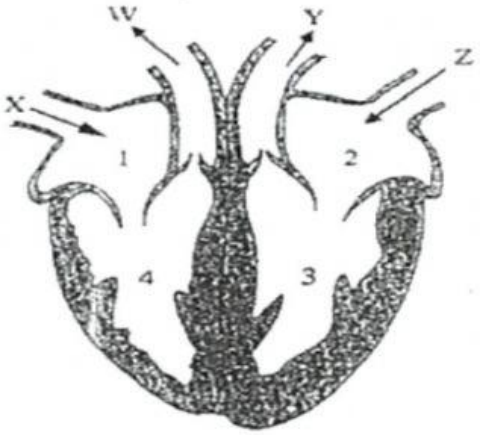
Chapter Test on Circulatory System

Name:_____Date:_____

Multiple Choice



Questions 1-5, refer to the diagram above.

1. The blood enters at X and Z and leaves at W and Y. What is the name of Y?

A. Aorta B. Pulmonary artery C. Pulmonary vein D. Vena cava

2. Which row in the table correctly identifies where oxygenated and deoxygenated blood would normally be found?

	Oxygenated blood	Deoxygenated blood
A	Chamber 1 and 2	Chamber 3 and 4
B	Chamber 3 and 4	Chamber 1 and 2
C	Chamber 1 and 4	Chamber 2 and 3
D	Chamber 2 and 3	Chamber 1 and 4

3. Which chamber is the most powerful that it can pump blood throughout the body?

A. chamber 1 B. chamber 2 C. chamber 3 D. chamber 4

4. Which table correctly identifies the chambers of the heart?

	Right atrium	Right ventricle	Left atrium	Left ventricle
A	1	2	3	4
B	2	3	4	1
C	1	4	2	3
D	2	3	1	4

5. Which table correctly identifies the parts of the heart?

	X	W	Y	Z
A	Vena cava	Pulmonary artery	Aorta	Pulmonary vein
B	Vena cava	Pulmonary vein	Aorta	Pulmonary artery
C	Aorta	Pulmonary artery	Pulmonary vein	Vena cava
D	Vena cava	Pulmonary artery	Pulmonary vein	aorta

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. Which blood vessel transport blood to the lungs?
A. aorta B. pulmonary artery C. pulmonary vein D. vena cava

7. What kind of blood vessels have thin, elastic walls, contain valves and transport blood under low pressure towards the heart?
A. arteries B. capillaries C. arterioles D. veins

8. The back flow of the blood is prevented in the veins due to the presence of:
A. tough fibers B. muscle tissue C. elastic fibers D. valves

9. Which letter correctly identifies the sequence of blood flow through a human?

A. left atrium → pulmonary vein → right atrium → right ventricle

B. left ventricle → pulmonary artery → pulmonary vein → right atrium

C. right ventricle → pulmonary artery → pulmonary vein → left atrium

D. right ventricle → pulmonary vein → pulmonary artery → left atrium

10. In systemic circulation, blood is pumped to all parts of the body except which organ?
A. head B. kidneys C. liver D. lungs

11. Which substance is transported by haemoglobin?
A. amino acids B. glucose C. glycogen D. oxygen

12. What is the main job of the red blood cells in the body?
A. to clot blood cells
B. to fight diseases
C. to transport O_2 to body cells and carry away CO_2
D. to transport CO_2

13. What percentage of plasma is water?
A. 5% B. 20% C. 60% D. 90%

14. Which of these body cells produce anti-bodies?
A. egg cells B. red blood cells C. sperm cells D. white blood cells

15. Which mineral is needed to produce haemoglobin?
A. calcium B. iodine C. iron D. potassium

16. Which component of the blood is liquid?
A. platelets B. plasma C. red blood cells D. white blood cells

17. What is the function of the platelets found in the blood?
A. to carry oxygen
B. to give blood color
C. to prevent infection
D. to stop bleeding

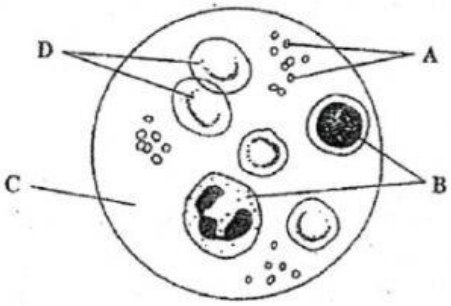
18. Why is blood clotting important?
A. controls blood pressure
B. increases haemoglobin content
C. prevents loss of red blood cells
D. provides entry of micro-organism

LIVEWORKSHEETS

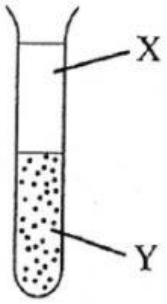
19. What happens to blood when it flows through the capillaries of the lungs?

