



Exam: Circulatory and Respiratory Systems

- 1) The heart is an active participant in the circulatory system, while keeping an “eye” on the _____ and _____ systems.
 - a. Central Nervous and Peripheral Nervous
 - b. Respiratory and Excretory
 - c. Digestive and Reproductive
 - d. Muscular and Skeletal

- 2) How much blood does an average human body contain?
 - a. 5 gallons
 - b. 5 liters
 - c. 10 cups
 - d. 10 quarts

- 3) What three structures work together to form the circulatory system?
 - a. Brain, arteries, and veins
 - b. Heart, arteries, and veins
 - c. Blood vessels, the heart, and brain
 - d. The heart, lungs, and blood vessels.

- 4) Where does the highest blood pressure occur in the body?
 - a. Left atrium
 - b. Aorta
 - c. Left ventricle
 - d. Artery

- 5) True or False: Each part of the body’s circulatory system must work together in order for them to all work at all.

- 6) Pulmonary circulation is the movement of blood from the heart, to the lungs, and where else?
 - a. Back to the heart
 - b. To the brain
 - c. To the other systems in the body
 - d. The blood circulates in the lungs

- 7) How many chambers does the heart have?
 - a. 2
 - b. 4

- c. 6
- d. 1

- 8) The left side of the heart has _____ blood and the right side has _____?
- a. Red blood cells; white blood cells
 - b. White blood cells; red blood cells
 - c. Deoxygenated blood; oxygenated blood
 - d. Oxygenated blood; deoxygenated blood
- 9) What is the difference between the superior vena cava and the inferior vena cava?
- a. The superior vena cava drains the head and upper body of blood.
 - b. The superior vena cava drains the blood in the head only.
 - c. The inferior vena cava drains the lower part of the body of blood.
 - d. The inferior vena cava drains the entire body of blood
 - e. A and C
- 10) What is the name of the one-way valve in the right atrium?
- a. Cardiovascular valve
 - b. Mitral valve
 - c. Tricuspid valve
 - d. Coronary valve
- 11) Pulmonary arteries lead deoxygenated blood to the _____.
- a. Lungs
 - b. Stomach
 - c. Lower part of the body
 - d. A and B
- 12) Where does the exchange of carbon dioxide and oxygen take place?
- a. Veins
 - b. Lungs
 - c. Capillaries
 - d. Arterioles
- 13) What structure carries oxygenated blood back to the heart?
- a. Pulmonary artery
 - b. Pulmonary vein
 - c. Aorta
 - d. Arterioles
- 14) The main artery in the heart is called?
- a. Vena cava
 - b. Pulmonary artery
 - c. Coronary artery
 - d. Aorta

- 15) True or False: One-way valves are important for preventing any backflow of blood.
- 16) The movement of blood through the tissues in the heart is called?
- Cardiac Circulation
 - Coronary Circulation
 - Circumflex Circulation
 - Cardiovascular Circulation
- 17) The arteries, veins, capillaries, and _____ are responsible for delivering oxygen and nutrients to tissues.
- Heart
 - Blood vessels
 - Lungs
 - Aorta
- 18) In Systemic circulation, where are oxygen and nutrients released?
- Veins
 - Aorta
 - Capillaries
 - Venule
- 19) Where is blood filtered for waste?
- Stomach
 - Intestines
 - Kidneys
 - Liver
- 20) What is the function of the liver in systemic circulation?
- To filter waste from the blood.
 - To filter sugars from the blood.
 - To filter any nutrients from the blood.
 - The liver has no function in systemic circulation.
- 21) The primary function of the respiratory system is to:
- Exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide in the body.
 - To help keep the body oxygenated.
 - To supply the blood with oxygen.
 - All of the above.
- 22) Respiration is achieved through the:
- Mouth and nose
 - Trachea and lungs
 - Esophagus and epiglottis
 - A and B

e. None of the above

23) Where is speech produced?

- a. Throat
- b. Trachea
- c. Pharynx
- d. Larynx