Heart and Vascular System Practice Questions

Student: _____

1. The pulmonary veins are unusual as veins because they are transporting _____.
   A. oxygenated blood
   B. de-oxygenated blood
   C. high fat blood
   D. nutrient-rich blood

2. The _____ act to receive blood from veins, while the _____ pump blood away from the heart.
   A. ventricles; capillaries
   B. ventricles; atria
   C. atria; ventricles
   D. atria; capillaries

3. The _____ atrioventricular valve is located on the right side of the heart, while the _____ valve is on the left.
   A. bicuspid; tricuspid
   B. bicuspid; mitral
   C. mitral; bicuspid
   D. tricupid; bicuspid

4. The _____ acts to receive blood from all of the veins of the heart.
   A. coronary sinus
   B. great cardiac vein
   C. anterior interventricular vein
   D. posterior interventricular vein

5. The p wave of an ECG represents
   A. atrial depolarization.
   B. atrial repolarization.
   C. ventricular depolarization.
   D. ventricular repolarization.

6. The QRS complex of an ECG represents
   A. atrial depolarization.
   B. atrial repolarization.
   C. ventricular depolarization.
   D. ventricular repolarization.

7. The _____ is referred to as the pacemaker of the heart.
   A. A-V node
   B. S-A node
   C. Purkinje fibers
   D. A-V bundle

8. The _____ acts to slow action potentials, while the _____ transmits these signals very quickly.
   A. A-V node; A-V bundle
   B. S-A node; A-V bundle
   C. A-V bundle; Purkinje fibers
   D. A-V node; Purkinje fibers

9. An abnormal heartbeat that has a rate exceeding 100 beats per minute is _____.
   A. bradycardia
   B. tachycardia
   C. atrial fibrillation
   D. ventricular fibrillation

10. The membranous covering of the heart is the _____, which includes a loosely fitting sac composed of an inner _____ and an outer _____.
   A. epicardium; parietal pericardium; fibrous pericardium
   B. endocardium; parietal pericardium; epicardium
   C. epicardium; fibrous pericardium; parietal pericardium
   D. pericardium; parietal pericardium; fibrous pericardium

11. Blood returning to the heart from the lungs enters the _____, and blood is pumped from the heart to the lungs by the _____.
   A. left atrium; left ventricle
   B. left atrium; right ventricle
   C. right atrium; right ventricle
   D. right atrium; left ventricle

12. The _____ valve prevents the backflow of blood from the left ventricle into the left atrium.
   A. bicuspid atrioventricular
   B. aortic semilunar
   C. tricuspid atrioventricular
   D. pulmonary semilunar

13. During _____, the atrioventricular valves are closed and the semilunar valves are open.
   A. atrial systole
   B. ventricular diastole
   C. ventricular systole
   D. atrial and ventricular diastole

14. The _____ pumps blood into the aorta, and the _____ receives blood from the vena cavae.
   A. right ventricle; right atrium
   B. right ventricle; left atrium
   C. left ventricle; left atrium
   D. left ventricle; right atrium

15. The _____ rhythmically forms impulses initiating each heartbeat and transmits these inpulses to the _____.
   A. A-V node; A-V bundle
   B. S-A node; A-V node
   C. A-V node; S-A node
   D. S-A node; A-V bundle

16. Heart rate regulation is primarily controlled by the cardiac control center located in the
   A. hypothalamus.
   B. cerebrum.
   C. medulla oblongata.
   D. pons.

17. The heart rate is increased by impulses from _____ neurons and decreased by impulses from _____ neurons.
   A. sympathetic; parasympathetic
   B. parasympathetic; sympathetic
   C. afferent; efferent
   D. motor; sensory

18. The hepatic portal system is an unusual vein in that it is transporting _____.
    A. oxygenated blood
    B. de-oxygenated blood
    C. high fat blood
    D. nutrient-rich blood

19. A precapillary sphincter muscle controls the flow of blood from
    A. capillary to venule.
    B. arteriole to capillary.
    C. artery to arteriole.
    D. capillary to arteriole.

20. If excessive fluid retention increases blood volume, blood pressure is likely to
    A. decrease.
    B. be unaffected.
    C. increase.
    D. alter the heart rate.

21. An increase in the frequency of sympathetic impulses to arteries and arterioles, produces _____, which _____ blood pressure and velocity.
    A. vasoconstriction; increases
    B. vasoconstriction; decreases
    C. vasodilation; increases
    D. vasodilation; decreases

22. Which of the following states do not normally occur in the heart?
    A. atrial systole and ventricular systole together.
    B. atrial systole and ventricular diastole together.
    C. atrial diastole and ventricular diastole together.
    D. atrial diastole and ventricular diastole together.

23. The tissue layer found in major blood vessels and the heart is the _____.
    A. smooth muscle layer
    B. endothelial layer
    C. tunica externa
    D. parietal pericardium

24. Blood pressure normally allows plasma substances to leak out of _____ so as to nourish body tissues.
    A. arteries
    B. arterioles
    C. capillaries
    D. venules

25. Thick deposits of lipids on the walls of blood vessels, called _____, can lead to serious circulatory issues.
    A. aneurysm
    B. atherosclerosis
    C. hemorrhoids
    D. congestive heart failure

26. Heart attacks are most likely to be caused by blockage of which vessel?
    A. The aorta
    B. The pulmonary veins
    C. The coronary arteries
    D. The cardiac veins

27. The visceral pericardium also forms the _____ of the heart wall.
    A. epicardium
    B. myocardium
    C. endocardium

28. Which are the strongest pumping chambers?
    A. atria
    B. ventricles

29. Which chamber pumps the blood to the body through the systemic circuit?
    A. right atrium
    B. left atrium
    C. right ventricle
    D. left ventricle

30. Why does the left ventricle have a thicker myocardial wall?
    A. It has to pump blood to the lungs.
    B. It has to pump blood to the body.
    C. It has to pump blood to the left atrium.
    D. It has to pump blood to the liver.

