SSSS 2018 Anatomy & Physiology Practice Test
Cardiovascular, Lymphatic, Excretory

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Section 1 - Multiple Choice
Section 2 - Short Answer
Section 3 - Flow of the Heart
Section 4 - Matching
Section 5 - True/False
Section 6 - Labelling

Take your time and pace yourself. Good luck!
Section 1 - Multiple Choice: Each correct answer earns one point.

1. What component is blood mostly consisted of?
   a) Plasma
   b) Erythrocytes
   c) Leukocytes
   d) Platelets

2. Which blood pH is not within the normal range?
   a) 7.37
   b) 7.2
   c) 7.45
   d) 7.35

3. How many known human blood groups systems are there?
   a) 3
   b) 12
   c) 14
   d) 35

4. Which of the following isn’t a function of the cardiovascular system?
   a) Transporting lymph around the body
   b) Regulation of body temperature
   c) Removal of carbon dioxide
   d) Excretion of salts

5. Which of the following isn’t a part of the lymph node?
   a) Trabecula
   b) Apex
   c) Cortex
   d) Capsule
6. Where are particularly large clusters of lymph nodes found?
   a) Thoracic regions
   b) Cervical regions
   c) Inguinal regions
   d) Axillary regions

7. Which one of the following is a hormone that helps regulate blood composition?
   a) Antidiuretic hormone
   b) Cortisol
   c) Estradiol
   d) Corticotropin-releasing hormone

8. Which one of the following is not a component of the excretory system?
   a) Ureters
   b) Urethra
   c) Rectum
   d) Kidneys

9. Which of the following places are lymph nodes not found in?
   a) Brain
   b) Small intestine
   c) Liver
   d) Pancreas

10. Which of the following types of white blood cells are the phagocytes in tissues that are in contact with the external environment?
    a) Neutrophils
    b) Dendritic cells
    c) Basophils
    d) Macrophages
Section 2 - Short Answer: All or nothing, no partial credit unless specified.

1. What are the two variables to cardiac output? (2 pts)
   1.
   2.

2. Write out the equation that calculates cardiac output. Abbreviations are allowed. (2 pts)

3. Name the two major lymphatic organs. (2 pts)
   1.
   2.

4. List the following from largest to smallest: capillaries, arterioles, arteries (2 pts)

5. Name the 3 groups of nodules within the body. (1 pt for each correct group listed, 3 pts in total)
6. State the name and function of 2. (1 pt for name, 1 pt for function)

7. State the name and function of 4. (1 pt for name, 1 pt for function)

8. State the name and function of 6. (1 pt for name, 1 pt for function)

9. State the name and function of 1. (1 pt for name, 1 pt for function)

10. State the name and function of 5. (1 pt for name, 1 pt for function)

Section 3 - Determine the flow of blood through the heart. Each correct blank filled earns ½ point.

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Word Bank: pulmonary artery, right ventricle, right atrium, tissue capillaries, arteries, pulmonary valve, aortic valve, veins, pulmonary capillary bed, tricuspid valve, aorta, pulmonary veins, left atrium, bicuspid valve, left ventricle, arterioles, vena cava, venules, vena cava
Section 4 - Matching Section: Each correct answer earns one point.

Match the description to the disease/disorder. Not all descriptions may be used.

1. Lymphedema __
   a) Cardiac arrest in which the electrocardiogram shows a heart rhythm that should produce a pulse, but does not

2. Torsades de pointes __
   b) A faster than normal heart rate beginning above the heart’s two lower chambers.

3. PEA __
   c) A specific form of polymorphic ventricular tachycardia in patients with a long QT interval, characterized by rapid, irregular QRS

4. Incontinence __
   d) A small, hard deposit that forms in the kidneys and is often painful when passed.

5. UTI __
   e) Cancer of the part of the immune system called the lymphatic system.

6. Hodgkin's lymphoma __
   f) Swelling in an arm or leg caused by a lymphatic system blockage

7. Glomerulonephritis __
   g) Acute inflammation of the kidney, typically caused by an immune response

8. Supraventricular tachycardia __
   h) Lack of voluntary control over urination or defecation

9. Lymphadenopathy __
   i) Lymph nodes that are abnormal in size (e.g., greater than 1 cm) or consistency

10. Premature ventricular contractions __
    j) An infection in any part of the urinary system, the kidneys, bladder, or urethra.

    k) Extra heartbeats that begin in one of your heart’s two lower pumping chambers
Section 5 - True/False: Each correct answer earns one point.

1. Lymph flow is driven mainly by contraction of skeletal muscle in the lymphatic vessels. (T/F) __

2. Mean arterial pressure can be estimated as diastolic pressure times one-third pulse pressure. (T/F) __

3. Angiotensin II and vasopressin cause vasoconstriction. (T/F) __

4. Polyuria is the loss of tremendous amounts of salt and water to urine. (T/F) __

5. There are 4 major immunoglobulin classes (T/F) __

6. Abnormal or unusual heart sounds are called heart murmurs. (T/F) __

7. Type O blood is considered the universal recipient. (T/F) __

8. The aorta is the largest artery of the body. (T/F) __

9. Peyer’s patches are found in the wall of the distal part of the small intestine. (T/F) __

10. SALT (skin-associated lymphatic tissue) is associated with the hypodermis of the skin. (T/F) __

Section 6 - Labelling: Each correct answer earns one point.