

9.2. HEART

01. 0610_w16_qp_23 Q: 18

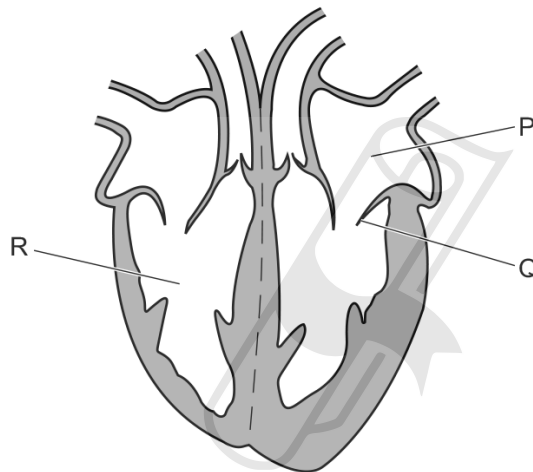
What is a double circulation?

- A Blood circulates through arteries and veins.
 - B Blood circulates through two hearts.
 - C Blood flows through the heart twice for each circulation.
 - D Blood flows twice around the body before going to the lungs.
-

9.2 Heart

02. 0610_m22_qp_22 Q: 17

The diagram shows a section through the heart.



What is the function of the structure labelled Q?

- A It controls the amount of blood leaving the heart.
 - B It increases the pressure in part R.
 - C It prevents backflow of blood into part P.
 - D It prevents blood flowing into the vena cava.
-

03. 0610_s21_qp_22 Q: 19

How does blood enter the heart?

- A through arteries into the atria
 - B through arteries into the ventricles
 - C through veins into the atria
 - D through veins into the ventricles
-

04. 0610_s21_qp_23 Q: 20

What is an angioplasty?

- A** a recording of the heart's electrical activity to check for abnormalities
 - B** an operation to insert a new vessel that diverts blood around a narrowed section
 - C** the insertion of a tube into a blood vessel to allow blood to flow more freely
 - D** the widening of a blood vessel by means of a balloon-like device
-

05. 0610_w21_qp_21 Q: 19

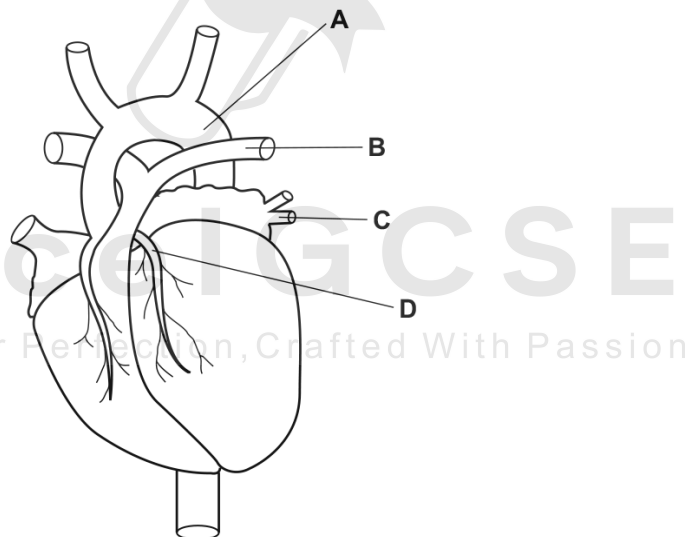
What is the function of the septum in the heart?

- A** to contract in order to pump blood to the body
 - B** to prevent back flow of blood when the ventricles contract
 - C** to prevent oxygenated and deoxygenated blood mixing
 - D** to provide the heart muscle itself with oxygenated blood
-

06. 0610_w21_qp_23 Q: 19

The diagram shows the external structure of the human heart.

Which label identifies a coronary artery?



07. 0610_w20_qp_22 Q: 17

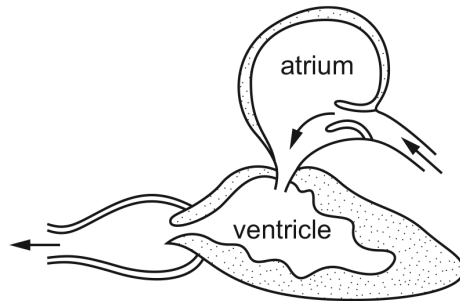
What ensures that blood flows in one direction in the human circulatory system?

