

- _____ 1. Of the following, which is NOT involved in pulmonary circulation?
- a. Coronary Artery
 - b. Left Atrium
 - c. Right Ventricle
 - d. Pulmonary Vein

a. CORONARY ARTERY

_____ 2. The heart of a human contains _____
chamber(s).

a. One

c. three

b. Two

d. four

d. FOUR

_____ 3. Blood is a tissue that consists of

_____.

a. Cells

b. Cell fragments

c. liquid

d. all of the
above

d. all of the above

_____ 4. Of the following, which is NOT involved in systemic circulation?

a. Aorta

b. Superior vena cava

c. inferior vena cava

d. Pulmonary artery

d. Pulmonary artery

_____ 5. Of the following, which is NOT a function of blood?

a. Digestion

b. Carries waste products

c. Carries oxygen

d. Carries nutrients

a. Digestion

MATCH THE ANSWER WITH THE GIVEN QUESTION

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Capillaries | f. Atria |
| b. Pulmonary circulation | g. Coronary circulation |
| c. Arteries | h. Ventricles |
| d. Systemic Circulation | i. Veins |
| e. Blood Pressure | |

_____ 6. Upper chambers of the heart

f. Atria
(plural form of Atrium)

MATCH THE ANSWER WITH THE GIVEN QUESTION

- a. Capillaries
- b. Pulmonary circulation
- c. Arteries
- d. Systemic Circulation
- e. Blood Pressure
- f. Atria
- g. Coronary circulation
- h. Ventricles
- i. Veins

_____ 7. Vessels that move blood **toward** the heart

i. Veins

MATCH THE ANSWER WITH THE GIVEN QUESTION

- a. Capillaries
- b. Pulmonary circulation
- c. Arteries
- d. Systemic Circulation
- e. Blood Pressure
- f. Atria
- g. Coronary circulation
- h. Ventricles
- i. Veins

_____ 8. Vessels that move blood **away** from the heart

c. arteries

MATCH THE ANSWER WITH THE GIVEN QUESTION

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Capillaries | f. Atria |
| b. Pulmonary circulation | g. Coronary circulation |
| c. Arteries | h. Ventricles |
| d. Systemic Circulation | i. Veins |
| e. Blood Pressure | |

_____9. The flow of blood to the tissues of the heart

g. Coronary Circulation

MATCH THE ANSWER WITH THE GIVEN QUESTION

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Capillaries | f. Atria |
| b. Pulmonary circulation | g. Coronary circulation |
| c. Arteries | h. Ventricles |
| d. Systemic Circulation | i. Veins |
| e. Blood Pressure | |

_____ 10. A force exerted on the walls of blood vessels by blood

e. Blood pressure

MATCH THE ANSWER WITH THE GIVEN QUESTION

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Capillaries | f. Atria |
| b. Pulmonary circulation | g. Coronary circulation |
| c. Arteries | h. Ventricles |
| d. Systemic Circulation | i. Veins |
| e. Blood Pressure | |

_____ 11. Tiny blood vessels that connect arteries and veins.

a. Capillaries

MATCH THE ANSWER WITH THE GIVEN QUESTION

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Capillaries | f. Atria |
| b. Pulmonary circulation | g. Coronary circulation |
| c. Arteries | h. Ventricles |
| d. Systemic Circulation | i. Veins |
| e. Blood Pressure | |

_____ 12. The flow of blood to all body tissues except heart and lungs.

d. Systemic Circulation



MATCH THE ANSWER WITH THE GIVEN QUESTION

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Capillaries | f. Atria |
| b. Pulmonary circulation | g. Coronary circulation |
| c. Arteries | h. Ventricles |
| d. Systemic Circulation | i. Veins |
| e. Blood Pressure | |

_____ 13. Lower chambers of the heart.

h. Ventricles

MATCH THE ANSWER WITH THE GIVEN QUESTION

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Capillaries | f. Atria |
| b. Pulmonary circulation | g. Coronary circulation |
| c. Arteries | h. Ventricles |
| d. Systemic Circulation | i. Veins |
| e. Blood Pressure | |

_____ 14. The flow of blood through the heart to lungs and back to the heart

b. Pulmonary circulation

15. Why is the pulmonary vein the only oxygen-rich vein in the body?

Because it brings blood to the heart
from the lungs, where it picks up
oxygen.

16. What is the purpose of
Pulmonary Circulation?

To take blood to the lungs to release carbon dioxide and pick up oxygen for respiration.

17. Describe systolic and diastolic blood pressure...

Systolic- When the ventricles contract and blood is pushed out of the heart. (Top # of blood pressure)

Diastolic- A measure of the pressure that occurs as the ventricles fill with blood just before they contract again. (Bottom # of blood pressure)

Example BP: 120/80

18. Why are there no valves in arteries?

Blood in arteries is pushed along by the pumping of the heart and the smooth muscles of the artery walls.

