

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

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

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

A. ventricle

B. pacemaker

C. valve

_____ 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

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

- A. ventricle B. pacemaker C. atrium

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

- A. ventricle B. pacemaker C. atrium

_____ 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

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

- A. capillaries B. veins C. arteries

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

- A. capillaries B. veins C. arteries

_____ 16. The largest artery in the body is the _____.

- A. vena cava B. arteriole C. aorta

_____ 17. The largest veins in the body are the _____.

- A. capillaries B. arteries C. venae cavae

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

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

_____ 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

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

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

_____ 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

_____ 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.

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

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

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

_____ 26. The blood flows in two directions.

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

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

_____ 29. One of the jobs of the blood is to keep the body's temperature at 37°C (98.6°F).

_____ 30. The transfer of one person's blood to another person is called blood transfusion.

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

_____ 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

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

_____ Some wastes are removed by the _____ during respiration.

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

_____ Most people have two _____ and two lungs.

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