31. The right atrium
    A. receives oxygen rich blood from lungs.
    B. pumps oxygen rich blood toward the body tissues.
    C. receives oxygen poor blood from the body tissues.
    D. pumps oxygen poor blood to the lungs.

32. Which of the following is NOT a vessel that empties into the right atrium?
    A. inferior vena cava
    B. superior vena cava
    C. coronary sinus
    D. pulmonary veins

33. As blood leaves the right atrium, it passes through the _____ valve to the right ventricle.
    A. tricuspid
    B. pulmonary semilunar
    C. mitral
    D. bicuspid

34. What is the function of the heart valves?
    A. to push blood
    B. to prevent the backflow of blood
    C. to stimulate the heart
    D. to give support to the heart

35. What vessels carry oxygen poor blood from the right ventricle to the lungs for gas exchange?
    A. pulmonary arteries
    B. pulmonary veins
    C. aorta and coronary arteries
    D. superior and inferior vena cavas

36. The left atrium
    A. receives oxygen rich blood from lungs.
    B. pumps oxygen rich blood toward the body tissues.
    C. receives oxygen poor blood from the body tissues.
    D. pumps oxygen poor blood to the lungs.

37. What vessels carry oxygen rich blood to the left atrium?
    A. superior and inferior vena cavas
    B. pulmonary veins
    C. pulmonary arteries
    D. Both superior and inferior vena cavas and pulmonary veins

38. What valve is found between the left atrium and left ventricle?
    A. pulmonary semilunar valve
    B. tricuspid valve
    C. bicuspid valve
    D. aortic semilunar valve

39. The aorta
    A. receives oxygen rich blood from lungs.
    B. carries oxygen rich blood toward the body tissues.
    C. receives oxygen poor blood from the body tissues.
    D. carries oxygen poor blood to the lungs.

40. The pulmonary vein
    A. carries oxygen rich blood from lungs to the left atrium.
    B. carries oxygen rich blood toward the body tissues.
    C. receives oxygen poor blood from the body tissues.
    D. carries oxygen poor blood to the lungs.

41. Which of the following vessels would have a high oxygen content?
    A. aorta
    B. pulmonary veins
    C. pulmonary arteries
    D. Both the aorta and pulmonary veins.

42. Which of the following represents the correct sequence when tracing the path of blood from the superior or inferior vena cava to the lungs?
    A. left atrium, pulmonary semilunar valve, left ventricle, mitral valve, pulmonary arteries
    B. right atrium, tricuspid valve, right ventricle, pulmonary semilunar valve, pulmonary arteries
    C. tricuspid valve, right atrium, aortic semilunar valve, right ventricle, pulmonary veins
    D. pulmonary semilunar valve, right atrium, mitral valve, right ventricle, pulmonary veins

43. The aortic semilunar valve prevents blood from flowing backwards into the
    A. right atrium.
    B. left atrium.
    C. right ventricle.
    D. left ventricle.

44. The pathway from the superior and inferior vena cavas, through the right side of the heart to the lungs is called the
    A. pulmonary circuit.
    B. coronary circulation.
    C. systemic circuit.
    D. hepatic-portal system.

45. The pathway from the lungs, through the left side of the heart and out the aorta to the body tissues is called the
    A. pulmonary circuit.
    B. coronary circulation.
    C. systemic circuit.
    D. hepatic-portal system.

46. The heart sounds are due to the
    A. valves closing.
    B. heart contraction.
    C. heart relaxing.
    D. blood flowing.

47. The first heart sound "lub" is made by
    A. closure of the AV valves.
    B. closure of the semilunar valves.
    C. contraction of the ventricles.
    D. contraction of the atria.

48. The sound of a heart murmur is created from
    A. acid reflux in the esophagus.
    B. fluid in the lungs.
    C. leaky heart valves.
    D. a hiccup.

49. The second heart sound "dup" is caused by the
    A. closing of the AV valves.
    B. closing of the mitral valve.
    C. closing of the semilunar valves.
    D. contraction of the ventricles.

50. How is the heart muscle nourished?
    A. by blood in the left ventricle
    B. by the coronary arteries
    C. by the cardiac vein
    D. by the carotid artery

51. What initiates the heartbeat and is called the pacemaker?
    A. nerves
    B. AV node
    C. SA node
    D. brain

52. The correct sequence in the conduction system of the heart is
    A. Purkinje fibers, AV bundle, bundle branches.
    B. AV node, SA node, Purkinje fibers.
    C. SA node, AV node, AV bundle, bundle branches, Purkinje fibers.
    D. AV node, bundle branches, SA node, Purkinje fibers.

53. An area other than the SA node can become the pacemaker. This area is called a(an)
    A. heart block.
    B. intrinsic conduction system.
    C. ec
    D. interventricular septum.

54. In an ECG, the P wave represents
    A. depolarization of the atria.
    B. depolarization of the ventricles.
    C. repolarization of the atria.
    D. repolarization of the ventricles.