19. What are some steps you can take to prevent cardiovascular disease?

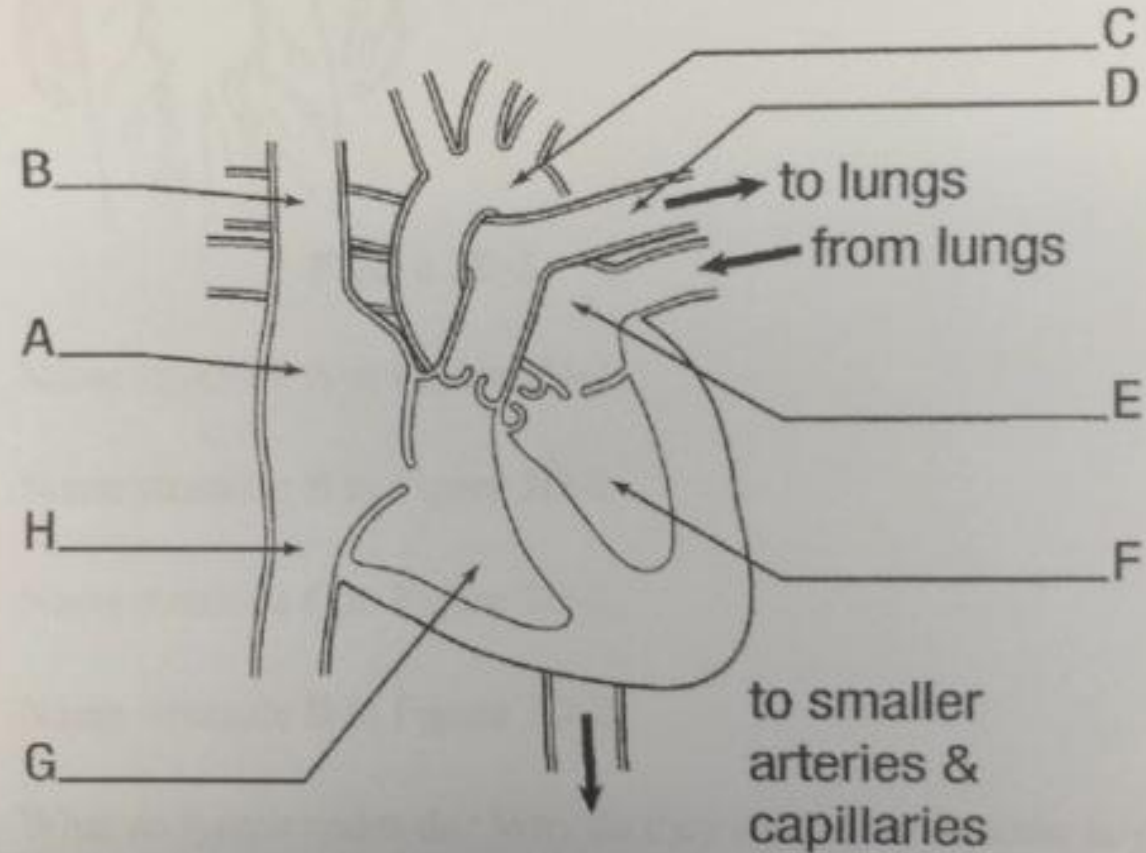
Regular checkups, a healthful diet,
exercise, maintaining a healthy
weight, reducing stress, not
smoking.

