MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Movement of blood from the right ventricle to the lungs is called the:
   a. Systemic circulation
   b. Pulmonary circulation

2. The _____ supplies the right atrium and ventricle with blood.
   a. Right coronary artery   c. Left circumflex artery
   b. Left main coronary artery d. Left anterior descending artery

3. The primary chemical mediator of the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system is:
   a. Dopamine c. Acetylcholine
   b. Muscarine d. Norepinephrine

COMPLETION

4. The ____________________ are the heart chambers that receive blood.

5. The ____________________ are the heart chambers that pump blood.

6. The thick, muscular middle layer of the heart wall that contains the atrial and ventricular muscle fibers necessary for contraction is the ________________.

MATCHING

Match each item with the correct statement below.

a. The pressure or resistance against which the ventricles must pump to eject blood
b. Blood flows from the left atrium through the _____ valve into the left ventricle
   c. A negative _____ effect refers to a decrease in heart rate
d. This results when the heart’s demand for oxygen exceeds its supply from the coronary circulation
e. Specialized nerve tissue located in the internal carotid arteries and the aortic arch that detect changes in blood pressure
f. The amount of blood pumped into the aorta each minute by the heart
g. Occlusion of this vessel has been referred to as the “widow maker” because of its association with sudden death
h. A double-walled sac that encloses the heart and helps protect it from trauma and infection
i. Sensors in the internal carotid arteries and aortic arch that detect changes in the concentration of hydrogen ions (pH), oxygen, and carbon dioxide in the blood
j. A term used when referring to the normal state of balanced tension in body tissues
k. The largest vein that drains the heart
l. Blood flows from the right atrium through the _____ valve into the right ventricle
m. A repetitive pumping process that includes all of the events associated with blood flow through the heart
n. Upper portion of the heart
o. Coronary artery that supplies the SA node and AV node in most of the population
p. A positive _____ effect refers to an increase in myocardial contractility

7. Right coronary artery
8. Pericardium
9. Chemoreceptors
10. Inotropic
11. Tricuspid
12. Afterload
13. Base
14. Cardiac cycle
15. Tone
16. Cardiac output
17. Chronotropic
18. Myocardial ischemia
19. Left main coronary artery
20. Mitral (bicuspid)
21. Baroreceptors
22. Coronary sinus

**SHORT ANSWER**

23, 24, 25. List three (3) types of sympathetic (adrenergic) receptor sites.
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 

26. Define "atrial kick."
Stop & Review Chapter 01
ANSWER KEY

1. ANS B
2. ANS A
3. ANS D
4. ANS: The atria are the heart chambers that receive blood
5. ANS: The ventricles are the heart chambers that pump blood.
6. ANS: The thick, muscular middle layer of the heart wall that contains the atrial and ventricular muscle fibers necessary for contraction is the myocardium.

7. ANS: O
8. ANS: H
9. ANS: I
10. ANS: P
11. ANS: L
12. ANS: A
13. ANS: N
14. ANS: M
15. ANS: J
16. ANS: F
17. ANS: C
18. ANS: D
19. ANS: G
20. ANS: B
21. ANS: E
22. ANS: K

23, 24, 25 ANS:
Sympathetic (adrenergic) receptor sites are divided into alpha, beta, and dopaminergic receptors

26. ANS:
At the end of ventricular diastole, both atria simultaneously contract to eject 10% to 30% more blood into the ventricles, just prior to systole in which the ventricles contract.