55. In an ECG, the QRS complex represents
    A. depolarization of the atria.
    B. depolarization of the ventricles.
    C. repolarization of the atria.
    D. repolarization of the ventricles.

56. In an ECG, the T wave represents
    A. depolarization of the atria.
    B. depolarization of the ventricles.
    C. repolarization of the atria.
    D. repolarization of the ventricles.

57. A heart rate below 60 beats per minute is called
    A. tachycardia.
    B. fibrillation.
    C. bradycardia.
    D. ectopic.

58. A heart rate above 100 beats per minute is called
    A. tachycardia.
    B. fibrillation.
    C. bradycardia.
    D. ectopic.

59. Which chambers contract simultaneously?
    A. two atria
    B. right atrium and right ventricle
    C. all chambers contract simultaneously
    D. all chambers contract separately

60. Systole refers to
    A. relaxation.
    B. contraction.
    C. stimulation.

61. Diastole refers to
    A. relaxation.
    B. contraction.
    C. stimulation.

62. During atrial systole, the AV valves are _____ and the semilunar valves are _____.
    A. closed; open
    B. closed; closed
    C. open; closed
    D. open; open

63. During the ventricular systole, the AV valves _____ and the semilunar valves _____.
    A. close; open
    B. close; close
    C. open; close
    D. open; open

64. When is the first sound of the heartbeat produced?
    A. beginning of atrial systole
    B. beginning of atrial diastole
    C. beginning of ventricular systole
    D. beginning of ventricular diastole

65. When is the second sound of the heartbeat produced?
    A. beginning of atrial systole
    B. beginning of atrial diastole
    C. beginning of ventricular systole
    D. beginning of ventricular diastole

66. The amount of blood pumped out of a ventricle in one minute is the
    A. stroke volume.
    B. heart rate.
    C. cardiac output.
    D. cardiac cycle.

67. The cardiac output is dependent on
    A. heart rate.
    B. respiration rate.
    C. stroke volume
    D. Both heart rate and stroke volume are correct.

68. Cardiac output is equal to
    A. heart rate × stroke volume.
    B. heart rate / stroke volume.
    C. stroke volume + heart rate.
    D. stroke volume - heart rate

69. The cardioregulatory center is located in the
    A. cerebrum.
    B. cerebellum.
    C. medulla oblongata.
    D. pons.

70. Parasympathetic stimulation of the heart causes the heart rate to
    A. increase.
    B. decrease.
    C. stay the same.
    D. increase, then decrease.

71. Sympathetic stimulation of the heart causes the heart rate to
    A. increase.
    B. decrease.
    C. stay the same.
    D. increase, then decrease.

72. What type of receptors, found in the aorta and common carotids arteries, send information to the cardioregulatory center to control heart rate?
    A. proprioceptors
    B. nociceptors
    C. baroreceptors
    D. photoreceptors

73. An increase in blood pressure will cause reflex _____ of the heart rate.
    A. increase
    B. decrease
    C. no change
    D. increase, then decrease

74. Which of the following does NOT affect the stroke volume of the heart?
    A. oxygen concentration of the blood
    B. strength of contraction of the ventricles
    C. blood electrolyte concentration
    D. venous return to the right atrium

75. What is the leading cause of heart attack and stroke in North America?
    A. alcohol
    B. smoking
    C. arteriosclerosis
    D. hypertension

76. _____ carry blood to the heart.
    A. Veins
    B. Arteries
    C. Capillaries

77. _____ handle tissue exchange.
    A. Veins
    B. Arteries
    C. Capillaries

78. _____ carry blood away from the heart.
    A. Arteries
    B. Veins
    C. Capillaries

79. Which type of vessel have very thick, muscular walls?
    A. veins
    B. arteries
    C. arterioles
    D. capillaries

80. Constriction and dilation of smooth muscle in _____ is used to control blood pressure.
    A. capillaries
    B. venules
    C. arteries
    D. arterioles

81. Which type of vessel consists of one layer of endothelial cells?
    A. arteries
    B. veins
    C. capillaries

82. What vein returns blood from the lower part of the body to the heart?
    A. inferior mesenteric vein
    B. hepatic portal vein
    C. brachiocephalic vein
    D. inferior vena cava

83. The hepatic portal vein goes from the
    A. liver to vena cava.
    B. abdominal organs to the liver.
    C. kidney to vena cava.
    D. intestine to kidney.

84. A systolic pressure consistently above 140 or a diastolic pressure above 90 is called
    A. hypertension.
    B. fibrillation.
    C. hypotension.
    D. tachycardia.

85. If blood pressure increases above normal, the response from the medulla oblongata will be to
    A. increase heart rate and dilate the arterioles.
    B. increase heart rate and constrict the arterioles.
    C. decrease heart rate and dilate the arterioles.
    D. decrease heart rate and constrict the arterioles.

86. Vasoconstriction in blood vessels is controlled by the vasomotor center in the
    A. pons.
    B. cerebellum.
    C. hypothalamus.
    D. medulla oblongata.

87. Blood pressure is lowest in the
    A. aorta.
    B. capillaries.
    C. superior and inferior vena cavas.
    D. venules.

88. What accounts for blood flow in the arteries?
    A. blood pressure
    B. skeletal muscle contraction
    C. blood pressure and skeletal muscle contraction

89. As the total cross-sectional area of the vessels increases, the velocity of blood flow
    A. increases.
    B. decreases.
    C. does not change.