20. Capillaries, Veins and Arteries
are all_____.

BLOOD VESSELS

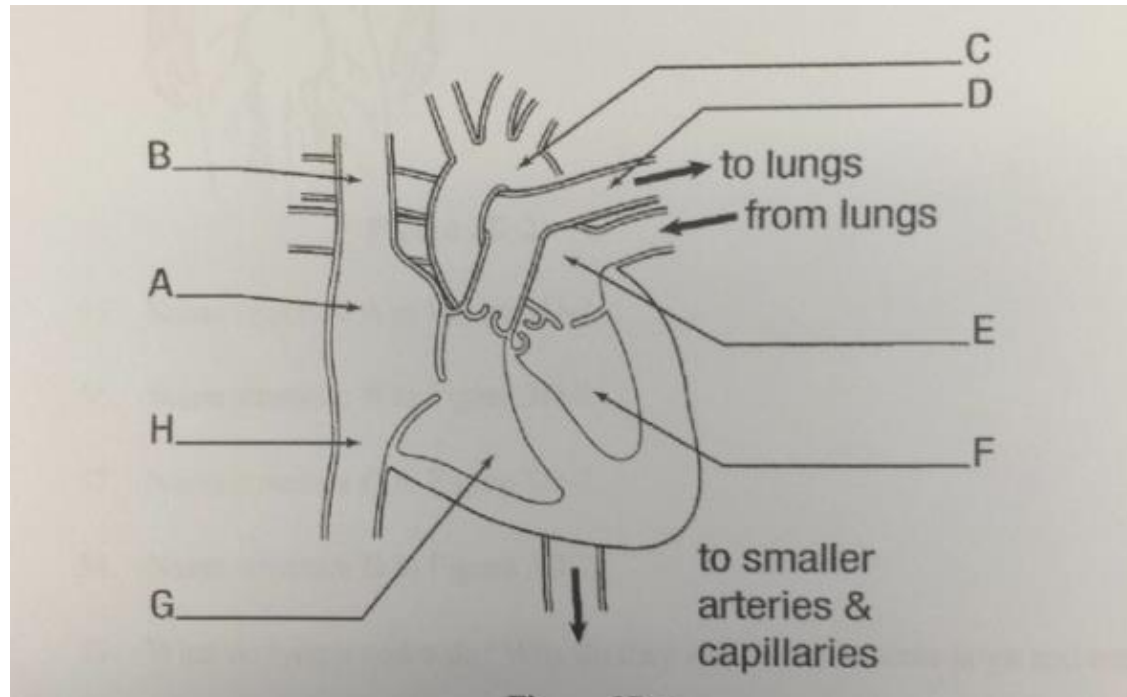
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- _____ right atrium contracts and blood enters right ventricle
- _____ blood leaves right ventricle in pulmonary arteries
- _____ left atrium contracts and blood enters left ventricle
- _____ blood enters right atrium in veins from body tissue
- _____ oxygen-rich blood returns to left atrium
- _____ right ventricle contracts
- _____ blood leaves heart in arteries to body tissues
- _____ blood in pulmonary arteries exchanges carbon dioxide for oxygen
- _____ left ventricle contracts



- 2 right atrium contracts and blood enters right ventricle
- 4 blood leaves right ventricle in pulmonary arteries
- 7 left atrium contracts and blood enters left ventricle
- 1 blood enters right atrium in veins from body tissue
- 6 oxygen-rich blood returns to left atrium
- 3 right ventricle contracts
- 9 blood leaves heart in arteries to body tissues
- 5 blood in pulmonary arteries exchanges carbon dioxide for oxygen
- 8 left ventricle contracts

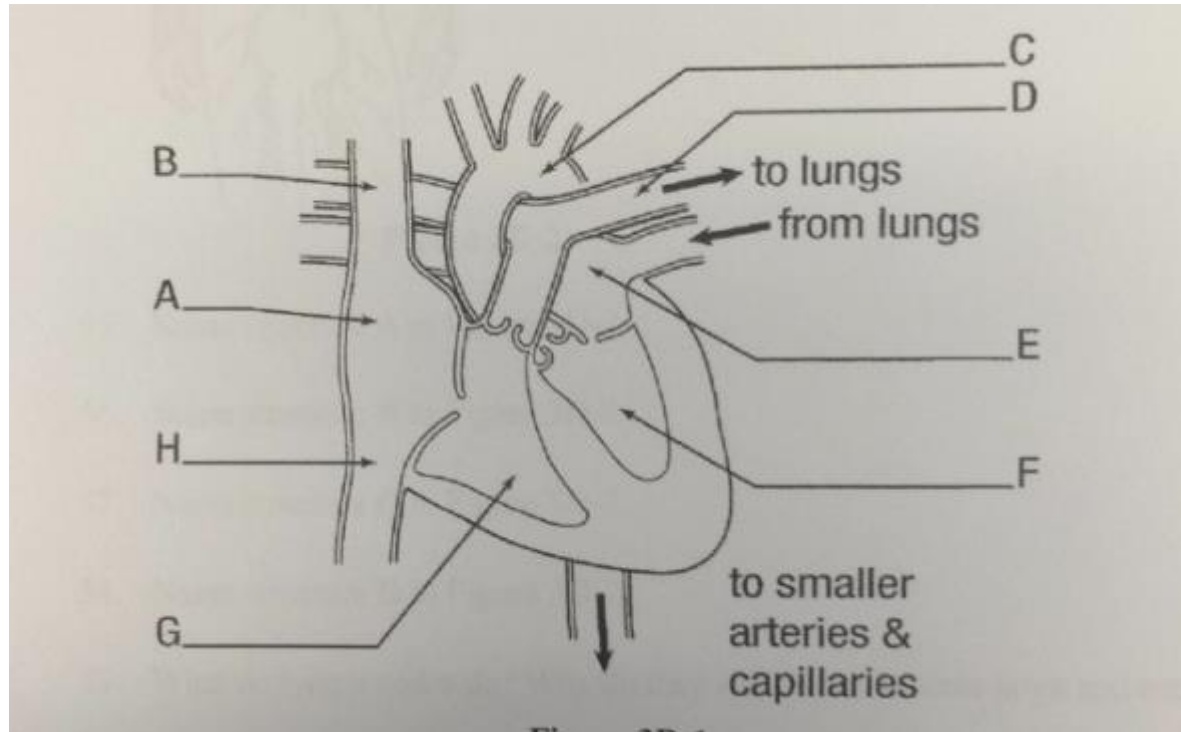
What is “A” called?



