

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Answer the following multiple-choice questions by circling the most correct answer.

1. The blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart are known as
 - a. arteries
 - b. veins
 - c. capillaries
 - d. none of the above
2. The circulatory route that transports blood to and from the lungs is the
 - a. systemic circulation
 - b. pulmonary circulation
 - c. coronary circulation
 - d. hepatic portal circulation
3. The sack-like structure that contains the heart is known as the
 - a. visceral pericardium
 - b. parietal pleura
 - c. pericardial sac
 - d. mediastinum
4. The heart chamber that receives the vena cavae is the
 - a. right ventricle
 - b. left ventricle
 - c. right atrium
 - d. left atrium
5. The large vessel that carries blood away from the left ventricle is called the
 - a. pulmonary trunk
 - b. aorta
 - c. cranial vena cava
 - d. coronary vein
6. The first major vessel to arise from the arch of the aorta is the
 - a. coronary artery
 - b. brachiocephalic artery
 - c. right subclavian artery
 - d. common carotid artery
7. The right semilunar valve is located
 - a. within the right ventricle
 - b. at the origin of the pulmonary trunk
 - c. at the origin of the aorta
 - d. between the right atrium and right ventricle
8. You should be able to observe the interventricular septum by viewing the
 - a. sectioned heart
 - b. upper thoracic cavity
 - c. inside of the right atrium
 - d. external surface of the heart
9. The femoral artery arises from the
 - a. abdominal aorta
 - b. external iliac artery
 - c. external carotid artery
 - d. popliteal artery
10. Lymph may be found within
 - a. blood vessels
 - b. the spleen
 - c. the thoracic duct
 - d. the left ventricle

B. Complete the sentences below by providing the missing terms from the chapter material.

1. The exchange of materials occurs by diffusion across the walls of _____.
2. The bicuspid valve directs blood to flow from the left atrium to the _____.
3. The fossa ovalis is located in the wall of the _____.
4. The _____ gives rise to the left common carotid artery, then to the right common carotid artery, and finally to the right subclavian artery.
5. The _____ is a large vein that drains the body caudal to the heart.
6. Chordae tendineae may be found within the _____.
7. The large, superficial veins on each side of the neck are called _____.
8. At the elbow region of each upper limb, the brachial artery continues distally as the _____, which extends to the pes.
9. The large, single artery that is the cranial-most branch from the descending aorta below the diaphragm is called the _____.
10. A single, prominent vein that does not unite with the caudal vena cava and shunts blood from the abdominal viscera, especially the small intestine, to the liver for processing newly absorbed nutrients, describes the _____.

C. Answer the following descriptive and critical-thinking questions with a brief explanation in the spaces provided.

1. Describe the flow of blood through the heart in proper sequence; include the heart valves and heart chambers.

2. What is a portal circulation, and how does the hepatic portal system meet this definition?

3. Identify the major branches of the aorta described in the text. _____
