APPENDIX

DRAWING TEST

**Directions**: Draw a simple line picture of a heart and place the corresponding number of the 20 identified parts, where they would be located on the heart.

1. Superior Vena Cava
2. Aorta
3. Tricuspid Valve
4. Pulmonary Veins
5. Septum
6. Epicardium
7. Aortic Valve
8. Pulmonary valve
9. Inferior Vena Cava
10. Pulmonary Artery
11. Myocardium
12. Endocardium
13. Mitral Valve
14. Right auricle
15. Right ventricle
16. Left auricle
17. Left ventricle
18. Apex
19. Tendons
20. Pericardium

IDENTIFICATION TEST

**Directions**: Circle the answer on the answer sheet you feel best identifies the part of the heart indicated by the numbered arrows.

21. Arrow number one (1) points to the
   A. Septum
   B. Aorta
   C. Pulmonary Artery
   D. Pulmonary Vein
   E. None of These

   22. Arrow number two (2) points to the
       A. Superior Vena Cava
       B. Inferior Vena Cava
       C. Pulmonary Artery
       D. Tricuspid Valve
       E. Aorta
23. Arrow number three (3) points to the
A. Right Ventricle
B. Right Auricle
C. Left Ventricle
D. Left Auricle
E. Heart Muscle

24. Arrow number four (4) points to the
A. Pulmonary Valve
B. Pulmonary Vein
C. Aortic Valve
D. Tricuspid Valve
E. Mitral Valve

25. Arrow number five (5) points to the
A. Aorta
B. Pulmonary Artery
C. Superior Vena Cava
D. Inferior Vena Cava
E. Pulmonary Vein

26. Arrow number six (6) points to the
A. Aortic Valve
B. Pulmonary Valve
C. Mitral Valve
D. Tricuspid Valve
E. Semi-Lunar Valve

27. Arrow number seven (7) points to the
A. Left Ventricle
B. Right Ventricle
C. Right Auricle
D. Left Auricle
E. Vascular Space

28. Arrow number eight (8) points to the
A. Myocardium
B. Ectoderm
C. Pericardium
D. Endocardium
E. Epicardium

29. Arrow number nine (9) points to the
A. Endocardium
B. Myocardium
C. Pericardium
D. Ectoderm
E. Septum

30. Arrow number ten (10) points to the
A. Endocardium
B. Pericardium
C. Septum
D. Myocardium
E. Aortic Base

31. Arrow number eleven (11) points to the
A. Epicardium
B. Pericardium
C. Endocardium
D. Myocardium
E. None of These

32. Arrow number twelve (12) points to the
A. Pericardium
B. Myocardium
C. Endocardium
D. Endoderm
E. Apex

33. Arrow number thirteen (13) points to the
A. Pericardium
B. Endocardium
C. Ectocardium
D. Endoderm
E. Myocardium

34. Arrow number fourteen (14) points to the
A. Right Ventricle
B. Left Ventricle
C. Left Auricle
D. Right Auricle
E. Apex

35. Arrow number fifteen (15) points to the
A. Pulmonary Veins
B. Tendons
C. Aortas
D. Pericardium
E. None of These

36. Arrow number sixteen (16) points to the
A. Venic Valve
B. Pulmonary Valve
C. Tricuspid Valve
D. Mitral Valve
E. Aortic Valve
37. Arrow number seventeen (17) points to the
A. Superior Vena Cava
B. Tricuspid Valve
C. Aortic Valve
D. Pulmonary Valve
E. Mitral Valve

38. Arrow number eighteen (18) points to the
A. Right Auricle
B. Right Ventricle
C. Left Auricle
D. Left Ventricle
E. Semi-lunar Chamber

39. Arrow number nineteen (19) points to the
A. Inferior Vena Cava
B. Superior Vena Cava
C. Aorta
D. Pulmonary Veins
E. Pulmonary Arteries

40. Arrow number twenty (20) points to the
A. Inferior Vena Cava
B. Aorta
C. Pulmonary Artery
D. Septum
E. Superior Vena Cava

TERMINOLOGY TEST

Directions: Circle the answer on the answer sheet you feel best completes the sentence.