RIGHT ATRIUM

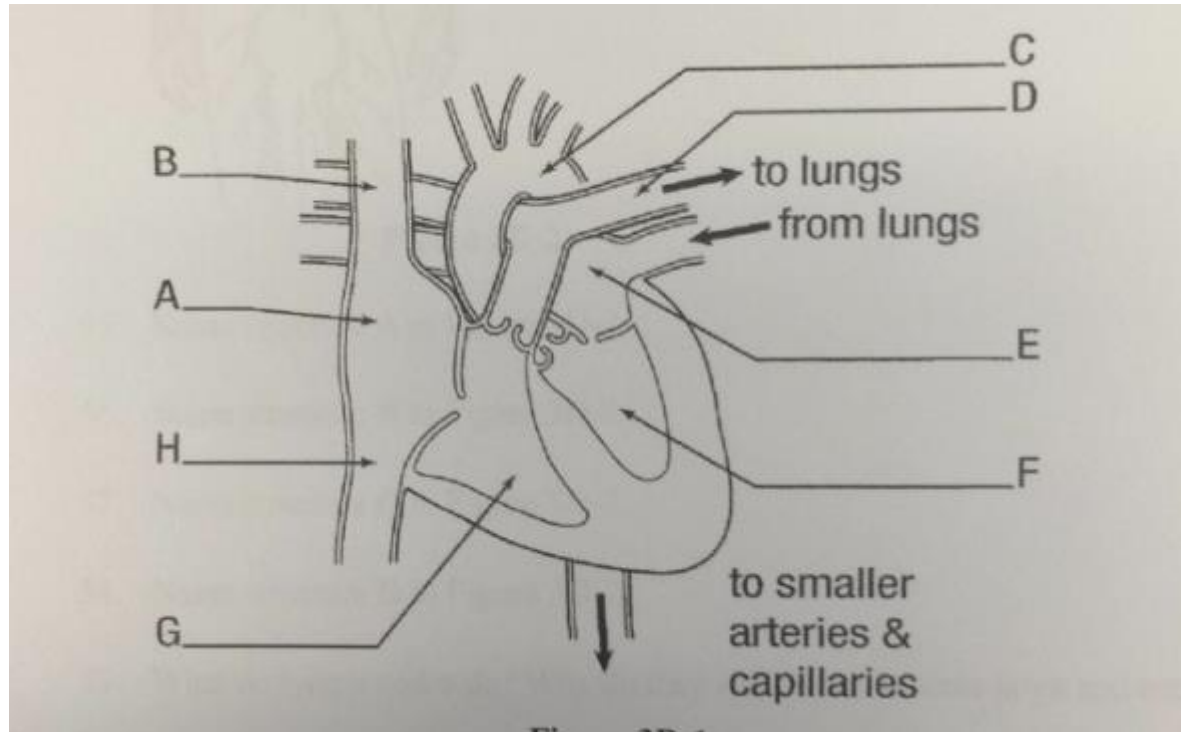
The background features abstract geometric shapes in shades of orange and yellow, primarily concentrated on the right side of the frame. These shapes are layered and semi-transparent, creating a dynamic, modern aesthetic. The text 'RIGHT ATRIUM' is centered in the white space on the left.

What is “B” called?



