

Chapter 1 The Anatomy of the Heart Structure

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1)

The lower chambers of the heart are the

1)

_____ A)
ventricles.

B)

endocardium.

C)

atria.

D)

veins.

2)

There are a total of _____ hollow chamber(s) in the heart.

2)

_____ A)
four

B)

three

C)

one

D)

two

3)

Vessels that carry blood back to the heart, operate under low pressure, and are relatively thin-walled are called

3)

_____ A)
arteries.

B)

arterioles.

C)

veins.

D)

capillaries.

4)

The two upper chambers of the heart are the

4)

A)

myocardium.

B)

ventricles.

C)

atria.

D)

mediastinum.

5)

The upper chambers of the heart are separated by the

5)

A)

interatrial septum.

B)

mediastinum.

C)

atrioventricular groove.

D)

interventricular septum.

6)

Concerning the pericardial sac, the part that is in direct contact with the pleura is termed

6)

A)

visceral pericardium.

B)

posterior pericardium.

C)
parietal pericardium.

D)

anterior pericardium.

7)
The valves that prevent backflow into the ventricles are called

7)

_____ A)
semilunar.

B)

mitral.
C)
atrioventricular.

D)

bicuspid.

8)
The valve that is located between the left atrium and the left ventricle is the

8)

_____ A)
aortic.

B)

pulmonic.

C)

mitral.

D)

tricuspid.

9)
The valve located between the right atrium and the right ventricle is the

9)

_____ A)
bicuspid.

B)

tricuspid.

C)

mitral.

D)

aortic.

10)

The thick middle layer of the heart is called the

10)

_____ A)
myocardium.

B)

pericardium.

C)

endocardium.

D)

epicardium.

11)

Which valves are closed during ventricular diastole?

11)

_____ A)
Mitral and tricuspid valves

B)

Bicuspid and tricuspid valves

C)
Aortic and pulmonic valves

D)

Mitral and aortic valves

12)

Passive filling of the coronary arteries occurs during

12)

_____ A)
atrial diastole.

B)

ventricular diastole.

C)
ventricular systole.

D)

ventricular contraction.

13)
Which arteries carry unoxygenated blood?

13)

A)
Carotid and femoral arteries

B)

Femoral and coronary arteries

C)
Aorta and brachial arteries

D)

Pulmonary and umbilical arteries

14)
The three layers of the arterial walls are called

14)

A)
semilunar.

B)

septums.

C)
tunics.

D)

connective tissue.

15)
There are _____ main coronary arteries in the heart.

15)

A)
four

B)

two

C)

six

D)

five

16)

The area that surrounds the outside of the heart and divides the atria from the ventricles is called

16)

_____ A)
inferior chambers.

B)

interatrial septum.

_____ C)
coronary sulcus.

D)

coronary sinus.

17)

The excess accumulation of fluid in the pericardial sac is called

17)

_____ A)
cardiac seizure.

B)

cardiac tamponade.

_____ C)
cardiac compression.

D)

cardiac stenosis.

18)

The main coronary arteries are located on the surface of the

18)

_____ A)
epicardium.

B)

endocardium.

_____ C)
middle cardium.

D)

exocardium.

19)

The two main coronary arteries arise from the _____ of the aorta.

19)

A)

trunk

B)

inferior end

C)

middle

D)

top

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

20)

The left side of the heart is more muscular than the right side.

20)

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

21)

Oxygenated blood is distributed throughout the heart muscle through a process known as

21)

A)

coronary circulation.

B)

systemic circulation.

C)

central circulation.

D)

pulmonary circulation.

22)

The circumflex artery is a branch of the _____ coronary artery.

22)

A)

left

B)

lower

C)

middle

D)

right

23)

The _____ is a short trunk that serves to receive deoxygenated blood from the veins of the myocardium.

23)

A)

coronary sinus

B)

coronary sulcus

C)

coronary thrombus

D)

coronary groove

1)

A
2)
A
3)
C
4)
C
5)
A
6)
C
7)
A
8)
C
9)
B
10)
A
11)
C
12)
B
13)
D
14)
C
15)
B
16)
C
17)
B
18)
A
19)
A
20)
FALSE
21)
A
22)
A
23)
A