A. Blood changes from bright red to dark red.
B. Platelets are exchanged for plasma.
C. Carbon dioxide leaves the blood and oxygen enters it.
D. Oxygen leaves the blood and carbon dioxide enters it.

20. The diagram shows the component of human blood seen under the microscope. Which component has the function of preventing blood loss?



21. The diagram shows a test tube of whole blood that has been left standing for 48 hours.



What would be most likely be found in the areas labelled X and Y?

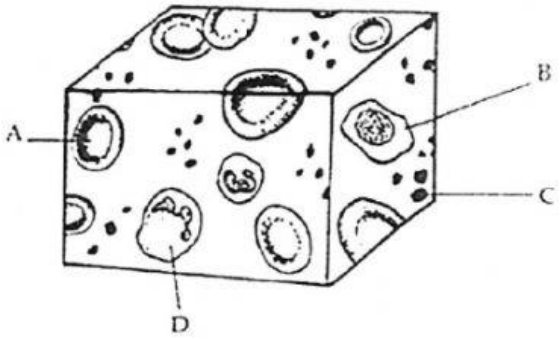
A. X would be RBC and Y would be platelets

B. X would be WBC and Y would be plasma

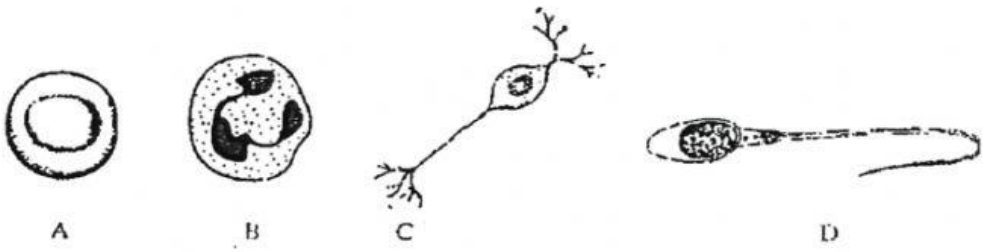
C. X would be RBC, WBC, and platelets and Y would be plasma

D. X would be plasma and Y would be RBC, WBC, and platelets

22. The diagram shows components of human blood. Which labelled part provides clotting?



23. Which cell fights infection?



LIVEWORKSHEETS

24. Which of the following blood groups can receive a blood transfusion from any other person (universal recipient)?

A. type A B. Type B C. type AB D. type O

25. Which of the following blood groups can be transfused into any person (universal donor)?

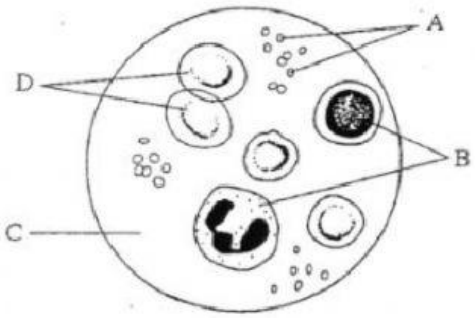
A. type A B. type B C. type AB D. type O

26. What type of tissue is the heart made of?

A. connective tissue B. cardiac muscle C. smooth muscle D. skeletal muscle

II. Short Structured Questions

27. Write the names for the labelled parts.(4)



A. _____

B._____

C._____

D._____

28. Component D is shaped like a bi-concave disc. How does this shape help it to carry out its function?

_____(2)

29. State two ways in which white blood cells protect us from infection.

_____(2)

30. Name a deficiency disease which affects red blood cells and the nutrient that is lacking.

Deficiency disease_____

Nutrient_____(2)

31. What is the function of septum?

_____(2)

32. How is the red blood cell recycled by the liver?

_____(2)

33. Why blood grouping is important?

_____(2)

TOTAL: 42

LIVEWORKSHEETS