

Do Now Unit 9 Cardiorespiratory systems**2018-2019**

1. Unique from other types of connective tissue, the extracellular matrix of blood is;
 - A) dense
 - B) liquid
 - C) made of cells
 - D) part of a system
 - E) solid
 2. Which of the following cells are elastic and flexible so they can easily fit through small spaces?
 - A) Neutrophils
 - B) Leukocytes
 - C) Erythrocytes
 - D) Thrombocytes
 - E) Osteocytes
 3. Erythropoiesis is;
 - A) the production of red blood cells
 - B) the hormone that controls the rate of red blood cell formation
 - C) the percentage of red blood cells in a whole blood sample
 - D) the stoppage of bleeding
 - E) the formation of a blood clot
 4. A _____ is the largest of the blood cells.
 - A) erythrocyte
 - B) thrombocyte
 - C) eosinophil
 - D) neutrophil
 - E) monocyte
 5. Leukocytes without cytoplasmic granules are referred to as;
 - A) Granulocytes
 - B) Neutrophils
 - C) Eosinophils
 - D) Agranulocytes
 - E) Basophils
 6. The production of clotting factors is an example of;
 - A) set point response
 - B) negative feedback
 - C) change in stimuli
 - D) positive feedback
 - E) none of the above
 7. Platelets adhere to;
 - A) rough surfaces
 - B) other platelets
 - C) exposed collagen
 - D) broken vessels
 - E) all of the above
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8. Base your answer to the following question on the following information.

A man gets into a serious car accident and is bleeding severely. He is taken to the hospital, where they find out his blood type is the universal acceptor.



= A antigen



= B antigen

The wrong blood type would be rejected by the patient's body because of the interaction of

- A) A and B hemoglobin
- B) antigens and agglutinins
- C) cytotoxic T cells and macrophages
- D) fibrinogen and thromboplastin
- E) platelets and rhesus proteins

9. Which of the following is the best definition of blood pressure?

- A) the force blood exerts against the inner walls of blood vessels
- B) the changes in the volume of blood in the chambers of the heart during a cardiac cycle
- C) the force blood exerts against the atrial and ventricular walls of the heart
- D) the rate at which blood flows through the blood vessels
- E) all of the above are involved in blood pressure

10. Which of the following factors influences heart rate?

- A) presence of certain ions
- B) temperature change
- C) activity level
- D) emotional event
- E) all of the above

11. The SA node is located in the _____ near the opening of the _____.

- A) right atrium, superior vena cava
- B) right ventricle, inferior vena cava
- C) septum, pulmonary valve
- D) left atrium, pulmonary veins
- E) septum, aorta

12. The four chambers of the heart function in a coordinated manner so that _____, called _____, while the _____, called _____.

- A) atria, contract, systole, ventricles, relax, diastole
- B) atria, relax, systole, ventricles, contract, diastole
- C) ventricles, contract, systole, atria, contract, diastole
- D) ventricles, relax, diastole, atria, relax, systole
- E) right side, contracts, systole, left side, relaxes, diastole

13. _____ are to arteries as _____ are to veins.

- A) arterioles, venules
- B) capillaries, vena cava
- C) aorta, venules
- D) arterioles, vena cava
- E) capillaries, pulmonary veins

14. In which of the following are the structures that function to carry cardiac impulses correctly sequenced?

- A) AV node, SA node, bundles of heart fibers
- B) AV node, bundles of heart fibers, SA node
- C) AV node, bundles of heart fibers, AV bundle
- D) SA node, bundles of heart fibers, AV bundle
- E) SA node, AV node, bundles of heart fibers