90. In which type of vessel is blood velocity the greatest?
    A. capillaries
    B. arterioles
    C. veins
    D. arteries

91. Why is it important that blood move very slowly through the capillaries?
    A. to allow for molecular exchange between the blood and the tissues
    B. to allow for normal heart functioning
    C. blood moves very quickly through the capillaries

92. At any given time, more than half the total blood volume is found in
    A. capillaries.
    B. arteries and arterioles.
    C. venules and veins.
    D. arterioles and venules.

93. Constriction of the smooth muscles of an arteriole will _____ blood pressure and _____ blood flow into an area.
    A. increase; increase
    B. increase; decrease
    C. decrease; increase
    D. decrease; decrease

94. Small vessels that are involved in the control of blood pressure and distribution of blood are
    A. capillaries.
    B. venules.
    C. arterioles.

95. _____ have valves to prevent backflow.
    A. Veins
    B. Arteries
    C. Capillaries

96. From which section of a capillary does water and small dissolved solutes move into the capillary?
    A. arterial end
    B. midsection
    C. venous end

97. Which pressure is greater on the venous end of a capillary?
    A. blood pressure
    B. osmotic pressure
    C. blood pressure and osmotic pressure are the same

98. Which pressure is greater on the arteriole side of a capillary?
    A. blood pressure
    B. osmotic pressure
    C. blood pressure and osmotic pressure are the same

99. What structures control blood flow into capillary beds?
    A. adhesion junctions
    B. precapillary sphincters
    C. arteriovenous shunt
    D. semilunar valve

100. Osmotic pressure is created from
    A. the pumping of the heart.
    B. movement of substances from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration.
    C. a difference in solute concentration on either side of a semipermeable membrane.
    D. blood volume.

Heart and Vascular System Practice Questions Key

1. The pulmonary veins are unusual as veins because they are transporting _____.
A. oxygenated blood
B. de-oxygenated blood
C. high fat blood
D. nutrient-rich blood

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #2
Learning Outcome: 12.12 compare the systemic and pumonary circuits.
Section 12.08
Topic: Cardiovascular System

2. The _____ act to receive blood from veins, while the _____ pump blood away from the heart.
A. ventricles; capillaries
B. ventricles; atria
C. atria; ventricles
D. atria; capillaries

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #4
Learning Outcome: 12.02 Identify the parts of the heart and describe their functions.
Section 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

3. The _____ atrioventricular valve is located on the right side of the heart, while the _____ valve is on the left.
A. bicuspid; tricuspid
B. bicuspid; mitral
C. mitral; bicuspid
D. tricupid; bicuspid

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #5
Learning Outcome: 12.02 Identify the parts of the heart and describe their functions.
Section 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

4. The _____ acts to receive blood from all of the veins of the heart.
A. coronary sinus
B. great cardiac vein
C. anterior interventricular vein
D. posterior interventricular vein

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #6
Learning Outcome: 12.02 Identify the parts of the heart and describe their functions.
Section 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

5. The p wave of an ECG represents
A. atrial depolarization.
B. atrial repolarization.
C. ventricular depolarization.
D. ventricular repolarization.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #8
Learning Outcome: 12.05 Identify parts of the heart conduction system and describe their functions.
Section 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

6. The QRS complex of an ECG represents
A. atrial depolarization.
B. atrial repolarization.
C. ventricular depolarization.
D. ventricular repolarization.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #9
Learning Outcome: 12.05 Identify parts of the heart conduction system and describe their functions.
Section 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

7. The _____ is referred to as the pacemaker of the heart.
A. A-V node
B. S-A node
C. Purkinje fibers
D. A-V bundle

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #11
Learning Outcome: 12.05 Identify parts of the heart conduction system and describe their functions.
Section 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

8. The _____ acts to slow action potentials, while the _____ transmits these signals very quickly.
A. A-V node; A-V bundle
B. S-A node; A-V bundle
C. A-V bundle; Purkinje fibers
D. A-V node; Purkinje fibers

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #12
Learning Outcome: 12.05 Identify parts of the heart conduction system and describe their functions.
Section 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

9. An abnormal heartbeat that has a rate exceeding 100 beats per minute is _____.
A. bradycardia
B. tachycardia
C. atrial fibrillation
D. ventricular fibrillation

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #13
Learning Outcome: 12.15 Describe the common disorders of the heart and blood vessels.
Section 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

10. The membranous covering of the heart is the _____, which includes a loosely fitting sac composed of an inner _____ and an outer _____.
A. epicardium; parietal pericardium; fibrous pericardium
B. endocardium; parietal pericardium; epicardium
C. epicardium; fibrous pericardium; parietal pericardium
D. pericardium; parietal pericardium; fibrous pericardium

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #16
Learning Outcome: 12.01 Identify the protective coverings of the heart.
Section 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

11. Blood returning to the heart from the lungs enters the _____, and blood is pumped from the heart to the lungs by the _____.
A. left atrium; left ventricle
B. left atrium; right ventricle
C. right atrium; right ventricle
D. right atrium; left ventricle

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #17
Learning Outcome: 12.04 Trace the flow of blood through the heart.
Section 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

12. The _____ valve prevents the backflow of blood from the left ventricle into the left atrium.
A. bicuspid atrioventricular
B. aortic semilunar
C. tricuspid atrioventricular
D. pulmonary semilunar

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #18
Learning Outcome: 12.02 Identify the parts of the heart and describe their functions.
Section 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

13. During _____, the atrioventricular valves are closed and the semilunar valves are open.
A. atrial systole
B. ventricular diastole
C. ventricular systole
D. atrial and ventricular diastole

