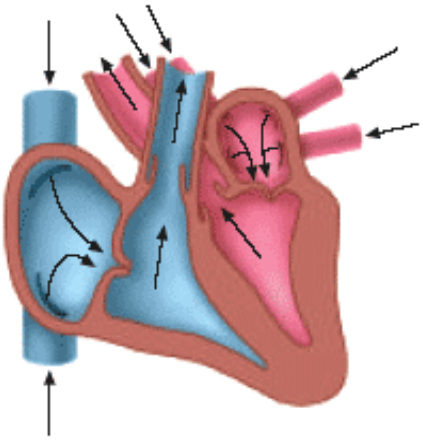
1	**A closed circulatory system means that the blood is confined to**
A	The body cavity
B	The vessels
C	Internal organs
D	The sinuses

2	**What sort of blood vessel is the aorta?**
A	Capillary
B	Artery
C	Gill
D	Vein

3	 **The illustration portrays ventricular systole. What are the ventricles doing?**
A	Breathing
B	Relaxing
C	Filling
D	Contracting

4	**How does heart muscle differ from skeletal muscle?**
A	It has softer tissue
B	It contracts involuntarily
C	It holds more blood
D	It is lighter in weight

5	**Which line in the table below shows correctly the type of blood in each vessel?**

	Coronary artery	Pulmonary artery	Vena cava	Pulmonary vein
1	Oxygenated	Oxygenated	Deoxygenated	Deoxygenated
2	Oxygenated	Deoxygenated	Oxygenated	Deoxygenated
3	Deoxygenated	Oxygenated	Deoxygenated	Deoxygenated
4	Oxygenated	Deoxygenated	Deoxygenated	Oxygenated

A	1
B	2
C	3
D	4

6	**Which line in the table below shows correctly the description for the blood vessels?**

	Artery	**Capillary**	**Vein**
1	Large Lumen	Thin layer of muscle	Valves
2	Thin layer of muscle	Valves	Large Lumen
3	Thick layer of muscle	Wall one cell thick	Valves
4	Valves	Wall one cell thick	Valves

A	1
B	2
C	3
D	4

7	**Which of the following statements is NOT correct?**
A	When the ventricles contract the semi-lunar valves are opened
B	When the atria contract the atrio-ventricular valves are opened
C	When the atria contract the semi-lunar valves are closed
D	When the ventricles contract the atrio-ventricular valves are opened

8	**Myogenic means**
A	The heart is able to change the rate at which it beats
B	The heart rate is regulated at all times by the brain
C	The heart muscle is able to contract of its own accord
D	Heart muscle is unaffected by nerve impulses