SUPERIOR VENA CAVA

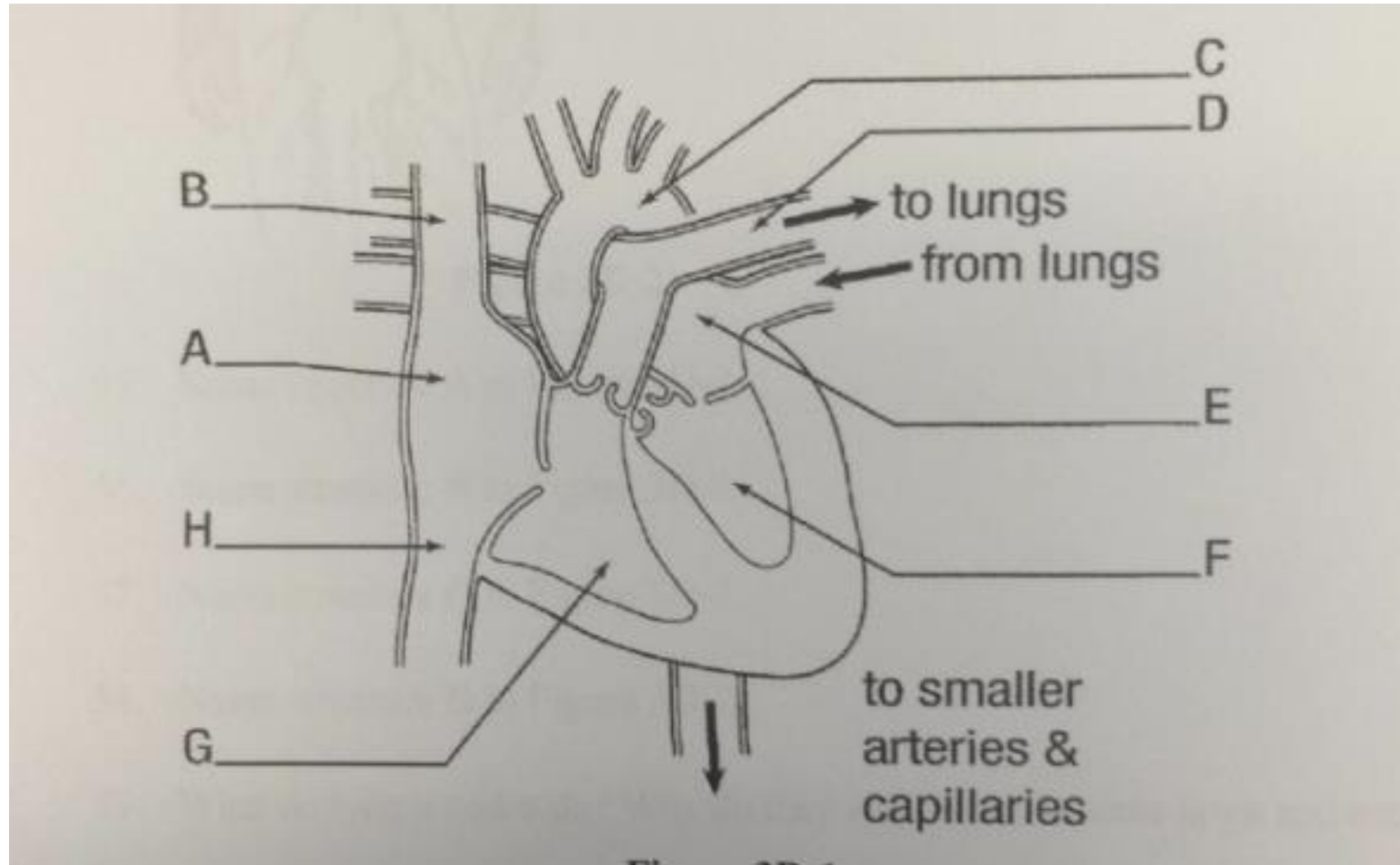
What is “C” called?



AORTA

The background features a series of overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in shades of orange and red. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a dynamic, layered effect. The colors range from a light, pale orange to a deep, vibrant red. The overall composition is minimalist and modern.

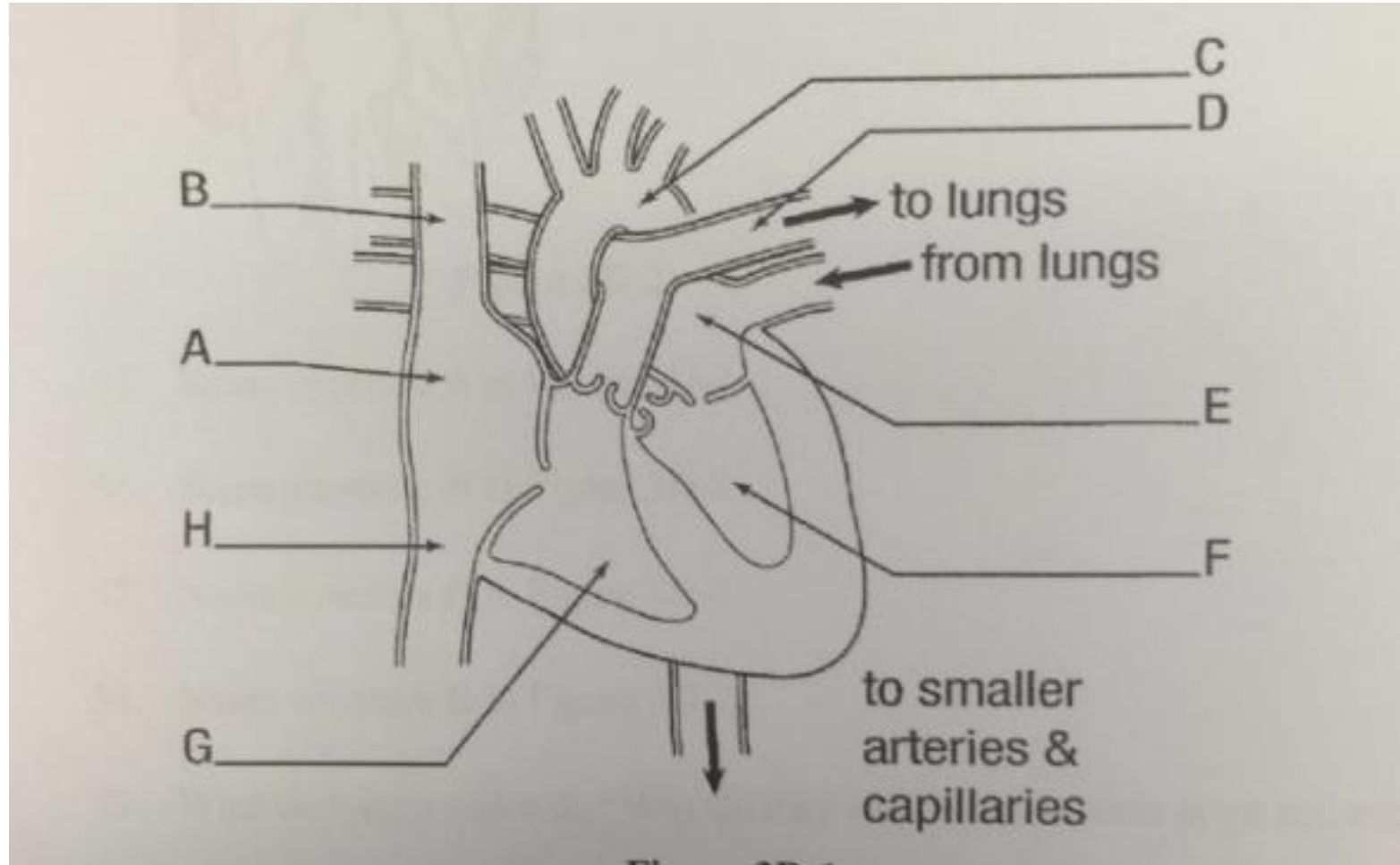
What is “D” called?