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #19
Learning Outcome: 12.03 Describe the events of the cardiac cycle.
Section 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

14. The _____ pumps blood into the aorta, and the _____ receives blood from the vena cavae.
A. right ventricle; right atrium
B. right ventricle; left atrium
C. left ventricle; left atrium
D. left ventricle; right atrium

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #20
Learning Outcome: 12.04 Trace the flow of blood through the heart.
Topic: Cardiovascular System

15. The _____ rhythmically forms impulses initiating each heartbeat and transmits these inpulses to the _____.
A. A-V node; A-V bundle
B. S-A node; A-V node
C. A-V node; S-A node
D. S-A node; A-V bundle

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #21
Learning Outcome: 12.05 Identify parts of the heart conduction system and describe their functions.
Section 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

16. Heart rate regulation is primarily controlled by the cardiac control center located in the
A. hypothalamus.
B. cerebrum.
C. medulla oblongata.
D. pons.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #22
Learning Outcome: 12.06 Explain how the heart rate is regulated.
Section 12.04
Topic: Cardiovascular System

17. The heart rate is increased by impulses from _____ neurons and decreased by impulses from _____ neurons.
A. sympathetic; parasympathetic
B. parasympathetic; sympathetic
C. afferent; efferent
D. motor; sensory

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #23
Learning Outcome: 12.06 Explain how the heart rate is regulated.
Section 12.04
Topic: Cardiovascular System

18. The hepatic portal system is an unusual vein in that it is transporting _____.
A. oxygenated blood
B. de-oxygenated blood
C. high fat blood
D. nutrient-rich blood

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #3
Learning Outcome: 12.14 Identify the major systemic veins and the organs or body regions that they drain.
Section 12.10
Topic: Cardiovascular System

19. A precapillary sphincter muscle controls the flow of blood from
A. capillary to venule.
B. arteriole to capillary.
C. artery to arteriole.
D. capillary to arteriole.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #24
Learning Outcome: 12.07 Describe the structure and function of arteries, arterioles, capillaries, venules, and veins.
Section 12.05
Topic: Cardiovascular System

20. If excessive fluid retention increases blood volume, blood pressure is likely to
A. decrease.
B. be unaffected.
C. increase.
D. alter the heart rate.

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #25
Learning Outcome: 12.06 Explain how the heart rate is regulated.
Section 12.07
Topic: Cardiovascular System

21. An increase in the frequency of sympathetic impulses to arteries and arterioles, produces _____, which _____ blood pressure and velocity.
A. vasoconstriction; increases
B. vasoconstriction; decreases
C. vasodilation; increases
D. vasodilation; decreases

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #30
Learning Outcome: 12.06 Explain how the heart rate is regulated.
Section 12.04
Topic: Cardiovascular System

22. Which of the following states do not normally occur in the heart?
A. atrial systole and ventricular systole together.
B. atrial systole and ventricular diastole together.
C. atrial diastole and ventricular diastole together.
D. atrial diastole and ventricular diastole together.

Blooms Level: 4. Analyze
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #32
Learning Outcome: 12.03 Describe the events of the cardiac cycle.
Section 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

23. The tissue layer found in major blood vessels and the heart is the _____.
A. smooth muscle layer
B. endothelial layer
C. tunica externa
D. parietal pericardium

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #33
Learning Outcome: 12.07 Describe the structure and function of arteries, arterioles, capillaries, venules, and veins.
Section 12.05
Topic: Cardiovascular System

24. Blood pressure normally allows plasma substances to leak out of _____ so as to nourish body tissues.
A. arteries
B. arterioles
C. capillaries
D. venules

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #34
Learning Outcome: 12.08 Describe how materials are exchanged between capillary blood and tissue fluid.
Section 12.05
Topic: Cardiovascular System

25. Thick deposits of lipids on the walls of blood vessels, called _____, can lead to serious circulatory issues.
A. aneurysm
B. atherosclerosis
C. hemorrhoids
D. congestive heart failure

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #39
Learning Outcome: 12.15 Describe the common disorders of the heart and blood vessels.
Section 12.11
Topic: Cardiovascular System

26. Heart attacks are most likely to be caused by blockage of which vessel?
A. The aorta
B. The pulmonary veins
C. The coronary arteries
D. The cardiac veins

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 12 #40
Learning Outcome: 12.15 Describe the common disorders of the heart and blood vessels.
Section 12.11
Topic: Cardiovascular System

27. The visceral pericardium also forms the _____ of the heart wall.
A. epicardium
B. myocardium
C. endocardium

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #4
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #3
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

28. Which are the strongest pumping chambers?
A. atria
B. ventricles

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #5
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #4
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

29. Which chamber pumps the blood to the body through the systemic circuit?
A. right atrium
B. left atrium
C. right ventricle
D. left ventricle

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #6
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #5
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

30. Why does the left ventricle have a thicker myocardial wall?
A. It has to pump blood to the lungs.
B. It has to pump blood to the body.
C. It has to pump blood to the left atrium.
D. It has to pump blood to the liver.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #7
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #6
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

31. The right atrium
A. receives oxygen rich blood from lungs.
B. pumps oxygen rich blood toward the body tissues.
C. receives oxygen poor blood from the body tissues.
D. pumps oxygen poor blood to the lungs.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #8
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #7
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

32. Which of the following is NOT a vessel that empties into the right atrium?
A. inferior vena cava
B. superior vena cava
C. coronary sinus
D. pulmonary veins

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #9
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #8
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