15. Which of the following sequences is correct regarding the pathway of blood flow?
- A) aorta, left atrium, right atrium, left ventricle, right ventricle, lungs, vena cava
 - B) vena cava, left atrium, left ventricle, lungs, right atrium, right ventricle, aorta
 - C) vena cava, right atrium, right ventricle, aorta, lungs, left atrium, left ventricle
 - D) aorta, lungs, left atrium, left ventricle, vena cava, right atrium, right ventricle
 - E) lungs, left ventricle, left atrium, vena cava, right ventricle, right atrium, aorta
16. Which of the following is an exception in terms of the type of blood its vessel type usually transports?
- A) Hepatic veins B) Subclavian veins
 - C) Pulmonary veins D) Coronary arteries
 - E) Carotid arteries
17. Which of the following is described as a soft, spongy, cone-shaped organ?
- A) bladder B) heart
 - C) liver D) lung
 - E) kidney
18. All of the following are part of the upper respiratory system EXCEPT;
- A) larynx B) nasal cavity
 - C) nose D) paranasal sinuses
 - E) pharynx
19. How is most oxygen transported throughout the blood stream?
- A) attached to carbon dioxide molecules
 - B) attached to fibrinogen
 - C) by erythrocytes
 - D) by leukocytes
 - E) dissolved within the plasma
20. Increased levels of _____ within the body cause the rate of breathing to increase.
- A) carbon dioxide B) carbon monoxide
 - C) nitrogen gas D) oxygen
 - E) water vapor
21. When the diaphragm moves downward, the volume of the thoracic cavity _____.
- A) decreases
 - B) increases
 - C) stays the same / is not affected
22. During normal inspiration, pressure within the lungs _____.
- A) decreased
 - B) increases
 - C) stays the same / is not affected
23. Cystic fibrosis is caused by;
- A) a bacterium B) a virus
 - C) an inherited gene D) obesity
 - E) smoking
24. Which of the following molecules are responsible for the attraction of the pleural membranes to each other?
- A) amino acid B) carbon dioxide
 - C) glucose D) oxygen
 - E) water
25. Which of the following provides the force that moves air into the body?
- A) atmospheric pressure
 - B) blood pressure
 - C) fluid pressure
 - D) hydrostatic pressure
 - E) vapor pressure
26. The term _____ is to inspiration, as the term _____ is to expiration.
- A) aspiration, ventilation
 - B) exhalation, inhalation
 - C) inhalation, exhalation
 - D) respiration, ventilation
 - E) ventilation, exhalation
27. Which of the following occurs when the diaphragm contracts?
- A) emptying of the contents of the stomach
 - B) exhalation
 - C) contraction of the heart muscle
 - D) inhalation
 - E) sneeze

Period: _____

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28. The flap-like structure which closes off the larynx when one swallows to prevent food from entering is known as the;
- A) alveoli B) epiglottis
C) esophagus D) hyoid
E) pharynx
29. The fluid filled sac which the lungs sit in is known as the;
- A) bursae B) paranasal sinuses
C) pericardium D) perineum
E) pleural cavity
30. Hair-like structures line the respiratory tract to help catch debris. These hair-like projections are called;
- A) cartilage B) cilia
C) flagella D) mucus
E) sinuses
31. At which of the following structures does oxygen enter the blood stream?
- A) alveoli B) bronchioles
C) nasal cavity D) pharynx
E) pulmonary arteries
32. Which of the following is true regarding the left ventricle?
- A) It contains deoxygenated blood
B) it is separated from the left atrium by the tricuspid valve
C) It must force blood to all parts of the body
D) it pumps blood into pulmonary veins
E) all of the above are true
33. Which of the following does not transport oxygenated blood away from the heart?
- A) pulmonary artery
B) aorta
C) subclavian artery
D) common carotid artery
E) brachiocephalic artery
34. Which of the following does not transport deoxygenated blood toward the heart?
- A) superior vena cava
B) pulmonary vein
C) inferior vena cava
D) external jugular vein
E) subclavian vein
35. The bluntly pointed distal end of the heart is called the;
- A) pericardium B) atria
C) septum D) apex
E) auricle
36. Which structure of the heart is commonly referred to as the *pacemaker*?
- A) AV bundle B) AV node
C) SA node D) Purkinje fibers
E) Septum
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