

Module 11

A & P

Assignment #1

Read pages 317 – 332.

Write the answers on your own paper, not on this sheet.

1. Define the following terms:
 - a. Viscosity
 - b. Plasma
 - c. Formed elements
 - d. Erythrocytes
 - e. Leukocytes
 - f. Platelets
 - g. Diapedesis
 - h. Chemotaxis
 - i. Hemopoiesis
 - j. Hemostasis
 - k. Coagulation factors
 - l. Anticoagulants

2. What are the four functions of blood?
3. Comparing the densities of blood and water, which is more dense?
4. What is the normal pH range of blood?
5. Is blood acidic or basic?
6. On average, what is the typical volume of blood in an adult?
7. What percentage of blood is plasma?
8. Math! Since plasma is 91% water, what percentage of your blood is water?
9. Besides water, what does blood plasma contain?
10. What are the three types of proteins found in plasma and what does each protein do?
11. Why do erythrocytes contain hemoglobin? (What is its purpose?)
12. How long do red blood cells last?
13. What is anemia? List three causes of anemia.
14. List the function of each type of leukocyte.
15. Where in the body are blood cells made? What type of cells are they made from?
16. List the three stages of hemostasis in order and briefly describe what happens in each stage.
17. What is the difference between a thrombus and an embolus?
18. A blood sample is taken from a patient. It contains blood coagulation factors. Does that mean the person's blood is clotting?
19. Honors: A patient was given gamma globulin because of her exposure to hepatitis. What is gamma globulin? What is its function?

20. Define the following terms:

- a. Antigen
- b. Arteries
- c. Capillaries
- d. Veins
- e. Pulmonary circulation
- f. Systemic circulation
- g. Systolic phase
- h. Diastolic phase
- i. Cardiac cycle
- j. Arterioles
- k. Venules

21. Which type of blood is the universal donor?

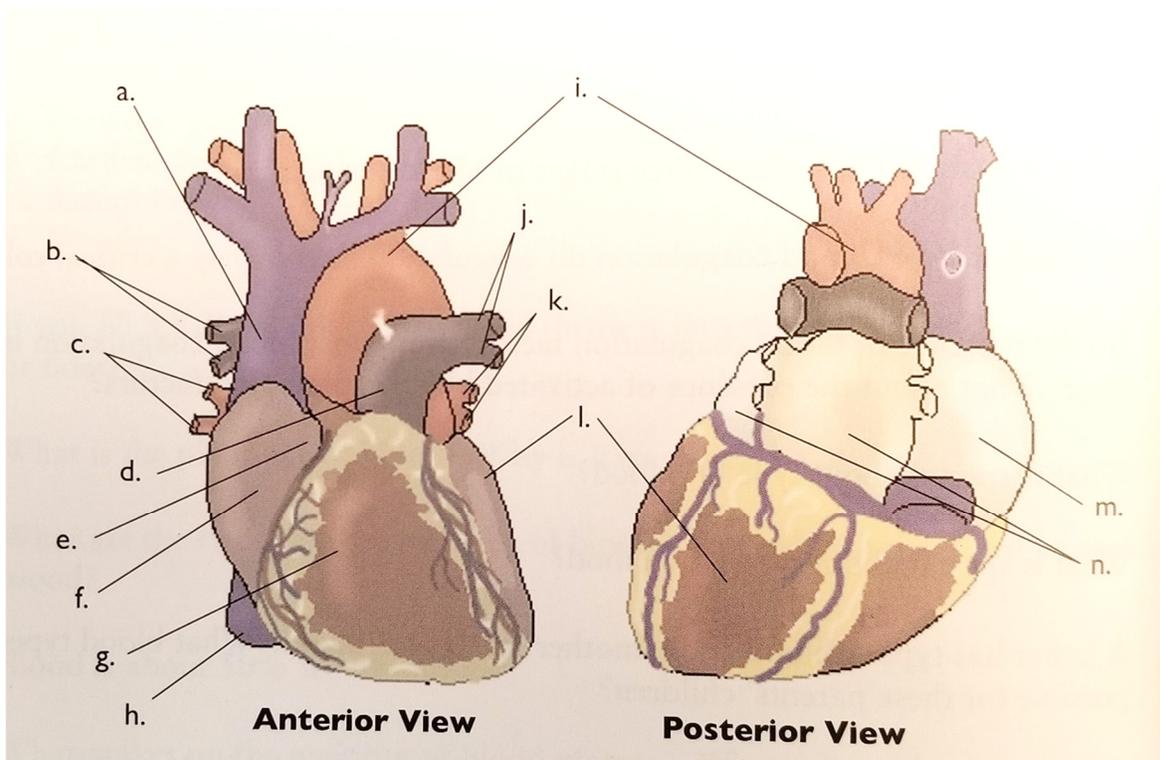
22. Which type of blood is the universal recipient?

23. An erythrocyte has type B antigens. What kind of antibodies would be found in the blood?

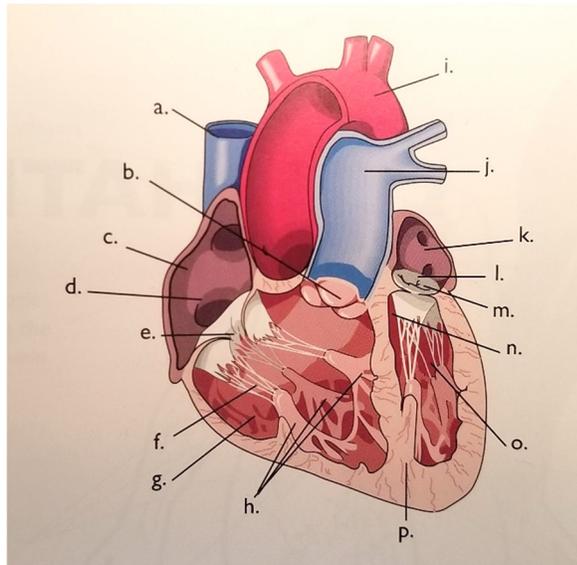
24. A father has type A blood and a mother has type AB blood. What types of blood are possible for their children?

25. A father and mother are both Rh positive. Their biological child is Rh negative. How is this possible?

26. Label the structures of the heart:



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28. Where is the sinoatrial node and what does it do?

29. Where is the atrioventricular node and what does it do?

30. Which pressure is always higher: systolic or diastolic?

31. Is blood pressure higher in arteries or veins?

32. Honors: What is an aortic aneurysm? What are its symptoms and causes?