1. Of the following, which is NOT involved in pulmonary circulation?
   a. Coronary Artery       c. Right Ventricle
   b. Left Atrium           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               c. inferior vena cava
   b. Superior 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
b. Pulmonary circulation
c. Arteries
d. Systemic Circulation
e. Blood Pressure
f. Atria
g. Coronary circulation
h. Ventricles
i. Veins

_____ 6. Upper chambers of the heart
f. Atria
(plural form of Atrium)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>h.  Ventriles</td>
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<tr>
<td>i.  Veins</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

_____  7. Vessels that move blood **toward** the heart
i. Veins
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</tr>
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<td>i.  Veins</td>
</tr>
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8. Vessels that move blood **away** from the heart
c. arteries
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

_____9. The flow of blood to the tissues of the heart
g. Coronary Circulation
### Match the Answer with the Given Question

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<th>f. Atria</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Blood Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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10. A forced exerted on the walls of blood vessels by blood
e. Blood pressure
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. Ventrildes
i. Veins

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.

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

13. Lower chambers of the heart.
h. Ventricles
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. Ventricle  
i. Veins

_____ 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
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

to lungs
from lungs
to smaller arteries & capillaries
Left ventricle contracts and blood enters right ventricle.
Blood leaves right ventricle in pulmonary arteries.
Oxygen-rich blood returns to left atrium.
Left atrium contracts and blood enters left ventricle.
Blood leaves left ventricle in arteries to body tissues.
Blood leaves heart in arteries to body tissues.
Blood in pulmonary arteries exchanges carbon dioxide for oxygen.
Left ventricle contracts.

What is “A” called?
RIGHT ATRIUM
What is “B” called?
SUPERIOR VENA CAVA
What is “C” called?
AORTA
What is “D” called?
PULMONARY ARTERY
What is “E” called?
LEFT ATRIUM
What is “F” called?
LEFT VENTRICLE
What is “G” called?
RIGHT VENTRICLE
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
Blood comes from the __________________ to the INFERIOR VENA CAVA.
THE LOWER BODY