

Biology 067 The Cardiovascular System Practice Test #4a - From Text

The Blood

Red blood cells are called:

- thrombocytes
- leukocytes
- erythrocytes
- capillaries

The percentage of formed elements in blood is:

- 37%
- 45%
- 55%
- 92%

The liquid component of blood is called:

- platelets
- plasma
- nutrients
- neutrophils

Which of the following is not a plasma protein?

- globulin
- urea
- albumin
- fibrinogen

Hemoglobin is a

- formed element
- respiratory pigment
- type of white blood cell
- thrombocyte

Homeostasis is

- a disease resulting from insufficient red blood cells
- the rupturing of red blood cells
- the equilibrium of the internal environment
- red bone marrow

Hemolysis is:

- another name for anemia
- the speeding up of maturation of red blood cells
- stem cell production
- rupturing of red blood cells

Erythropoietin is produced by the:

- kidneys
- red bone marrow
- platelets
- white blood cells

Name the 2 main types of white blood cells:

Which is not a nutrient found in the plasma?

- lipids
- hemoglobin
- glucose
- amino acids

Plasma contains both _____ and _____ molecules.

What is the function of the red blood cells? _____

What is the function of the white blood cells? _____

Both red and white blood cells are found in the _____

What is the function of the platelets? _____

Where are the platelets located? _____

What does hemoglobin carry? _____

A _____ is capable of dividing and producing new cells that differentiate into specific types of cells.

How are red and white blood cells different?

Proteins that help regulate the production of white blood cells are called _____.

_____ blood cells can be found in the tissue fluid and lymph.

White blood cells are classified into 2 types: _____ and _____.

Which of the following are not a granular leukocyte?

- monocytes
- neutrophils
- eosinophils
- basophils

Platelets are produced at a rate of:

- 150,000-300,000 per hour
- 350,000-500,000 per hour
- 200 billion per day
- 150 billion per day

Which of the following are proteins manufactured and deposited in the blood by the liver and are essential to clotting?

- basophils and eosinophils
- CSFs and NKGs
- megakaryocytes and phagocytes
- fibrinogen and prothrombin

A disorder that involves a deficiency in clotting is called:

- hemophilia
- hemolysis
- leukemia
- hepatitis

Describe what happens when a break occurs in a blood vessel: