Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Number;\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Booklet:\_\_\_\_\_\_Bk:\_\_\_\_\_

Circulatory System v.13 – Outline

PART 1 – MULTIPLE CHOICE.

Fill in the circle which corresponds to your answer.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| C3 | C5 | C6 |
|  A B C D E1. 0 0 0 0 0
2. 0 0 0 0 0
3. 0 0 0 0 0
4. 0 0 0 0 0
5. 0 0 0 0 0
6. 0 0 0 0 0
7. 0 0 0 0 0
 |  A B C D E 1. 0 0 0 0 0
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3. 0 0 0 0 0
4. 0 0 0 0 0
5. 0 0 0 0 0
6. 0 0 0 0 0
7. 0 0 0 0 0
8. 0 0 0 0 0
9. 0 0 0 0 0
10. 0 0 0 0 0
 |  A B C D E1. 0 0 0 0 0
2. 0 0 0 0 0
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 |  A B C D E1. 0 0 0 0 0
2. 0 0 0 0 0
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Vocabulary that will absolutely appear on the test:

parasympathetic nerve, sympathetic nerve, medulla oblongata, sino-atrial node (pacemaker), atriventricular node, AV valve, semilunar valve, vena cava, aorta, ventricular fibrillation, brachial artery, superior vena cava, subclavian vein, intraventricular septum, portal vein, mesenteric vein, renal vein, hepatic portal vein, coronary veinoxygenated, deoxygenated, pulmonary artery, pulmonary vein, carotid arteries, arterioles, venules, capillaries, veins, dilate, constrict, red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets, plasma, endocytosis, thromboplastin, carbon monoxide, prothrombin, thrombin, fibrinogen, thromboplastin, fibrinogen, calcium, blood clots, antibody, antigen, iron, anemia, leukemia, edema, Type A, B, AB, O, Rh factor, shunting.

PART 2 – WRITTEN RESPONSE Answer all questions in sentences. If you use a diagram to help explain your understanding, include a thorough written response that can stand alone (without the diagram). Answer all questions as though you are explaining the concept to an intelligent person who knows nothing about the topic.

C4

1. Describe how the homeostatic control mechanism that maintains appropriate blood pressure when we change position (nervous system) by BOTH
	1. Drawing the mechanism
	2. Explaining it in words

C5

1. Describe how circulation before birth differs from circulation after birth. BE SPECIFIC AND THOROUGH.

C5

1. Describe why fluid is lost at the capillaries and how it is returned to the blood stream.
2. What would happen if all of the fluid was not returned to the blood?
3. What is shunting? Why does it occur?
4. An athlete eats a large meal and goes for a run immediately goes for a run. Explain why he may develop stomach cramps.