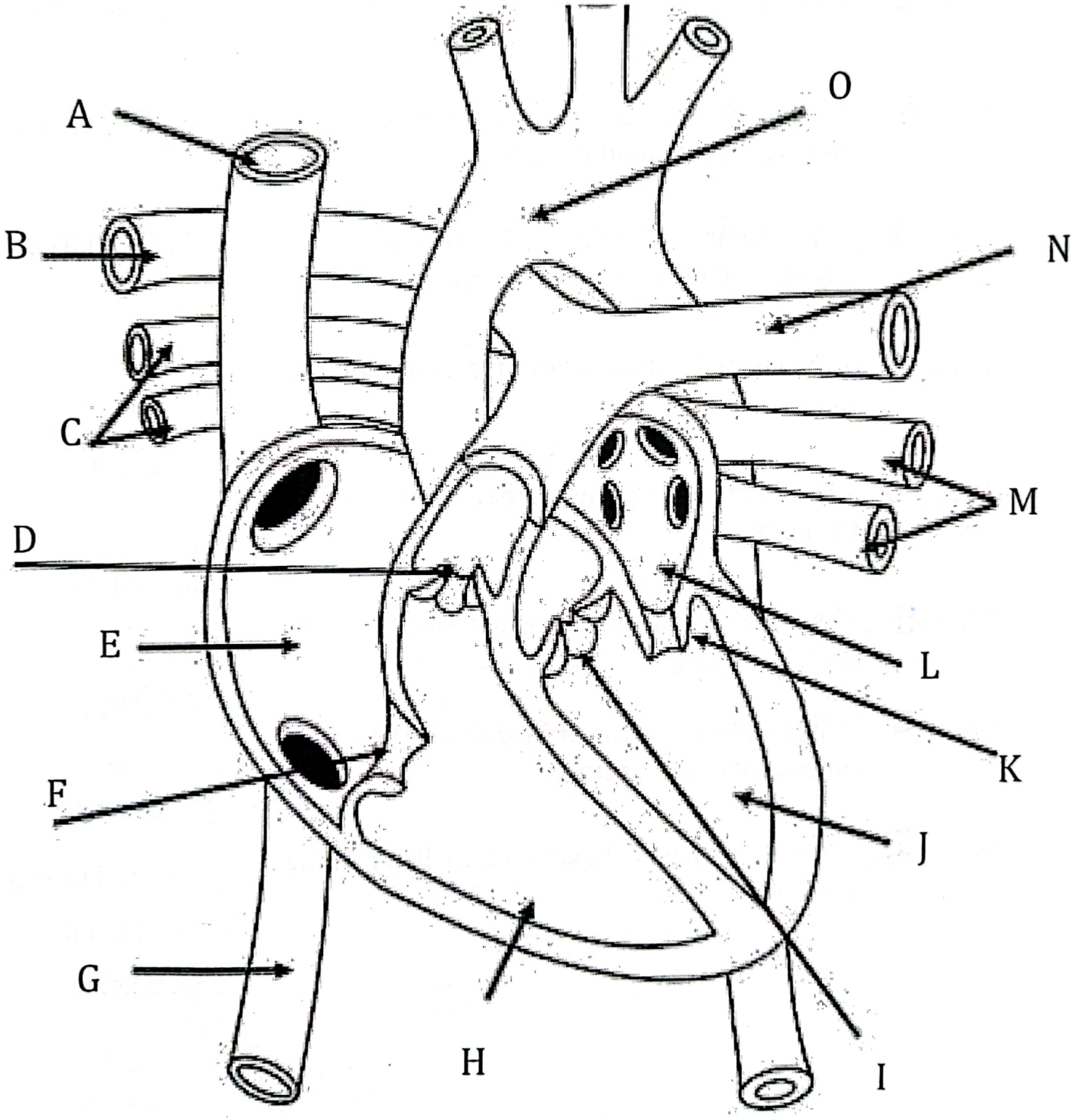
Part 3: Labelling

Label the chambers of the heart, major blood vessels, and valves.

61.) N - left pulmonary artery
62.) F - tricuspid valve
63.) L - left atrium
64.) B - right pulmonary artery
65.) K - bicuspid valve
66.) E - right atrium
67.) M - left pulmonary veins
68.) I - aortic valve
69.) J - left ventricle
70.) C - right pulmonary veins
71.) D - pulmonary valve
72.) H - right ventricle
73.) A - superior vena cava
74.) G - inferior vena cava
75.) O - aorta



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Part 5: Matching

Match each term with its proper definition.

96.) G - Blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood.

97.) F - Blood vessels that carry deoxygenated blood.

98.) E - Blood vessels where gas exchange occurs.

99.) A - The chamber of the heart that receives deoxygenated blood from the body.

100.) B - The chamber of the heart that receives oxygenated blood from the lungs.

101.) C - The chamber of the heart that sends blood to lungs.

102.) D - The chamber of the heart that sends blood to the body.

103.) H - The cells responsible for generating the heart beat.

104.) J - These cells cause the atria and ventricles to contract at different times.

105.) I - These are what we hear when we listen to the heartbeat.

A.) Right Atrium

B.) Left Atrium

C.) Right Ventricle

D.) Left Ventricle

E.) Capillaries

F.) Veins

G.) Arteries

H.) SA node

I.) Valves

J.) AV node

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