1. Pulmonary arteries carry **oxygenated / deoxygenated** blood to the lungs

2. The blood vessel involved in the taking of blood pressure is the ________________ artery.

3. Normal blood pressure would read ______/______.

4. What three organs are fed by the celiac trunk?  
   a)  
   b)  
   c)  

5. The coronary arteries carry blood to the ______________________.

6. What is the functional unit of the circulatory system and the site of nutrient & gas exchange?

7. The outer layer of a blood vessel is the tunica ________________.

8. What are three structural differences between arteries and veins?  
   a)  
   b)  
   c)  

9. Venules would be found between ________________ and ________________.

10. Blood from systemic circulation is returned to the right atrium by what two veins?  
    a)  
    b)  

11. Smooth muscle fibers in arteries & veins are found in the **tunica** ________________.

12. The only blood vessels whose walls permit exchange between the blood & surrounding interstitial fluids are the ________________

13. The three arteries that originate along the aortic arch & deliver blood to the head, neck, shoulders, & arms are the  
    a)  
    b)  
    c)  

14. The large blood vessel that collects most of the venous blood from organs below the diaphragm is the ________________

15. The TWO arteries that are formed from the bifurcation of the brachiocephalic artery are  
    a)  
    b)  

16. The link between the subclavian & brachial artery is ________________ artery.
17. The THREE arterial branches off the celiac trunk are
   a) 
   b) 
   c) 

18. A normal pulse would be about ________ bpm.

19. Name the two arteries that are formed at the distal termination of the abdominal aorta.
   a) 
   b) 

20. Hardening of the arteries due to age, smoking, &/or drinking is called __________________________

21. The jugular & subclavian veins join to form the __________________________ vein.

22. Failure of venous valves that results in enlarged, swollen veins are called __________________________.

23. Arteries carry blood towards / away from the heart.

24. Capillaries are composed of __________________________ __________________________ epithelium.

Matching

   a) Arteries      d) Veins   f) Vasodilation
   b) Arterioles   e) Venules  g) Vasoconstriction
   c) Capillaries

25. ______ Squeezing down of the tunica media for arteries to control blood distribution.

26. ______ Vessels with large lumens and thins walls that often appear collapsed.

27. ______ Lumen is the size of red blood cells.

28. ______ Vessels formed when capillaries unite.

29. ______ Control blood flow into individual capillary beds.

Matching

   a) blood pressure      d) systolic
   b) cardiac output      e) pulse
   c) diastolic

30. ______ blood pressure during heart relaxation

31. ______ expansion and recoil of an artery during heart activity

32. ______ the first number recorded when taking blood pressure

33. ______ total volume of blood that is pushed out of the heart in a minute
Matching – tunics of blood vessels
a) Tunica Intima  b) Tunica Media  c) Tunica Externa

34. _____ Called the Adventitia in some cases
35. _____ only tunic of capillaries
36. _____ bulk middle layer containing smooth muscle
37. _____ supporting, protective coat
38. _____ a single layer of epithelium tissue that is extremely smooth

Blood Vessel Diagrams
1) Label the three blood vessels in the diagram below. Use the terms: Artery, Capillary & Vein.
2) Color the layers of the blood vessels using the colors below:
   Tunica externa – Blue
   Tunica media - Yellow
   Tunica intima - Red

39. __________________  40. __________________  41. __________________
Matching – Arteries (Some may be used more than once)

- a) Anterior tibial
- b) Aorta
- c) Axillary
- d) Brachial
- e) Brachiocephalic
- f) Celiac
- g) Left Common carotid
- h) Right common carotid
- i) Coronary
- j) Femoral
- k) Gastric
- l) Hepatic
- m) Iliac
- n) Inferior mesenteric
- o) Popliteal
- p) Posterior tibial
- q) Pulmonary
- r) Radial
- s) Renal
- t) Right subclavian
- u) Left subclavian
- v) Splenic
- w) Superior mesenteric
- x) Ulnar

42. ____, ____, ____ Three arteries that branch off the aortic arch
43. ____, ____, ____ Three arteries that branch off the celiac.
44. ____, ____, ____ Two arteries that split off the brachiocephalic.
45. ____ Artery(s) that split at the bottom of the abdominal aorta
46. ____ Artery used in taking wrist pulse.
47. ____ First artery to branch off the abdominal aorta.
48. ____ Artery that supplies blood to the upper intestines
49. ____ Artery between the subclavian and brachial.
50. ____ Only artery that carries deoxygenated blood.
51. ____ artery that supplies blood to the stomach
52. ____ Artery that supplies blood to the heart muscle.
53. ____ Artery that supplies blood to the kidneys.
54. ____ Artery that runs behind the knee
55. ____ Large artery that runs through the thigh region
56. ____ Artery that runs through the calf region

Matching – Veins

- a) Brachiocephalic
- b) Hepatic portal
- c) Inferior Vena Cava
- d) Jugular
- e) Pulmonary
- f) Superior Vena Cava

57. ____ Vein that carries nutrient rich blood from the digestive organs to the liver for processing
58. ____ Drains blood from the head down the neck
59. ____ Largest vein of the body
60. ____ Two versions join to form the superior vena cava
61. ____ Returns oxygenated blood to the heart from the lungs
Label the Arteries