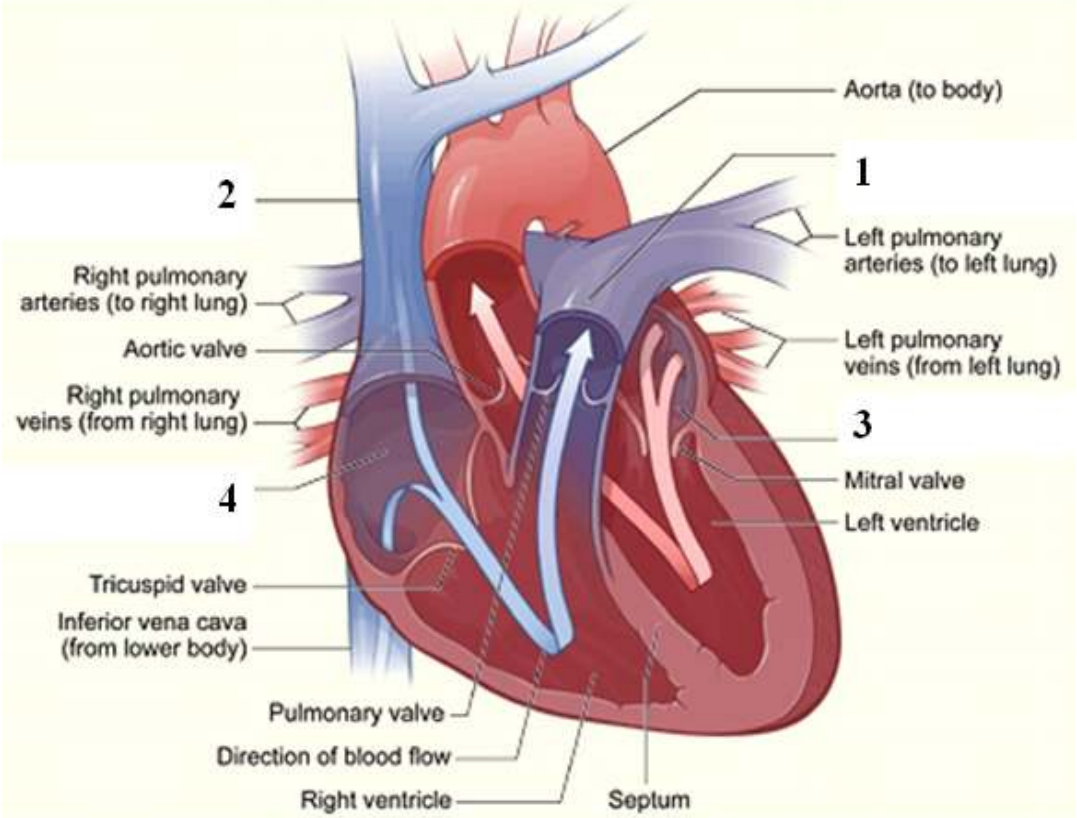
9	**The pacemaker is**
A	The region of the heart that regulates the rate of the heart beat
B	The region of the brain that regulates the rate of the heart beat
C	The region of the brain that regulates the rate of breathing
D	The nerves that affect the heart rate

10	**What is the meaning of “single circulatory system”?**
A	Blood passes through the entire system only once per breath
B	Blood passes in one direction
C	Blood flows through the heart only once for each complete circuit of the body
D	Blood passes through the entire system once per 2 breaths

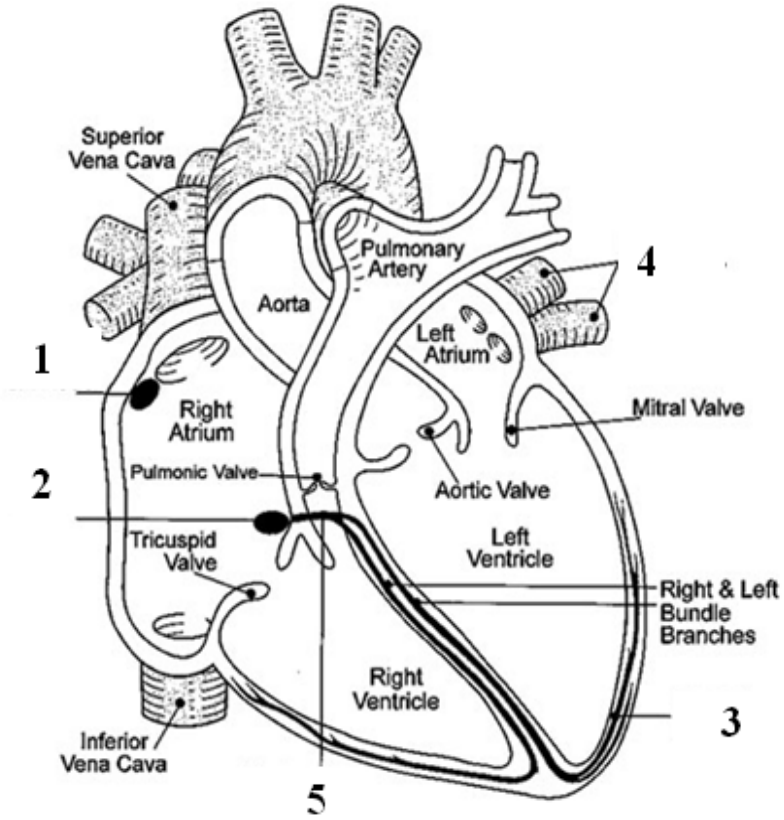
11	**What is the meaning of “double circulatory system”?**
A	Blood passes through the entire system twice per breath
B	Blood passes in two directions
C	Each complete circuit of the body flows through the heart twice
D	Blood passes through the entire system once per 2 breaths

