Date: _____ Grade: _____

SECTION QUIZ 2-1



Remember:
Score an average of 85% or higher on all three quizzes, and you may be exempt from the chapter test!



Congratulations! You have completed this section!
Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each answer is worth 2 points.

Multiple choice: Choose the correct answer.

1. The primary circulatory system consists of the heart and _____.
   (a) lymph vessels (c) blood vessels
   (b) lung alveoli (d) chest muscles

2. The circulatory system removes _____ from the peripheral tissues while delivering _____. (a) oxygen; carbon dioxide or (b) carbon dioxide; oxygen

3. Blood pressure is regulated by autonomic nerve signals that cause _____ in arteries to relax or contract.
   (a) skeletal muscle (c) cardiac muscle
   (b) striated muscle (d) smooth muscle

4. The body's lymph nodes function in which of the following ways? _____
   (a) carry blood to the body's vital organs
   (b) transfer food, water and oxygen to blood
   (c) filter lymph fluid, removing any bacteria
   (d) produce proteins and carbohydrates

5. When oxygen-poor blood is pumped through the lungs, it gives off _____ and picks up _____.
   (a) carbon dioxide; oxygen or (b) oxygen; carbon dioxide

6. When oxygen-rich blood is pumped to the body tissues, it picks up _____ and gives off _____.
   (a) carbon dioxide; oxygen or (b) oxygen; carbon dioxide

7. Red blood cells are produced in the _____.
   (a) pancreatic islets (c) liver sinuses
   (b) bone marrow (d) kidney tubules

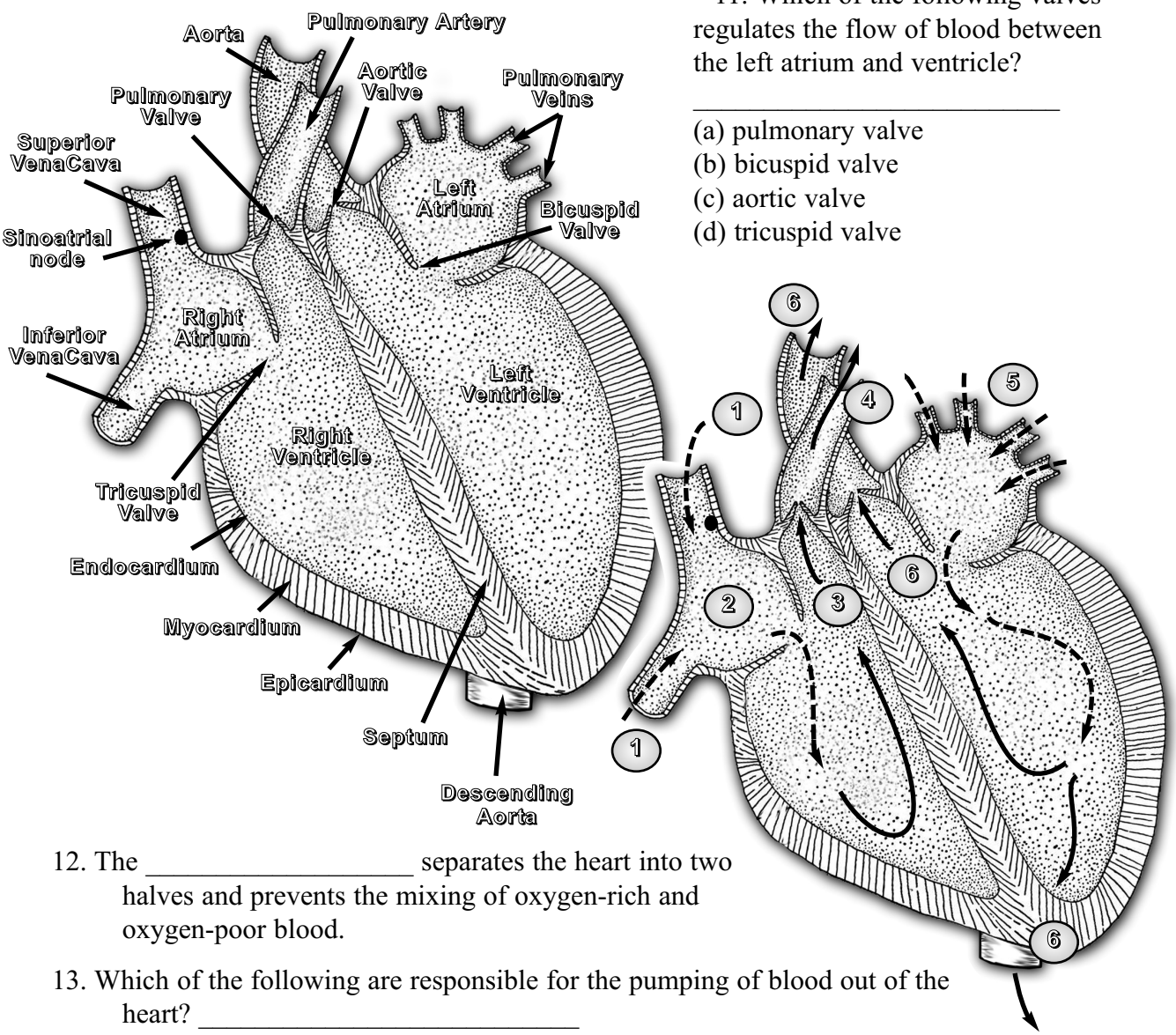
8. The biconcave shape of an erythrocyte functions in _____.
   (a) rigidity (b) elasticity (c) protection (d) all of these

