

I. Fill in the Blank: Write the correct answer in the blank

- arteries 1. The three main types of blood vessels are _____, veins, and capillaries.
- heart 2. Coronary arteries and veins carry blood from the _____ to all parts of the body.
- lungs 3. Pulmonary arteries and veins carry blood to the _____ and back to the heart.
- oxygen 4. The gas in the blood that passes from the capillaries into the surrounding cells is _____.
- carbon dioxide 5. The gas that passes into the capillaries and is carried away by the blood is _____.
- wastes 6. The body may be poisoned or die if certain _____ in the circulatory system are not removed.
- inherited 7. Some health problems are _____, but others are the result of bad habits.
- exercising 8. Staying healthy includes eating the right kind of foods, _____, and not smoking.

II. Multiple Choice: Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank.

- C 9. A small flap of tissue called a _____ prevents blood from flowing backward.

A. ventricle

B. pacemaker

C. valve

B 10. A group of cells that sends electric currents to the heart and makes sure the heart beats at a steady pace is the ____.

- A. ventricle B. pacemaker C. valve

A 11. The lower chamber on either side of the heart is called the ____.

- A. ventricle B. pacemaker C. atrium

C 12. The top chamber on either side of the heart is called the ____.

- A. ventricle B. pacemaker C. atrium

C 13. The blood vessels that carry blood from the heart to all the parts of the body are the ____.

- A. capillaries B. veins C. arteries

B 14. The blood vessels that carry blood from the body back to the heart are the ____.

- A. capillaries B. veins C. arteries

A 15. The smallest blood vessels connecting the arteries and veins are the ____.

- A. capillaries B. veins C. arteries

C 16. The largest artery in the body is the ____.

- A. vena cava B. arteriole C. aorta

C 17. The largest veins in the body are the ____.

- A. capillaries B. arteries C. venae cavae

C 18. The liquid part of blood that dissolves proteins, sugars, and nutrients is the ____.

- A. platelet B. red blood cell C. plasma

A 19. The part of the blood that carries oxygen to all parts of the body is the ____.

- A. red blood cell B. white blood cell C. plasma

B 20. The part of blood that helps fight disease and infection is the ____.

- A. red blood cell B. white blood cell C. platelet

A 21. The part of blood that has a concave shape and is able to squeeze through capillaries is the ____.

- A. red blood cell B. white blood cell C. platelet

C 22. Small fragments of a blood cell that help form blood clots are the ____.

- A. red blood cells B. white blood cells C. platelets

III. True – False: Write “T” for True or “F” for False.

T 23. The circulatory system consists of the heart, blood vessels, and blood.

T 24. The heart is a hollow organ that has walls made of strong muscle.

F 25. Blood is pumped to the lungs by the left side of the heart.

F 26. The blood flows in two directions.

T 27. The number of time your heart beats in a minute is your heart rate.

T 28. The push of blood through the blood vessels each time your heart beats is your pulse.

T 29. One of the jobs of the blood is to keep the body’s temperature at 37°C (98.6°F).

T 30. The transfer of one person’s blood to another person is called blood transfusion.

F 31. The main blood types are A, B, and C

F 32. All blood types can be successfully mixed with any other type.

IV. Identification: Identify each blank as either (K) kidneys, (L) lungs, or (S) skin

S Some body organs that work with the circulatory system to remove waste products are the _____, lungs, and kidneys.

L Some wastes are removed by the _____ during respiration.

S Some wastes are removed from the body through the _____ by perspiration.

K Most people have two _____ and two lungs.

K The main job of the _____ is to clean the blood by removing wastes and excess water from it.