

Name _____

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

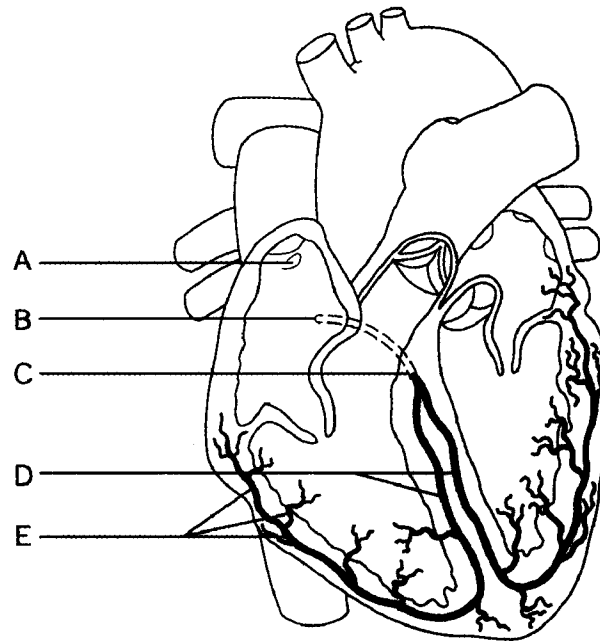


Figure 11.1

Using Figure 11.1, identify the following:

- 1) The Purkinje fibers are indicated by label _____.
- 2) The SA node is indicated by letter _____.
- 3) The chamber of the heart where letter A is located is the _____.
- 4) The AV bundle is indicated by letter _____.
- 5) The bundle branches are indicated by letter _____.
- 6) The partition where the bundle branches are located is called the _____.
- 7) The AV node is indicated by letter _____.

Fill in the blank or provide a short answer:

- 8) The pointed tip of the heart is called the _____.
- 9) The type of blood that is found in the right ventricle is _____.
- 10) The tiny white cords that anchor the cusps or flaps of endocardium are called the _____.

11) The vessel that drains blood from the lower parts of the body and empties it into the right atrium is the _____.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

12) The layer of the heart wall that contains cardiac muscle tissue is the:

- A) parietal pericardium
- B) epicardium
- C) visceral pericardium
- D) myocardium
- E) endocardium

13) The atria of the heart:

- A) are located inferiorly and are the discharging chambers of the heart
- B) are located superiorly and are the receiving chambers of the heart
- C) are located posteriorly and are the discharging chambers of the heart
- D) are located inferiorly and are the receiving chambers of the heart
- E) are located superiorly and are the discharging chambers of the heart

14) Which of the following areas receives blood directly from the four pulmonary veins:

- A) right ventricle
- B) lungs
- C) left ventricle
- D) right atrium
- E) left atrium

15) Which of the following blood vessels is NOT part of the systemic circulation:

- A) carotid arteries
- B) coronary arteries
- C) pulmonary arteries
- D) aorta
- E) inferior vena cava

16) The tricuspid valve is located between the:

- A) left atrium and left ventricle
- B) right atrium and right ventricle
- C) right ventricle and the pulmonary trunk
- D) right atrium and left atrium
- E) right ventricle and left ventricle

- 17) The bicuspid valve prevents blood from flowing from the:
- A) left atrium to the right atrium
 - B) left ventricle to the right ventricle
 - C) left ventricle to the left atrium
 - D) right ventricle to the right atrium
 - E) right atrium to the left atrium
- 18) The superior vena cava empties:
- A) oxygenated blood into the left ventricle
 - B) deoxygenated blood into the right ventricle
 - C) deoxygenated blood into the left atrium
 - D) oxygenated blood into the left atrium
 - E) deoxygenated blood into the right atrium
- 19) Which of the following blood vessels carries oxygenated blood:
- A) superior vena cava
 - B) inferior vena cava
 - C) pulmonary artery
 - D) pulmonary vein
 - E) coronary sinus
- 20) The pacemaker of the heart is the:
- A) atrioventricular (AV) bundle
 - B) vagus nerve
 - C) atrioventricular (AV) node
 - D) medulla oblongata
 - E) sinoatrial (SA) node
- 21) Which of the following is the correct path for the transmission of an impulse in the intrinsic conduction system of the heart:
- A) atrioventricular (AV) node, atrioventricular (AV) bundle, sinoatrial (SA) node, Purkinje fibers, right and left bundle branches
 - B) atrioventricular (AV) node, sinoatrial (SA) node, atrioventricular (AV) bundle, right and left bundle branches, Purkinje fibers
 - C) sinoatrial (SA) node, atrioventricular (AV) bundle, atrioventricular (AV) node, Purkinje fibers, right and left bundle branches
 - D) sinoatrial (SA) node, atrioventricular (AV) bundle, atrioventricular (AV) node, right and left bundle branches, Purkinje fibers
 - E) sinoatrial (SA) node, atrioventricular (AV) node, atrioventricular (AV) bundle, right and left bundle branches, Purkinje fibers

