Circulatory System: Practice Questions # 1

- 1. Which statement best describes arteries?
 - A. They have thick walls and transport blood away from the heart.
 - B. They have thick walls and transport blood toward the heart.
 - C. They have thin walls and transport blood away from the heart.
 - D. They have thin walls and transport blood toward the heart.

2.



The diagrams show various organ systems. Cardiovascular diseases interfere most directly with the normal functioning of

- A. system *E*
- B. system G
- C. system C
- D. system D

- 3. Blood normally flows from the capillaries directly into
 - A. small arteries
 - B. small veins
 - C. lymph vessels
 - D. heart atria
- 4. Which body structures have walls one cell thick?
 - A. veins and arteries
 - B. trachea and bronchi
 - C. capillaries and alveoli
 - D. lymph vessels and stomach
- 5. What is a major difference between red blood cells and white blood cells?
 - A. Red blood cells contain hemoglobin, but white blood cells do not.
 - B. Red blood cells can move, but white blood cells cannot.
 - C. Red blood cells contain nuclei, but white blood cells do not.
 - D. Red blood cells engulf foreign bacteria, but white blood cells do not.
- 6. Which organic compounds are needed for the synthesis of the plasma membrane, contain a large amount of stored energy, and have been linked to cardiovascular diseases?
 - A. complex carbohydrates
 - B. saturated fats
 - C. simple sugars
 - D. polyunsaturated fats
- 7. A pulse can be detected most easily in
 - A. an artery
 - B. a vein
 - C. a capillary
 - D. a lacteal



In the diagram of the human heart, which structures are most closely associated with the transport of deoxygenated blood?

A. *A*, *B*, and *C*B. *B*, *F*, and *I*C. *C*, *D*, and *E*D. *D*, *H*, and *I*

9.



The diagram represents several major circulatory pathways in the human body. Which sequence represents the normal blood flow in circulation to the lungs?

A. $2 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 4$ B. $4 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 6$ C. $1 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 5$ D. $5 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 8$ 10. The breaking apart of platelets in the blood helps in the

- A. synthesis of hemoglobin
- B. formation of a clot
- C. release of antibodies
- D. deamination of amino acids
- 11. If a human system fails to function properly, what is the most likely result?
 - A. a stable rate of metabolism
 - B. a disturbance in homeostasis
 - C. a change in the method of cellular respiration
 - D. a change in the function of DNA
- 12. The main function of the human digestive system is to
 - A. rid the body of cellular waste materials
 - B. process organic molecules so they can enter cells
 - C. break down glucose in order to release energy
 - D. change amino acids into proteins and carbohydrates
- 13. Which two systems are most directly involved in providing molecules needed for the synthesis of fats in human cells?
 - A. digestive and circulatory
 - B. excretory and digestive
 - C. immune and muscular
 - D. reproductive and circulatory
- 14. Which body system is correctly paired with its function?
 - A. excretory produces antibodies to fight disease-causing organisms
 - B. digestive produces hormones for storage and insulation
 - C. circulatory transports materials for energy release in body cells
 - D. respiratory collects waste material for digestion
- 15. The failure to regulate the pH of the blood can affect the activity of
 - A. enzymes that clot blood
 - B. red blood cells that make antibodies
 - C. chlorophyll that carries oxygen in the blood
 - D. DNA that controls starch digestion in the blood

- 16. The sickle-cell trait is an inherited condition resulting from the presence of abnormal molecules of the protein hemoglobin in red blood cells. A person with the sickle-cell trait may have a child with the same condition because the child receives from the parent
 - A. abnormal red blood cells
 - B. abnormal hemoglobin molecules
 - C. a code for the production of abnormal hemoglobin
 - D. a code for the production of abnormal amino acids

Answer Key 1: Circulatory System

- 1. A
- 2. C
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. A
- 6. B
- 7. A
- 8. B
- 9. C
- 10. B
- 11. B
- 12. B
- 13. A
- 14. C
- 15. A
- 16. C