9. Which of the following contains the most capillaries? _____
   (a) bronchiole (b) trachea (c) bronchi (d) alveoli

10. Smoking has which of the following respiratory effects? _____
    (a) decreased mucus (c) decreased air flow
    (b) overactive cilia (d) all of the above

SECTION QUIZ 2-1

Use the figure below to answer questions #11-14.



11. Which of the following valves regulates the flow of blood between the left atrium and ventricle?

_____

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

12. The _____ separates the heart into two halves and prevents the mixing of oxygen-rich and oxygen-poor blood.

13. Which of the following are responsible for the pumping of blood out of the heart? _____

(a) right ventricle (b) myocardium (c) left ventricle (d) all of these

14. Which of the following represents the correct order of blood flow throughout the circulatory system? _____

_____

_____

(a) superior and inferior vena cava, right atrium, right ventricle, pulmonary artery, lung, pulmonary vein, left atrium, left ventricle, aorta, rest of the body
(b) superior and inferior vena cava, left atrium, left ventricle, pulmonary artery, lung, pulmonary vein, right atrium, right ventricle, aorta, rest of the body
(c) superior and inferior vena cava, right atrium, right ventricle, pulmonary vein, lung, pulmonary artery, left atrium, left ventricle, aorta, rest of the body
(d) pulmonary artery, right ventricle, right atrium superior vena cava, lungs, pulmonary vein, left atrium, left ventricle, aorta, rest of the body

SECTION QUIZ 2-1

Fill in the blank: Choose the correct word from the WORD BANK.

WORD BANK

platelets	red blood cell	lymphocyte	fibrinogens	trachea
bronchus	white blood cell	erythrocyte	plasma	alveolus
diaphragm	hemoglobin	neutrophil	albumin	pacemaker
globulin				

15. The _____ is also known as the *sinoatrial node* and regulates the heartbeat.
16. Any blood cell that contains hemoglobin is called a(n) _____.
17. Any blood cell that fights infection is called a(n) _____.
18. Cell fragments in the blood that aid in clotting are called a(n) _____.
19. The fluid part of the blood is called _____.
20. A(n) _____ is a protein that helps to regulate osmotic pressure.
21. _____ is produced by the immune system to help to protect against infection.
22. _____ regulate blood clotting.
23. The scientific name for a red blood cell is _____.
24. The iron-containing protein found in red blood cells that helps to transport oxygen is called _____.
25. The most common white blood cell is a(n) _____.
26. A(n) _____ produces antibodies that fight against infection.
27. The tube that carries air from the larynx to the lungs is the _____.
28. An air tube that enters the lungs and branches off is known as a(n) _____.
29. A tiny air sac in the lungs surrounding a network of capillaries where gas exchange occurs is known as a(n) _____.
30. The dome-shaped muscle in the chest cavity that is the main muscle for breathing is the _____.

SECTION QUIZ 2-1

Matching:

31. _____ artery
32. _____ arteriole
33. _____ aorta
34. _____ pulmonary artery
35. _____ capillary
36. _____ venule
37. _____ vein
38. _____ valve
39. _____ upper vena cava
40. _____ lower vena cava
41. _____ pulmonary vein
42. _____ artrium
43. _____ ventricle

(a) any vessel that carries blood from the body to the heart
(b) open and close in veins to prevent back-flow of blood
(c) carries oxygen-rich blood from the left ventricle to the rest of the body
(d) any vessel that carries blood from the heart to the body
(e) brings oxygen-poor blood from the lower part of the body to the right atrium
(f) upper chamber of the heart that receives blood
(g) small branch of an artery
(h) brings oxygen-rich blood from the lung to the left atrium
(i) carries oxygen-poor blood from the right ventricle to the lungs
(j) lower chamber of the heart that pumps blood
(k) brings oxygen-poor blood from the upper part of the body to the right atrium
(l) small vessel in which the exchange of nutrients and wastes takes place
(m) vessel into which capillaries converge and that empty into veins

True or False: Write the correct answer.

44. _____ The pathway of blood vessels on the right side of the heart that carries blood between the heart and the lungs is called *systemic circulation*.
45. _____ The pathway of blood vessels on the left side of the heart that supplies the body with oxygen-rich blood and returns oxygen-poor blood to the heart is called *pulmonary circulation*.
46. _____ A carcinogen is a cancer-causing chemical.
47. _____ The spread of cancer from an original site of infection to other parts of the body is called *metastasis*.

Complete the Life Principles:

48. "*At the heart of every social issue is the nature of the human* _____."
49. "*Never open the door to a little* _____ *lest a great one should enter too*."
50. "*Keep your heart with all diligence, for out of it are the* _____ *of life*."