41. _____ is(are) the thickest walled chamber(s)
of the heart.
A. Auricles
B. Myocardium
C. Ventricle
D. Pericardium
E. Endocardium

42. The contraction of the heart occurs during the
_____ phase.
A. Systolic
B. Sympathetic
C. Diastolic
D. Parasympathetic
E. Sympatric

43. Lowest blood pressure in the arteries occurs
during the _____ phase.
A. Sympatric
B. Sympathetic
C. Diastolic
D. Systolic
E. Parasympathetic

44. Blood from the right ventricle goes to the
lungs through the _____.
A. Tricuspid Valve
B. Aortic Artery
C. Pulmonary Artery
D. Pulmonary Veins
E. Superior Vena Cava

45. The _____ is(are) the strongest section(s) of
the heart.
A. Left Ventricle
B. Aorta
C. Septum
D. Right Ventricle
E. Tendons

46. When blood returns to the heart from the
lungs, it enters the _____.
A. Left Auricle
B. Pulmonary Valve
C. Left Ventricle
D. Right Ventricle
E. Pulmonary Artery

47. Vessels that allow the blood to flow from the
heart are called the _____.
A. Veins
B. Arteries
C. Apex
D. Tendons
E. Valves

48. Blood passes from the left ventricle out the
aortic valve to the _____.
A. Lungs
B. Body
C. Aorta
D. Pulmonary Artery
E. Left Auricle
49. The chamber of the heart which pumps oxygenated blood to all parts of the body is the _____.
   A. Right Auricle
   B. Left Auricle
   C. Aorta
   D. Left Ventricle
   E. Right Ventricle

50. The _____ is another name for the part of the heart called the heart muscle.
   A. Apex
   B. Epicardium
   C. Endocardium
   D. Myocardium
   E. Septum

51. _____ is(are) the part(s) of the heart which controls its contraction and relaxation.
   A. Myocardium
   B. Endocardium
   C. Ventricles
   D. Auricles
   E. Septum

52. The _____ is the name given to the inside lining of the heart wall.
   A. Epicardium
   B. Endocardium
   C. Pericardium
   D. Myocardium
   E. Septum

53. Blood from the body enters the heart through the _____.
   A. Aortic Artery
   B. Pulmonary Veins
   C. Pulmonary Artery
   D. Superior and Inferior Vena Cava
   E. Superior Vena Cava Only

54. The membrane which borders on the inside lining of the pericardium and is connected to the heart muscle is called the _____.
   A. Ectocardium
   B. Epicardium
   C. Endocardium
   D. Myocardium
   E. Septum

55. The _____ allow(s) blood to travel in one direction only.
   A. Septum
   B. Valves
   C. Arteries
   D. Veins
   E. Tendons

56. The _____ is the common opening between the right auricle and the right ventricle.
   A. Mitral Valve
   B. Tricuspid Valve
   C. Septic Valve
   D. Pulmonary Valve
   E. Aortic Valve

57. The _____ is the triangular flapped valve between the left auricle and the left ventricle.
   A. Aortic Valve
   B. Pulmonary Valve
   C. Septic Valve
   D. Tricuspid Valve
   E. Mitral Valve

58. The semi-lunar valves are located at the entrance to the _____.
   A. Pulmonary Veins
   B. Superior and Inferior Vena Cava
   C. Pulmonary and Aortic Arteries
   D. Mitral and Tricuspid Valves
   E. Ventricles

59. The outside covering of the heart is called the _____.
   A. Endocardium
   B. Epicardium
   C. Pericardium
   D. Myocardium
   E. None of These

60. Immediately before entering the aorta, blood must pass through the _____.
   A. Left Ventricle
   B. Mitral Valve
   C. Lungs
   D. Superior Vena Cava
   E. Aortic Valve
COMPREHENSION TEST

Directions: Circle the answer on the answer sheet you feel best answers the question.