33. As blood leaves the right atrium, it passes through the _____ valve to the right ventricle.
A. tricuspid
B. pulmonary semilunar
C. mitral
D. bicuspid

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #10
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #9
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

34. What is the function of the heart valves?
A. to push blood
B. to prevent the backflow of blood
C. to stimulate the heart
D. to give support to the heart

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #11
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #10
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

35. What vessels carry oxygen poor blood from the right ventricle to the lungs for gas exchange?
A. pulmonary arteries
B. pulmonary veins
C. aorta and coronary arteries
D. superior and inferior vena cavas

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #14
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #13
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

36. The left atrium
A. receives oxygen rich blood from lungs.
B. pumps oxygen rich blood toward the body tissues.
C. receives oxygen poor blood from the body tissues.
D. pumps oxygen poor blood to the lungs.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #15
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #14
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

37. What vessels carry oxygen rich blood to the left atrium?
A. superior and inferior vena cavas
B. pulmonary veins
C. pulmonary arteries
D. Both superior and inferior vena cavas and pulmonary veins

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #16
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #15
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

38. What valve is found between the left atrium and left ventricle?
A. pulmonary semilunar valve
B. tricuspid valve
C. bicuspid valve
D. aortic semilunar valve

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #17
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #16
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

39. The aorta
A. receives oxygen rich blood from lungs.
B. carries oxygen rich blood toward the body tissues.
C. receives oxygen poor blood from the body tissues.
D. carries oxygen poor blood to the lungs.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #18
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #17
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

40. The pulmonary vein
A. carries oxygen rich blood from lungs to the left atrium.
B. carries oxygen rich blood toward the body tissues.
C. receives oxygen poor blood from the body tissues.
D. carries oxygen poor blood to the lungs.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #19
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #18
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

41. Which of the following vessels would have a high oxygen content?
A. aorta
B. pulmonary veins
C. pulmonary arteries
D. Both the aorta and pulmonary veins.

Blooms Level: Understand
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #20
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #19
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

42. Which of the following represents the correct sequence when tracing the path of blood from the superior or inferior vena cava to the lungs?
A. left atrium, pulmonary semilunar valve, left ventricle, mitral valve, pulmonary arteries
B. right atrium, tricuspid valve, right ventricle, pulmonary semilunar valve, pulmonary arteries
C. tricuspid valve, right atrium, aortic semilunar valve, right ventricle, pulmonary veins
D. pulmonary semilunar valve, right atrium, mitral valve, right ventricle, pulmonary veins

Blooms Level: Understand
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #21
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #20
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

43. The aortic semilunar valve prevents blood from flowing backwards into the
A. right atrium.
B. left atrium.
C. right ventricle.
D. left ventricle.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #22
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #21
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

44. The pathway from the superior and inferior vena cavas, through the right side of the heart to the lungs is called the
A. pulmonary circuit.
B. coronary circulation.
C. systemic circuit.
D. hepatic-portal system.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #23
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #22
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

45. The pathway from the lungs, through the left side of the heart and out the aorta to the body tissues is called the
A. pulmonary circuit.
B. coronary circulation.
C. systemic circuit.
D. hepatic-portal system.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #24
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #23
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

46. The heart sounds are due to the
A. valves closing.
B. heart contraction.
C. heart relaxing.
D. blood flowing.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #26
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #24
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

47. The first heart sound "lub" is made by
A. closure of the AV valves.
B. closure of the semilunar valves.
C. contraction of the ventricles.
D. contraction of the atria.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #27
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #25
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

48. The sound of a heart murmur is created from
A. acid reflux in the esophagus.
B. fluid in the lungs.
C. leaky heart valves.
D. a hiccup.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #28
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #26
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

49. The second heart sound "dup" is caused by the
A. closing of the AV valves.
B. closing of the mitral valve.
C. closing of the semilunar valves.
D. contraction of the ventricles.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #29
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter.
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

50. How is the heart muscle nourished?
A. by blood in the left ventricle
B. by the coronary arteries
C. by the cardiac vein
D. by the carotid artery

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #30
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #27
Section: 12.01
Topic: Cardiovascular System

51. What initiates the heartbeat and is called the pacemaker?
A. nerves
B. AV node
C. SA node
D. brain

Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #31
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #28

52. The correct sequence in the conduction system of the heart is
A. Purkinje fibers, AV bundle, bundle branches.
B. AV node, SA node, Purkinje fibers.
C. SA node, AV node, AV bundle, bundle branches, Purkinje fibers.
D. AV node, bundle branches, SA node, Purkinje fibers.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #32
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #29
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

53. An area other than the SA node can become the pacemaker. This area is called a(an)
A. heart block.
B. intrinsic conduction system.
C. ec
D. interventricular septum.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #34
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #31
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

54. In an ECG, the P wave represents
A. depolarization of the atria.
B. depolarization of the ventricles.
C. repolarization of the atria.
D. repolarization of the ventricles.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #36
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #32
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

55. In an ECG, the QRS complex represents
A. depolarization of the atria.
B. depolarization of the ventricles.
C. repolarization of the atria.
D. repolarization of the ventricles.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #37
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #33
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

56. In an ECG, the T wave represents
A. depolarization of the atria.
B. depolarization of the ventricles.
C. repolarization of the atria.
D. repolarization of the ventricles.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #38
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #34
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

57. A heart rate below 60 beats per minute is called
A. tachycardia.
B. fibrillation.
C. bradycardia.
D. ectopic.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #39
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #35
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