PULMONARY ARTERY

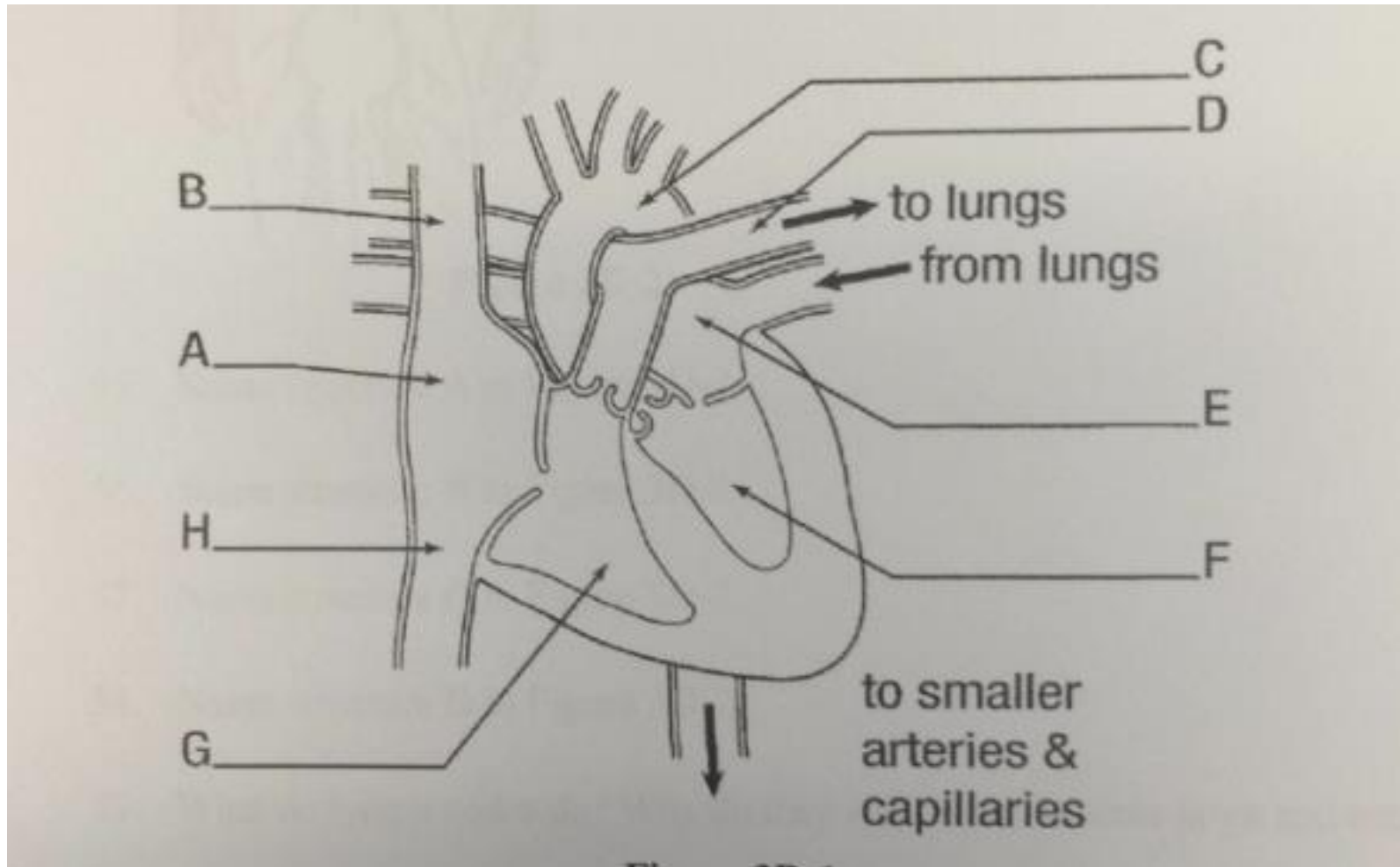
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What is “E” called?