61. Which valve is most like the tricuspid in function?
A. Pulmonary
B. Aortic
C. Mitral
D. Superior Vena Cava

62. When blood is being forced out the right ventricle, in which position is the tricuspid valve?
A. Beginning to open
B. Beginning to close
C. Open
D. Closed

63. When the blood is being forced out the aorta, it is also being forced out of the.
A. Pulmonary Veins
B. Pulmonary Arteries
C. Superior Vena Cava
D. Cardiac Artery

64. The contraction impulse in the heart starts in
A. The Right Auricle
B. Both ventricles simultaneously
C. Both Auricles Simultaneously
D. The Arteries

65. In the diastolic phase the ventricles are
A. Contracting, full of blood
B. Contracting, partially full of blood
C. Relaxing, full of blood
D. Relaxing, partially full of blood

66. During the first contraction of the systolic phase, in what position will the mitral valve be?
A. Begging to open
B. Open
C. Beginning to close
D. Closed

67. During the second contraction of the systolic phase, blood is being forced away from the heart through the
A. Pulmonary and Aortic Arteries
B. Superior and Inferior Vena Cavas
C. Tricuspid and Mitral Valves
D. Pulmonary Veins

68. When blood is entering through the vena cavas, it is also entering through the
A. Mitral Valve
B. Pulmonary Veins
C. Pulmonary Artery
D. Aorta

69. When the heart contracts, the
A. Auricles & Ventricles contract simultaneously
B. Ventricles contract first, then the auricles
C. Right side contracts first, then the left side
D. Auricles contract first, then the ventricles

70. While blood from the body is entering the superior vena cava, blood from the body is also entering through the
A. Pulmonary Veins
B. Aorta
C. Inferior Vena Cava
D. Pulmonary Artery

71. When the blood leaves the heart through the pulmonary artery, it is also simultaneously leaving the heart through the
A. Tricuspid Valve
B. Pulmonary veins
C. Aorta
D. Pulmonary Valve

72. When the pressure in the right ventricle is superior to that in the pulmonary artery, in what position is the tricuspid valve?
A. Closed
B. Open
C. Beginning to Close
D. Confined by pressure from the right auricle

73. When the ventricles contract, blood is forced out the
A. Superior and Inferior Vena Cavas
B. Pulmonary veins
C. Tricuspid and Mitral Valves
D. Pulmonary and Aortic Valves

74. Blood leaving the heart through the aorta had left the heart previously through the
A. Vena cavas
B. Pulmonary veins
C. Pulmonary artery
D. Tricuspid and Mitral Valves
75. When the blood in the aorta is exerting a superior pressure on the aortic valve, what is the position of the mitral valve?
A. Closed
B. Open
C. Beginning to open
D. Confined by pressure from the right ventricle

76. When the tricuspid and mitral valves are forced shut, in what position is the pulmonary valve?
A. Closed
B. Beginning to open
C. Open
D. Beginning to close

77. During the second contraction of the systolic phase, in what position is the aortic valve?
A. Fully open
B. Partially open
C. Partially closed
D. Fully closed

78. Blood is being forced out the auricles simultaneously as blood is
A. Entering only the vena cavas
B. Being forced out the pulmonary and aortic valves
C. Passing through the tricuspid & mitral valves
D. Being forced out through the pulmonary artery

79. If the aortic valve is completely open, the
A. Second contraction of the systolic phase is occurring
B. Diastolic phase is occurring
C. Tricuspid & mitral valves are completely open
D. Blood is rushing into the right & left ventricles

80. When the heart relaxes, the
A. Auricles relax first, then the ventricles
B. Right side relaxes first, then the left side
C. Left side relaxes first, then the right side
D. Ventricles relax first, then the auricle