58. A heart rate above 100 beats per minute is called
A. tachycardia.
B. fibrillation.
C. bradycardia.
D. ectopic.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #40
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #36
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

59. Which chambers contract simultaneously?
A. two atria
B. right atrium and right ventricle
C. all chambers contract simultaneously
D. all chambers contract separately

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #41
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #37
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

60. Systole refers to
A. relaxation.
B. contraction.
C. stimulation.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #42
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #38
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

61. Diastole refers to
A. relaxation.
B. contraction.
C. stimulation.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #43
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #39
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

62. During atrial systole, the AV valves are _____ and the semilunar valves are _____.
A. closed; open
B. closed; closed
C. open; closed
D. open; open

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #44
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #40
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

63. During the ventricular systole, the AV valves _____ and the semilunar valves _____.
A. close; open
B. close; close
C. open; close
D. open; open

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #45
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #41
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

64. When is the first sound of the heartbeat produced?
A. beginning of atrial systole
B. beginning of atrial diastole
C. beginning of ventricular systole
D. beginning of ventricular diastole

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #46
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #42
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

65. When is the second sound of the heartbeat produced?
A. beginning of atrial systole
B. beginning of atrial diastole
C. beginning of ventricular systole
D. beginning of ventricular diastole

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #47
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #43
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

66. The amount of blood pumped out of a ventricle in one minute is the
A. stroke volume.
B. heart rate.
C. cardiac output.
D. cardiac cycle.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #48
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #44
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

67. The cardiac output is dependent on
A. heart rate.
B. respiration rate.
C. stroke volume
D. Both heart rate and stroke volume are correct.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #49
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #45
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

68. Cardiac output is equal to
A. heart rate × stroke volume.
B. heart rate / stroke volume.
C. stroke volume + heart rate.
D. stroke volume - heart rate

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #50
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #46
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

69. The cardioregulatory center is located in the
A. cerebrum.
B. cerebellum.
C. medulla oblongata.
D. pons.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #51
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #47
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

70. Parasympathetic stimulation of the heart causes the heart rate to
A. increase.
B. decrease.
C. stay the same.
D. increase, then decrease.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #52
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #48
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

71. Sympathetic stimulation of the heart causes the heart rate to
A. increase.
B. decrease.
C. stay the same.
D. increase, then decrease.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #53
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #49
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

72. What type of receptors, found in the aorta and common carotids arteries, send information to the cardioregulatory center to control heart rate?
A. proprioceptors
B. nociceptors
C. baroreceptors
D. photoreceptors

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #54
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #50
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

73. An increase in blood pressure will cause reflex _____ of the heart rate.
A. increase
B. decrease
C. no change
D. increase, then decrease

Blooms Level: Understand
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #56
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter.
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

74. Which of the following does NOT affect the stroke volume of the heart?
A. oxygen concentration of the blood
B. strength of contraction of the ventricles
C. blood electrolyte concentration
D. venous return to the right atrium

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #57
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #52
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

75. What is the leading cause of heart attack and stroke in North America?
A. alcohol
B. smoking
C. arteriosclerosis
D. hypertension

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #60
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter.
Section: 12.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

76. _____ carry blood to the heart.
A. Veins
B. Arteries
C. Capillaries

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #63
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #54
Section: 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

77. _____ handle tissue exchange.
A. Veins
B. Arteries
C. Capillaries

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #64
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #55
Section: 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

78. _____ carry blood away from the heart.
A. Arteries
B. Veins
C. Capillaries

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #65
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter.
Section: 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

79. Which type of vessel have very thick, muscular walls?
A. veins
B. arteries
C. arterioles
D. capillaries

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #68
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter.
Section: 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

80. Constriction and dilation of smooth muscle in _____ is used to control blood pressure.
A. capillaries
B. venules
C. arteries
D. arterioles

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #69
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter.
Section: 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

81. Which type of vessel consists of one layer of endothelial cells?
A. arteries
B. veins
C. capillaries

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #70
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter.
Section: 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

82. What vein returns blood from the lower part of the body to the heart?
A. inferior mesenteric vein
B. hepatic portal vein
C. brachiocephalic vein
D. inferior vena cava

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #122
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter.
Section: 12.05
Topic: Cardiovascular System

83. The hepatic portal vein goes from the
A. liver to vena cava.
B. abdominal organs to the liver.
C. kidney to vena cava.
D. intestine to kidney.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #119
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #92
Section: 12.05
Topic: Cardiovascular System

84. A systolic pressure consistently above 140 or a diastolic pressure above 90 is called
A. hypertension.
B. fibrillation.
C. hypotension.
D. tachycardia.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #111
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #84
Section: 12.04
Topic: Cardiovascular System

85. If blood pressure increases above normal, the response from the medulla oblongata will be to
A. increase heart rate and dilate the arterioles.
B. increase heart rate and constrict the arterioles.
C. decrease heart rate and dilate the arterioles.
D. decrease heart rate and constrict the arterioles.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #103
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #76
Section: 12.04
Topic: Cardiovascular System

86. Vasoconstriction in blood vessels is controlled by the vasomotor center in the
A. pons.
B. cerebellum.
C. hypothalamus.
D. medulla oblongata.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #102
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #75
Section: 12.04
Topic: Cardiovascular System

87. Blood pressure is lowest in the
A. aorta.
B. capillaries.
C. superior and inferior vena cavas.
D. venules.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #95
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #68
Section: 12.04
Topic: Cardiovascular System

88. What accounts for blood flow in the arteries?
A. blood pressure
B. skeletal muscle contraction
C. blood pressure and skeletal muscle contraction