LEFT ATRIUM

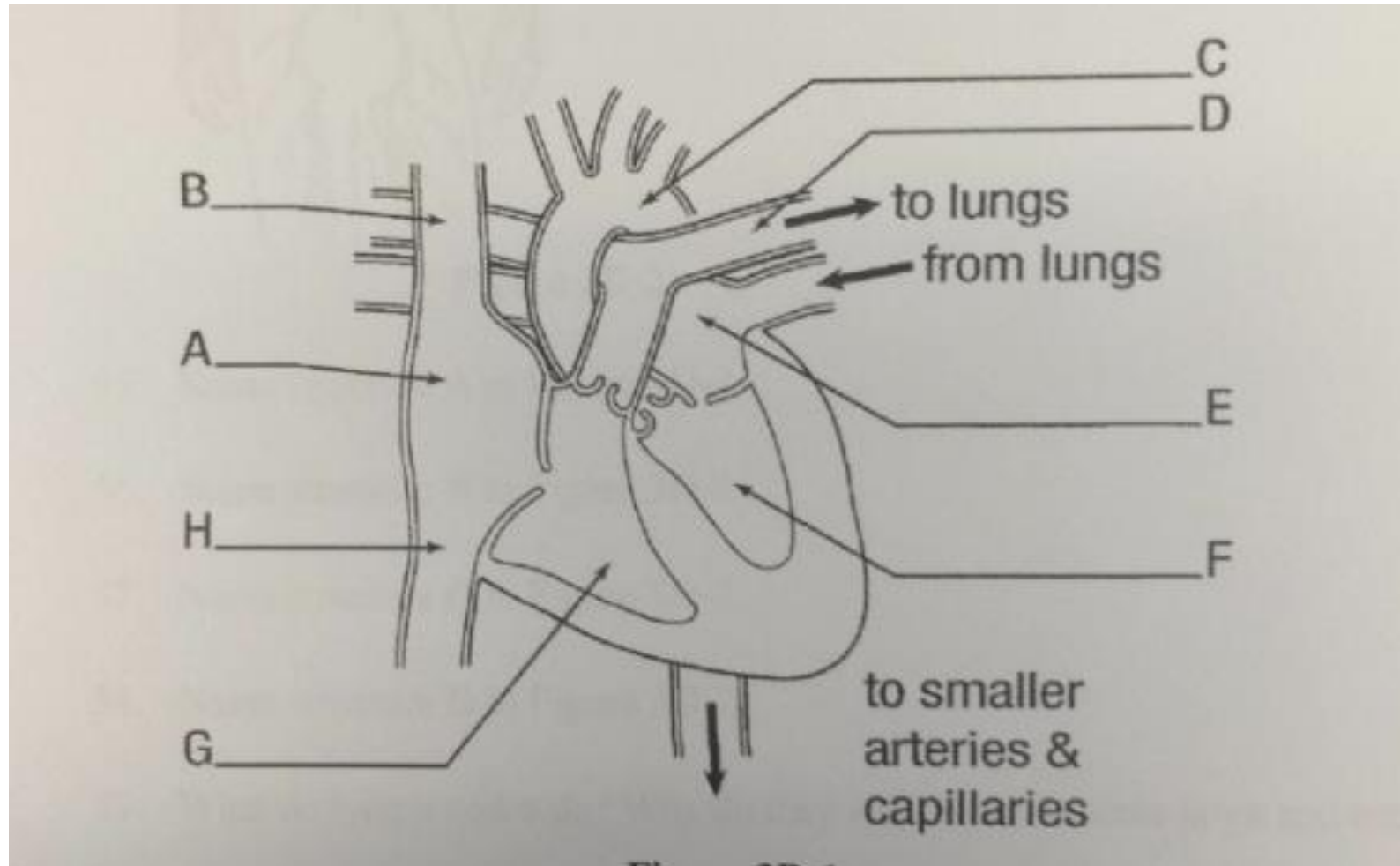
What is “F” called?



