

1. The lining of the inner walls of the heart's chambers is termed the:

- a. visceral pericardium
- b. serous pericardium
- c. epicardium
- d. myocardium
- e. endocardium

2. The outermost layer of the heart's serous pericardium is termed the:

- a. visceral pericardium
- b. parietal pericardium
- c. epicardium
- d. myocardium
- e. endocardium

3. The heart's natural pacemaker is termed the:

- a. sinoatrial node
- b. atrioventricular node
- c. bundle of His/atrioventricular bundle
- d. left and right bundle branches
- e. Purkinje fibers

4. The heart's electrical conduction network found within the ventricular myocardium is termed the:

- a. sinoatrial node
- b. atrioventricular node
- c. bundle of His/atrioventricular bundle
- d. left and right bundle branches
- e. Purkinje fibers

5. If the heart's natural pacemaker fails to fire, then:

- a. no blood would enter the atria
- b. no blood would enter the ventricles
- c. the node on the floor of the right atrium would act as a secondary pacemaker
- d. the node on the floor of the left ventricle would act as a secondary pacemaker
- e. the person would die within minutes

6. Which tunic of an artery contains endothelium?

- a. tunica interna/intima
- b. tunica media
- c. tunica externa
- d. tunica adventitia

7. The exchange of gases and nutrients between blood and tissues is a major function of:

- a. arterioles
- b. arteries
- c. capillaries
- d. veins

8. Which of the following statements best describes arteries?

- a. all arteries carry oxygenated blood towards the heart
- b. all arteries contain valves to prevent the back-flow of blood
- c. all arteries carry blood away from the heart
- d. only large arteries are lined with endothelium

9. The circulatory pathway that carries blood from the digestive tract towards the liver is termed the:

- a. coronary circuit
- b. cerebral circuit
- c. hepatic portal circuit
- d. pulmonary circuit

10. Immediately following strenuous and vigorous exercise, which of the following is most likely to occur?

- a. blood will be rapidly diverted to the digestive organs
- b. the skin will be cold and clammy
- c. capillaries of the active muscles will be engorged with blood
- d. blood flow to the kidneys quickly increases

Quiz 2

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Quiz 3

1. Normally, blood leaving the right ventricle immediately flows through the:

- a. tricuspid atrioventricular valve
- b. bicuspid/mitral atrioventricular valve
- c. ileocecal valve
- d. pulmonary semilunar valve
- e. aortic semilunar valve

2. Blood leaving the left atrium normally immediately flows through the:

- a. tricuspid atrioventricular valve
- b. bicuspid/mitral atrioventricular valve

- c. ileocecal valve
- d. pulmonary semilunar valve
- e. aortic semilunar valve

3. Deoxygenated blood is normally found only:

- a. in the heart's atria
- b. in the heart's ventricles
- c. in the right side of the heart
- d. in the left side of the heart

4. Closing of the _____ normally prevents backflow of blood into the left ventricle:

- a. tricuspid atrioventricular valve
- b. bicuspid/mitral atrioventricular valve
- c. ileocecal valve
- d. pulmonary semilunar valve
- e. aortic semilunar valve

5. Closing of the _____ normally prevents backflow of blood into the right ventricle:

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- b. bicuspid/mitral atrioventricular valve
- c. ileocecal valve
- d. pulmonary semilunar valve
- e. aortic semilunar valve

6. The influence of a blood vessel's diameter on peripheral resistance is:

- a. minimal since the diameter of a blood vessel's lumen only has a minor affect on peripheral resistance
- b. very large since peripheral resistance is directly influenced by the diameter of a blood vessel's lumen
- c. very small since the diameter of the lumen of a blood vessel does not vary
- d. very large since the greater the diameter of the lumen of a blood vessel, the greater amount of peripheral resistance will be present

7. When evaluating the dynamics of capillary blood flow, capillary blood hydrostatic pressure:

- a. does not play a role
- b. is generally greater at the arterial end of a capillary than its venous end
- c. forces fluid from the interstitial spaces into the capillary

d. is usually equal to and canceled out by capillary blood osmotic pressure

8. Which of the following structures are directly involved in the "pulmonary circuit"?

- a. superior vena cava, right atrium and left ventricle
- b. right ventricle, pulmonary arteries and left atrium
- c. left ventricle, aorta and inferior vena cava
- d. right atrium, aorta and left ventricle

9. Which of the following structures are directly involved in the "systemic circuit"?

- a. superior vena cava, right ventricle and left ventricle
- b. right ventricle, pulmonary arteries and left atrium
- c. left ventricle, aorta and inferior vena cava
- d. right atrium, pulmonary trunk and left ventricle

10. Histologically, the _____ is simple squamous epithelium surrounded by a sparse connective tissue layer:

- a. tunica interna/intima
- b. tunica media
- c. tunica externa
- d. tunica adventitia

Quiz 4

1. On a normal ECG/EKG, atrial repolarization occurs during the:

- a. P wave
- b. QRS complex
- c. T wave
- d. P-Q interval
- e. S-T segment

2. On a normal ECG/EKG, ventricular depolarization occurs during the:

- a. P wave
- b. QRS complex
- c. T wave
- d. P-Q interval
- e. S-T segment

3. Chordae tendineae:

- a. arise from papillary muscles in the ventricles
- b. attach to the undersurface of the semilunar valves
- c. get pulled taught immediately prior to ventricular systole
- d. remain slack to allow the normal retrograde flow of coronary blood

4. The first heart sound, 'lub', is a valuable aid in diagnosing:

- a. semilunar valve dysfunctions
- b. atrioventricular valve dysfunctions
- c. ileocecal valve dysfunctions
- d. pulmonary trunk wall dysfunctions
- e. ascending aortic wall dysfunctions

5. When aortic pressure is greater than the ventricular pressure:

- a. the tricuspid atrioventricular valve opens
- b. the bicuspid/mitral atrioventricular valve closes
- c. the aortic semilunar valve closes
- d. the pulmonary semilunar valve opens

6. Cerebral blood flow is regulated by:

- a. skin temperature
- b. ADH
- c. an intrinsic autoregulatory mechanism
- d. the hypothalamic 'thermostat'

7. A long-term hypertensive person, whose BP is 200/120 mm Hg, is in risk of developing all of the following changes, EXCEPT:

- a. increased workload of the left ventricle
- b. increased risk of coronary artery disease
- c. increased risk of damage to the blood vessel's endothelium
- d. decreased size of the myocardium

8. The lowest venous blood pressure is found within:

- a. venules
- b. medium-sized veins
- c. large-sized veins
- d. the venae cavae

9. What is most responsible for propelling blood in the arterial system during cardiac diastole?

- a. skeletal muscle contraction and breathing
- b. hydrostatic blood pressure arising from ventricular contraction
- c. elastic recoil of conducting (elastic) arteries
- d. venous return of blood

10. These structures are the major determinants of vascular resistance (where resistance to blood flow is greatest):

- a. arteries
- b. arterioles
- c. capillaries
- d. venules
- e. veins