

Chapter 1 - Anatomy of the Heart

1. Which of the following represents the blood flow between the heart and the lungs?
- a. Vasodilatation
 - b. Pulmonary circulation
 - c. Systemic circulation
 - d. Cardiac output

ANSWER: b

2. What type of tissue is the smooth outer layer of the heart wall where the coronary arteries are located?
- a. Epicardium
 - b. Atrium
 - c. Endocardium
 - d. Myocardium

ANSWER: a

3. Which of the following are very thin and fragile blood vessels?
- a. Arterioles
 - b. Veins
 - c. Capillaries
 - d. Venules

ANSWER: c

4. A typical adult male heart weighs approximately how many ounces?
- a. 10-12 ounces
 - b. 6-9 ounces
 - c. 12-13 ounces
 - d. 8-10 ounces

ANSWER: a

5. What type of muscle tissue has the ability to contract and conduct electrical impulses?
- a. Skeletal
 - b. Striated voluntary
 - c. Cardiac
 - d. Smooth

ANSWER: c

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6. The heart is surrounded by a protective fibrous membrane called the _____.
- a. epicardium
 - b. myocardium
 - c. endocardium
 - d. pericardium

ANSWER: d

7. Within the heart, what type of muscles hold the tricuspid and mitral valves in place along the ventricle walls?
- a. Thick
 - b. Papillary
 - c. Voluntary
 - d. Unstrained

ANSWER: b

8. The process of creating an electrical impulse can only occur in what type of cells?
- a. Endothelial
 - b. Smooth muscle
 - c. Cardiac stem
 - d. Pacemaker

ANSWER: d

9. What type of heart tissue is responsible for the heart contractions?
- a. Visceral pericardium
 - b. Endocardium
 - c. Myocardium
 - d. Epicardium

ANSWER: c

10. What do intercalated discs allow?
- a. Cardiac muscle to create synchronized contractions.
 - b. Blood to fill the right and left atria.
 - c. Nutrients to be released into the blood.
 - d. Blood to be pumped into the lungs.

ANSWER: a

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11. Which of the following means a formation that is platelike or consisting of scales?

- a. Sulcus
- b. Squama
- c. Epi
- d. Endo

ANSWER: b

12. In the heart, the mid-sagittal plane is often divided along what heart wall?

- a. Left lateral
- b. Anterior
- c. Apical
- d. Vertical septa

ANSWER: d

13. What muscular membrane separates the heart chambers medially into right and left sides?

- a. Chorda tendinea
- b. Ventricular wall
- c. Septum
- d. Coronary sulcus

ANSWER: c

14. The largest blood vessel in the body is an artery called the _____.

- a. aorta
- b. inferior vena cava
- c. pulmonary artery
- d. superior vena cava

ANSWER: a

15. What is total peripheral resistance (TPR) determined by?

- a. Electrical stimulation
- b. Systemic circulation
- c. Blood flow between the heart and the lungs
- d. Pulmonary circulation

ANSWER: b

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16. Cardio myocytes consist of cardiac working cells responsible for _____.

- a. pulmonary circulation
- b. changing the diameter of the blood vessels
- c. electrical impulses
- d. contractions

ANSWER: d

17. Which of the following cells provide protection from microbial invasions, selective absorption, and transcellular transportation?

- a. Endothelial
- b. Epithelial
- c. Smooth muscle
- d. Pacemaker

ANSWER: b

18. What valve, when closed, holds blood in the right ventricle until a contraction opens the valve and allows the blood to be pumped into the lungs?

- a. Pulmonic
- b. Bicuspid
- c. Tricuspid
- d. Mitral

ANSWER: a

19. The largest part of the human heart is composed of four hollow cavities referred to as the _____.

- a. coronary sulcus
- b. two sided pump
- c. heart chambers
- d. heart's pacemaker

ANSWER: c

20. Which of the following veins drains deoxygenated blood from the body below the heart into the right atrium?

- a. Great coronary
- b. Inferior vena cava
- c. Coronary sinus
- d. Superior vena cava

ANSWER: b

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21. Veins carry what type of blood back to the heart so the cycle can repeat?