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #94
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #67
Section: 12.04
Topic: Cardiovascular System

89. As the total cross-sectional area of the vessels increases, the velocity of blood flow
A. increases.
B. decreases.
C. does not change.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #93
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #66
Section: 12.04
Topic: Cardiovascular System

90. In which type of vessel is blood velocity the greatest?
A. capillaries
B. arterioles
C. veins
D. arteries

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #92
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #65
Section: 12.04
Topic: Cardiovascular System

91. Why is it important that blood move very slowly through the capillaries?
A. to allow for molecular exchange between the blood and the tissues
B. to allow for normal heart functioning
C. blood moves very quickly through the capillaries

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #91
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #64
Section: 12.04
Topic: Cardiovascular System

92. At any given time, more than half the total blood volume is found in
A. capillaries.
B. arteries and arterioles.
C. venules and veins.
D. arterioles and venules.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #90
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter.
Section: 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

93. Constriction of the smooth muscles of an arteriole will _____ blood pressure and _____ blood flow into an area.
A. increase; increase
B. increase; decrease
C. decrease; increase
D. decrease; decrease

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #86
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #60
Section: 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

94. Small vessels that are involved in the control of blood pressure and distribution of blood are
A. capillaries.
B. venules.
C. arterioles.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #85
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #59
Section: 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

95. _____ have valves to prevent backflow.
A. Veins
B. Arteries
C. Capillaries

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #83
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter. #57
Section: 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

96. From which section of a capillary does water and small dissolved solutes move into the capillary?
A. arterial end
B. midsection
C. venous end

Blooms Level: Understand
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #79
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter.
Section: 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

97. Which pressure is greater on the venous end of a capillary?
A. blood pressure
B. osmotic pressure
C. blood pressure and osmotic pressure are the same

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #78
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter.
Section: 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

98. Which pressure is greater on the arteriole side of a capillary?
A. blood pressure
B. osmotic pressure
C. blood pressure and osmotic pressure are the same

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #74
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter.
Section: 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

99. What structures control blood flow into capillary beds?
A. adhesion junctions
B. precapillary sphincters
C. arteriovenous shunt
D. semilunar valve

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #72
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter.
Section: 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

100. Osmotic pressure is created from
A. the pumping of the heart.
B. movement of substances from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration.
C. a difference in solute concentration on either side of a semipermeable membrane.
D. blood volume.

Blooms Level: Remember
Longenbaker - Chapter 12 #73
Longenbaker: - 012 Chapter.
Section: 12.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System

Heart and Vascular System Practice Questions Summary

Category	*# of Questions*
Blooms Level: 1. Remember	2
Blooms Level: 1. Remember	1
Blooms Level: 1. Remember	1
Blooms Level: 1. Remember	1
Blooms Level: 1. Remember	1
Blooms Level: 1. Remember	1
Blooms Level: 1. Remember	1
Blooms Level: 1. Remember	1
Blooms Level: 1. Remember	1
Blooms Level: 1. Remember	1
Blooms Level: 1. Remember	1
Blooms Level: 2. Understand	1
Blooms Level: 2. Understand	2
Blooms Level: 2. Understand	1
Blooms Level: 2. Understand	1
Blooms Level: 2. Understand	2
Blooms Level: 2. Understand	1
Blooms Level: 2. Understand	1
Blooms Level: 2. Understand	1
Blooms Level: 2. Understand	1
Blooms Level: 3. Apply	2
Blooms Level: 4. Analyze	1
Blooms Level: Remember	3
Blooms Level: Remember	2
Blooms Level: Remember	1
Blooms Level: Remember	2
Blooms Level: Remember	5
Blooms Level: Remember	1
Blooms Level: Remember	1
Blooms Level: Remember	2
Blooms Level: Remember	4
Blooms Level: Remember	1
Blooms Level: Remember	1
Blooms Level: Remember	1
Blooms Level: Remember	4
Blooms Level: Remember	5
Blooms Level: Remember	5
Blooms Level: Remember	3
Blooms Level: Remember	2
Blooms Level: Remember	1
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Blooms Level: Remember	3
Blooms Level: Remember	1

Blooms Level: Remember	3
Blooms Level: Remember	1
Blooms Level: Remember	1
Blooms Level: Remember	1
Blooms Level: Remember	1
Blooms Level: Understand	1
Blooms Level: Understand	1
Blooms Level: Understand	1
Blooms Level: Understand	1
Gunstream - Chapter 12	52
Learning Outcome: 12.01 Identify the protective coverings of the heart.	1
Learning Outcome: 12.02 Identify the parts of the heart and describe their functions.	4
Learning Outcome: 12.03 Describe the events of the cardiac cycle.	2
Learning Outcome: 12.04 Trace the flow of blood through the heart.	2
Learning Outcome: 12.05 Identify parts of the heart conduction system and describe their functions.	5
Learning Outcome: 12.06 Explain how the heart rate is regulated.	4
Learning Outcome: 12.07 Describe the structure and function of arteries, arterioles, capillaries, venules, and veins.	2
Learning Outcome: 12.08 Describe how materials are exchanged between capillary blood and tissue fluid.	1
Learning Outcome: 12.12 compare the systemic and pumonary circuits.	1
Learning Outcome: 12.14 Identify the major systemic veins and the organs or body regions that they drain.	1
Learning Outcome: 12.15 Describe the common disorders of the heart and blood vessels.	3
Longenbaker - Chapter 12	74
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