LEFT VENTRICLE

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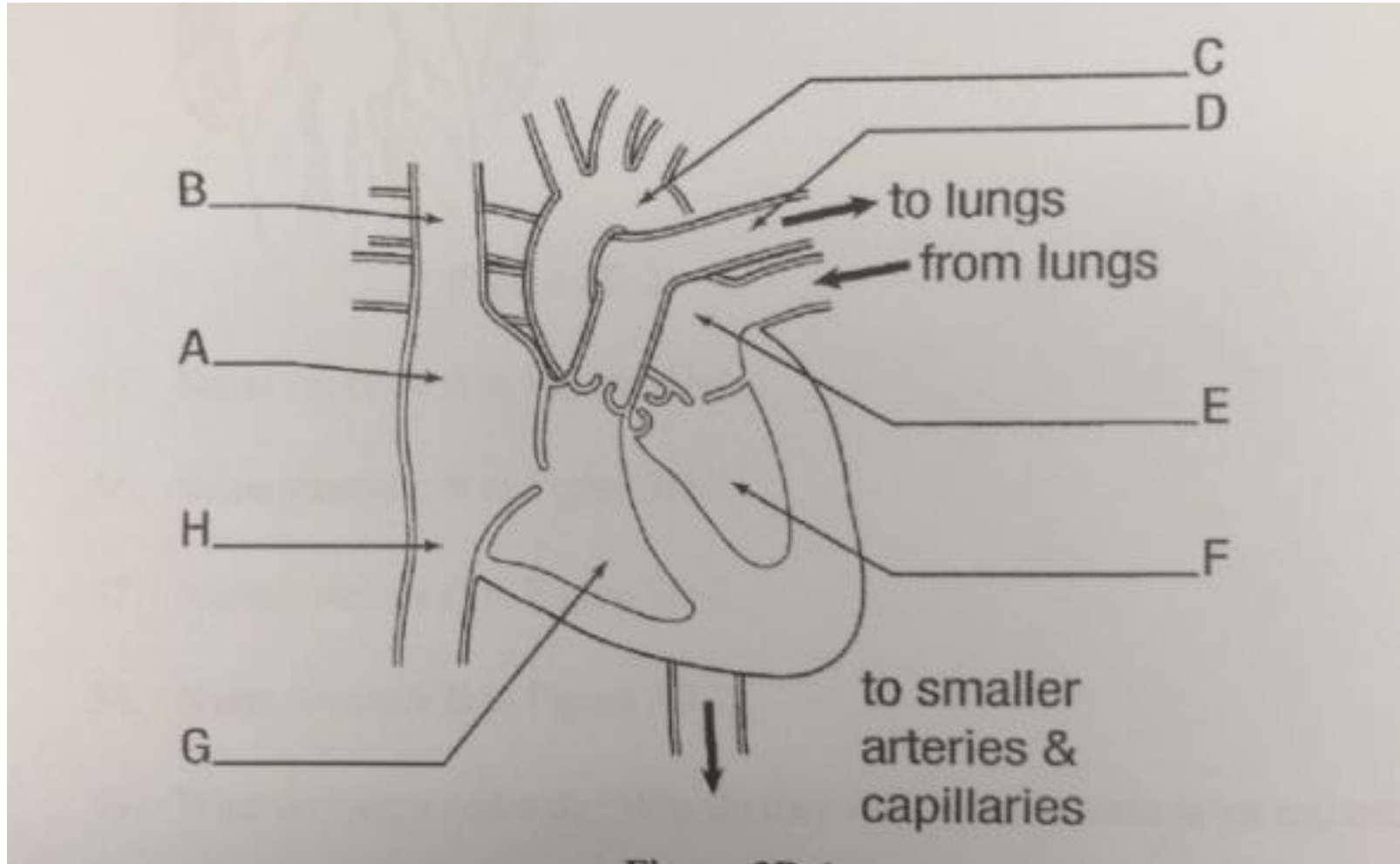
What is “G” called?



RIGHT VENTRICLE

The background features abstract geometric shapes in shades of orange and yellow, primarily concentrated on the right side of the frame. These shapes are layered and semi-transparent, creating a dynamic, modern aesthetic. The text 'RIGHT VENTRICLE' is centered in the upper-left quadrant of the white space.

What is “H” called?



INFERIOR VENA CAVA

**WHAT ARE THE TWO LARGEST VEINS
IN THE BODY?**



**THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA
AND
THE INFERIOR VENA CAVA**

Blood comes from the

_____ to the
SUPERIOR VENA CAVA

HEAD AND NECK

Blood comes from the

_____ to the
INFERIOR VENA CAVA.

THE LOWER BODY

The background features a series of overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in shades of orange and red. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a dynamic, layered effect. The colors range from a light, pale orange to a deep, vibrant red. The overall composition is clean and modern, with the text centered on a white background.