Name:_____ **Class:**_____ **Date:** _____ **ID: A**

Circulatory system

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. Red blood cells carry oxygen attached to —
a. the nucleus.
b. the plasma membrane.
c. hemoglobin.
d. iron.

____ 2. At the site of a wound, a web forms that eventually facilitates the formation of a scab. What is this web is composed of?
a. Red blood cells
b. Fibrin
c. Hemoglobin
d. White blood cells

____ 3. A person with type AB blood requires a blood transfusion. Which of the following types of blood can be given?
a. Type A
b. Type B
c. Type O
d. All of the above

____ 4. Vessels that carry blood away from the heart are called —
a. arteries.
b. veins.
c. capillaries.
d. cells.

____ 5. Oxygen-depleted blood from the body enters which chamber of the heart?
a. Right ventricle
b. Left ventricle
c. Right atrium
d. Left atrium

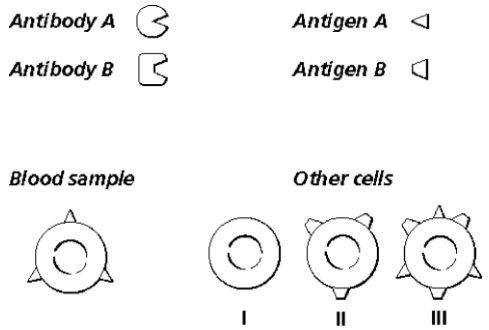

Figure 37-4

____ 6. What antibodies does the sample shown in Figure 37-4 have?
a. A
b. B
c. both
d. neither

____ 7. Which blood cell can the specimen shown in Figure 37-4 be given with no harm?
a. I
b. II
c. III
d. I and II

____ 8. Which type of blood cell can the specimen shown in Figure 37-4 donate to with no harm?
a. I
b. II
c. III
d. all of them

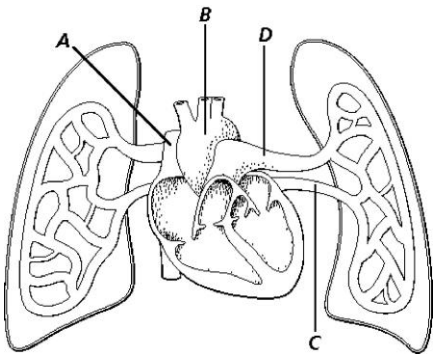

Figure 37-5

_____ 9. What is the destination of blood a B in Figure 37-5?
a. the heart
b. both lungs
c. the body
d. the left lung

_____ 10. How is the blood located in the vein at C in Figure 37-5 different than the blood in all other veins of the body?
a. it is rich with oxygen
b. it is rich with carbon dioxide
c. it doesn't reach the lung
d. it doesn't reach the heart

_____ 11. Why is blood pumped through D before B in Figure 37-5?
a. to enrich it with oxygen
b. to enrich it with carbon dioxide
c. to enrich it with water
d. to enrich it with blood cells

True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

_____ 12. Homeostasis in respiration is controlled by the cerebrum.

_____ 13. Your blood type can be changed with a blood transfusion.

_____ 14. Different blood types result from different antibodies being present on the membranes of red blood cells.

_____ 15. If you have type B blood, then you have anti-A antibodies in your plasma.

_____ 16. Risks involving incompatible Rh factors are greatest for a woman's first child.

_____ 17. If you have type A blood and anti-A is added during a transfusion, no clumps will form.

_____ 18. Your pulse represents the pressure that blood exerts as it pushes the walls of a vein.

_____ 19. Blood enters the heart through the atria.

_____ 20. The only veins that carry oxygen-rich blood are the venae cavae.

_____ 21. The blood in the veins is prevented from flowing backward because of valves in these blood vessels.

_____ 22. Red blood cells are produced in the spleen.

_____ 23. Human red blood cells are produced by the liver.

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

a. hemoglobin
b. antigen
c. trachea
d. nephron
e. artery
f. atrium
g. alveoli
h. urine
i. aorta
j. platelets
k. pulse
l. antibody
m. plasma
n. capillary
o. ventricle
p. vein

_____ 24. Regular surge of blood through an artery
_____ 25. Largest blood vessel in the body
_____ 26. A lower chamber of the heart
_____ 27. An upper chamber of the heart
_____ 28. A large blood vessel that carries blood from the tissues to the heart
_____ 29. A kind of large, muscular, thick-walled elastic vessel that carries blood away from the heart
_____ 30. Protein that reacts with an antigen
_____ 31. Microscopic blood vessel
_____ 32. Foreign substance that stimulates an immune response
_____ 33. Cell fragments that help blood to clot after an injury
_____ 34. Iron-containing protein that picks up oxygen after it enters the blood vessels in the lungs
_____ 35. Fluid portion of blood in which blood cells move

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