12	**What is the meaning of “open circulatory system”?**
A	Bleeding
B	Blood is not confined to vessels
C	Blood is allowed to leak out of vessels
D	Circulation of white blood cells only

13	**What is the meaning of “closed circulatory system”?**
A	Blood is confined to vessels
B	Clotting
C	Circulation of white blood cells only
D	Circulation of platelets only

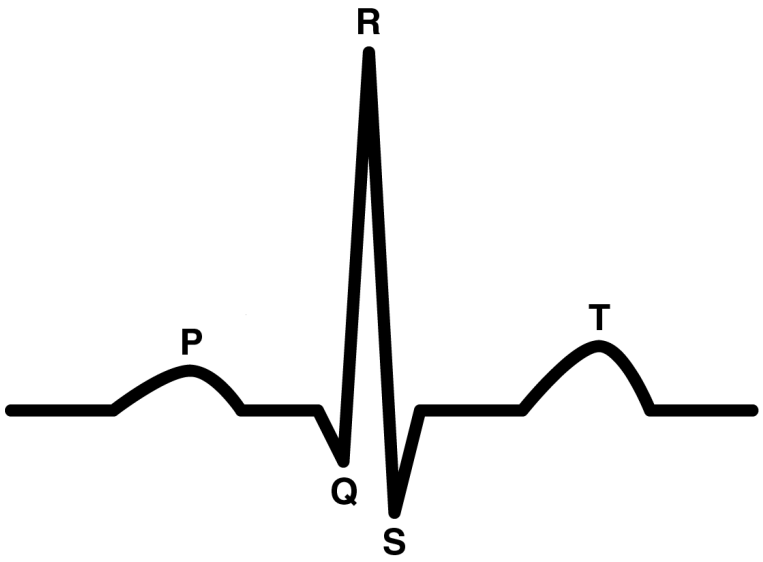


14	**The image above shows the structure of the heart, identify the structure numbered 1**
A	Valves
B	Aorta
C	Pulmonary artery
D	Pulmonary vein
15	**Identify the structure numbered 2**
A	Left atrium
B	Superior Vena Cava
C	Aorta
D	Pulmonary vein
16	**Identify the structure numbered 3**
A	Left atrium
B	Right atrium
C	Valves
D	Fibres
17	**Identify the structure numbered 4**
A	Left atrium
B	Right atrium
C	Valves
D	Fibres



18	**The image above shows the structure of the heart, identify the structure numbered 1**
A	SA node
B	Right atrium wall
C	Vena cava
D	AV node
19	**Identify the structure numbered 2**
A	SA node
B	Semilunar valves
C	Atrioventricular valves
D	AV node
20	**Identify the structure numbered 3**
A	His bundle
B	Purkinje bundle
C	Septum
D	Purkinje fibres
21	**Identify the structure numbered 4**
A	Left pulmonary veins
B	Pulmonary artery
C	Aorta
D	Vena cava
22	**Identify the structure numbered 5**

A	Inferior vena cava
B	Septum
C	His bundle
D	His fibres



23	**The image above shows an typical ECG, identify P**
A	Ventricular repolarisation
B	Atrial depolarisation
C	Ventricular depolarisation
D	None of the above
24	**Identify QRS**
A	Atrial depolarisation
B	Repolarisation peak
C	Ventricular depolarisation
D	Ventricular repolarisation
25	**Identify T**
A	Atrial depolarisation
B	Repolarisation peak
C	Ventricular depolarisation
D	Ventricular repolarisation

26	**Which of the following statements is NOT true about lymph?**
A	Lymph contains a larger number of red blood cells than tissue fluid
B	Lymph is a pale yellow colour
C	Lymph contains more fatty substances than tissue fluid
D	Lymph contains more white blood cells than tissue fluid

27	**How is tissue fluid formed from plasma?**

A	Thickening of fluid from blood plasma
B	Through differentiation
C	Through action of hormones
D	Ultra-filtration of fluid from blood plasma

28	**How many oxygen molecules can bind to one molecule of haemoglobin?**
A	4
B	8
C	2
D	12