- 22) The bicuspid valve is closed:
- A) when the ventricle is in systole
 - B) when the ventricle is in diastole
 - C) when the ventricle is contracting
 - D) by the movement of blood from the atrium to the ventricle
 - E) when the atrium is contracting
- 23) Blood enters which of these vessels during ventricular systole:
- A) aorta
 - B) pulmonary veins
 - C) pulmonary trunk
 - D) both A and B
 - E) both A and C
- 24) The volume of blood pumped out by a ventricle with each beat of the heart is called the:
- A) stroke volume
 - B) cardiac cycle
 - C) diastolic pressure
 - D) cardiac output
 - E) heart rate
- 25) The path of blood flow in the vascular system is:
- A) arterioles, arteries, capillary beds, venules, veins
 - B) arteries, arterioles, capillary beds, veins, venules
 - C) arterioles, arteries, capillary beds, veins, venules
 - D) arteries, arterioles, capillary beds, venules, veins
 - E) arterioles, arteries, venules, veins, capillary beds
- 26) Which is the correct sequence going from the outermost to the innermost layer of a blood vessel wall:
- A) tunica externa, tunica media, tunica intima
 - B) tunica externa, tunica intima, tunica media
 - C) tunica intima, tunica media, tunica externa
 - D) tunica media, tunica intima, tunica externa
 - E) tunica media, tunica externa, tunica intima
- 27) The carotid artery is located in the:
- A) leg
 - B) armpit
 - C) neck
 - D) abdomen
 - E) groin
- 28) The renal veins empty blood into the:
- A) common iliac vein
 - B) kidneys
 - C) inferior vena cava
 - D) hepatic portal vein
 - E) vertebral vein

29) The umbilical vein carries:

- A) blood from the navel into the inferior vena cava
- B) metabolic wastes and carbon dioxide from the placenta to the fetus
- C) oxygen and foods from the fetus to the placenta
- D) oxygen and foods from the placenta to the fetus
- E) metabolic wastes and carbon dioxide from the fetus to the placenta

30) In which of the following blood vessels is the blood pressure the highest:

- A) arterioles
- B) veins
- C) arteries
- D) vena cava
- E) capillaries

31) Varicose veins are caused by:

- A) excessive production of the enzyme renin
- B) the accumulation of fatty substances in blood vessels
- C) a loss of elasticity in blood vessels
- D) orthostatic hypotension
- E) incompetent valves

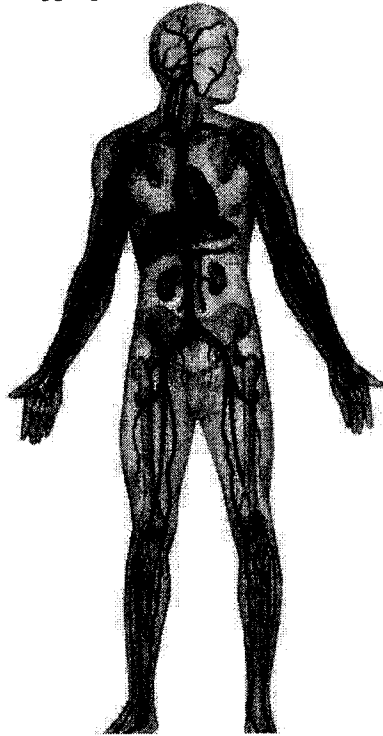
MATCHING. Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the following:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 32) Chamber with the thickest wall | A) right ventricle |
| 33) Superior discharging chamber on the left side of the heart | B) left atrium |
| 34) Chamber that pumps blood to the pulmonary trunk | C) right atrium |
| 35) Chamber that contains the sinoatrial node | D) left ventricle |
| 36) The bicuspid valve is found in the roof of this | E) left ventricle |

You only need to know the veins and/or arteries listed in the wordbank below.

Label the diagram below with the appropriate name for the veins:

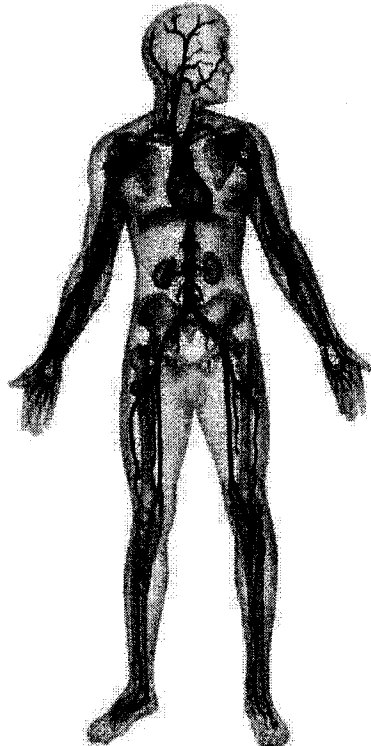


Wordbank:

Abdominal Aorta
Axillary
Brachial
Brachiocephalic
Carotid
Coronary
Femoral
Iliac
Inferior Vena Cava

Jugular
Median Cubital
Popliteal
Radial
Renal
Subclavian
Superior Vena Cava
Thoracic Aorta
Tibial

Label the diagram below with the appropriate name for the arteries:



Vocabulary Matching:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Congestive Heart Failure | a. Blood clot in the vessel of the brain. |
| _____ 2. Atherosclerosis | b. Outward bulge in blood vessels due to hypertension |
| _____ 3. Stroke | c. Permanent implant into the artery to prevent further plaque build-ups |
| _____ 4. Ballooned Angioplasty | d. Left ventricle enlarges and weakens |
| _____ 5. Stent | e. Fatty deposits that harden and narrow the coronary arteries. |
| _____ 6. Myocardial Infarction | f. Procedure for opening blocked arteries |
| _____ 7. Aneurysm | g. Heart Attack |

A middle-aged woman is admitted to the coronary care unit with a diagnosis of left ventricular failure resulting from a myocardial infarction. Her chart indicates that she was awakened in the middle of the night by **severe chest pain**. Her **skin is pale and cold**, and moist sounds of **pulmonary edema** are heard over the lower regions of both lungs. Explain how failure of the left ventricle might cause these signs and symptoms that are emphasized in bold print.