- a. Deoxygenated
- b. Nutrient enriched
- c. Oxygenated
- d. Incoming

ANSWER: a

22. Blood pressure, vascular resistance, and body temperature are decreased and blood flow and heart rate are increased in _____.

- a. systemic circulation
- b. vasoconstriction
- c. total peripheral resistance
- d. vasodilatation

ANSWER: d

23. Which of the following contains a tough inelastic outer surface known as the parietal pericardium?

- a. Coronary sulcus
- b. Atrioventricular node
- c. Pericardial sac
- d. Sinoatrial node

ANSWER: c

24. Within the four heart chambers, the _____ is/are upper or superior right and left chambers.

- a. atria
- b. apex
- c. septum
- d. ventricles

ANSWER: a

25. What is the purpose of the heart septa wall?

- a. To prevent friction during ordinary contractions.
- b. To supply rich oxygenated blood to the atria and ventricles.
- c. To act as the heart's pacemaker.
- d. To prevent the blood from mixing.

ANSWER: d

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26. When all four heart valves are operating correctly, the valves should open and close completely once each _____.

- a. contraction
- b. cardiac cycle
- c. dilation
- d. normal cell cycle

ANSWER: b

27. Smooth muscle cells are found in blood vessels and provide which of the following functions?

- a. Moving and controlling fluids through the blood vessels.
- b. To develop a contraction followed by a relaxation of the heart.
- c. Acting as a reservoir for incoming blood.
- d. To control systemic blood flow and total peripheral resistance.

ANSWER: a

28. A major vein located within the heart that begins along the anterior ventricles in the apex of the heart is known as the _____ vein.

- a. coronary sulcus
- b. superior vena cava
- c. great coronary
- d. inferior vena cava

ANSWER: c

29. Most of the veins of the heart muscle drain into which of the following vessels?

- a. Coronary groove
- b. Atrioventricular groove
- c. Coronary sulcus
- d. Coronary sinus

ANSWER: d

30. What is returned to the heart via several major veins?

- a. Oxygen
- b. Metabolic waste
- c. Nutrients
- d. Carbon monoxide

ANSWER: b

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31. Which of the following decreases blood flow and heart rate?

- a. Vasodilatation
- b. Ventricular conduction
- c. Vasoconstriction
- d. Total peripheral resistance

ANSWER: c

32. What artery carries deoxygenated blood to the lungs from the right ventricle?

- a. Pulmonary
- b. Ascending aorta
- c. Right coronary
- d. Aortic arch

ANSWER: a

33. Which of the following plays the important role of exchanging oxygen and nutrients or waste for the other vessels to transport?

- a. Arteries
- b. Venules
- c. Arterioles
- d. Capillaries

ANSWER: d

34. When the SA node is not working correctly, the heart has a backup pacemaker called the _____.

- a. coronary sulcus
- b. chorda tendinea
- c. atrioventricular (AV) node
- d. His-Purkinje system

ANSWER: c

35. What plays an important role in preventing friction during the normal movement of the heart during contractions?

- a. Pericardial fluid
- b. Fibrous connective tissue
- c. Intercalated discs
- d. Vascular resistance

ANSWER: a

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36. What type of circulation is blood flow to the entire body except the lungs?

- a. Vasoconstricted
- b. Systemic
- c. Vasodilated
- d. Pulmonary

ANSWER: b

37. What type of tissue is thicker in the ventricles than it is in the atrium because the muscle is needed to push blood into the lungs or body with each contraction?

- a. Epicardium
- b. Visceral pericardium
- c. Myocardium
- d. Endocardium

ANSWER: c

38. The process of creating a(n) _____ can only occur in the pacemaker cells that are found in specific regions of the heart.

- a. regulated arterial pressure
- b. change blood pressure
- c. synchronized contraction
- d. electrical impulse

ANSWER: d

39. Which of the following controls systemic blood flow and determines total peripheral resistance?

- a. Veins
- b. Arterioles
- c. Capillaries
- d. Venules

ANSWER: b

40. The middle layer of the heart wall is composed of what type of tissue?

- a. Visceral pericardium
- b. Endocardium
- c. Myocardium
- d. Epicardium

ANSWER: c