- A** diffusion of carbon dioxide
 - B** diffusion of oxygen
 - C** thick walled arteries
 - D** valves
-

9.2. HEART

08.0610_m19_qp_22 Q:18

The diagram shows a section through a fish heart and the direction of blood flow.

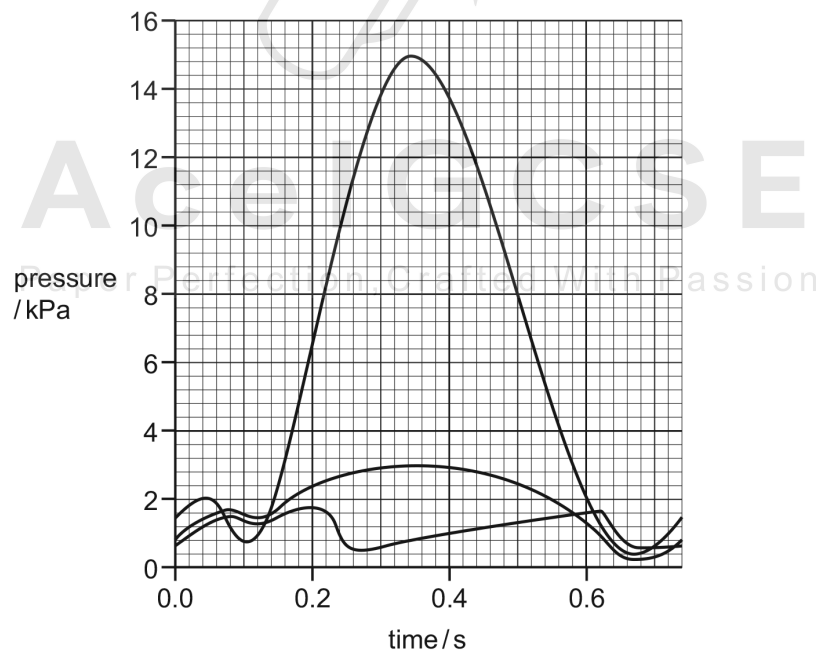


After leaving the heart, where will the blood flow to next?

- A eyes
- B fins
- C gills
- D tail muscle

09.0610_m19_qp_22 Q:19

The graph shows pressure changes that take place in the right atrium, right ventricle and left ventricle of a human heart when the muscle walls contract and relax.



What is the pressure in the right ventricle when the left ventricle is at its maximum pressure?

- A 0.4 kPa
- B 2.0 kPa
- C 3.0 kPa
- D 15.0 kPa

10. 0610_w19_qp_22 Q: 17

Which factor increases the risk of developing coronary heart disease?

- A low fat diet
- B regular exercise
- C relaxation
- D smoking

11. 0610_w18_qp_21 Q: 18

What happens to the heart valves when the ventricles contract?

	atrioventricular valves	semilunar valves
A	valves close	valves close
B	valves close	valves open
C	valves open	valves close
D	valves open	valves open

12. 0610_s17_qp_22 Q: 19

Which chamber of the heart has the most muscular wall?

- A left atrium
- B left ventricle
- C right atrium
- D right ventricle

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13. 0610_w17_qp_22 Q: 17

What happens as the blood flows from the atria into the ventricles of the heart?

	atrioventricular valves	muscle wall of the atria	muscle wall of the ventricles	semi-lunar valves
A	close	relax	contract	open
B	close	relax	relax	open
C	open	contract	contract	close
D	open	contract	relax	close

9.2. HEART

14. 0610_m16_qp_22 Q: 19

Which row shows the chambers of the heart, from those with the thickest walls to those with the thinnest walls?

	thickest	→	thinnest
A	atria	left ventricle	right ventricle
B	atria	right ventricle	left ventricle
C	left ventricle	right ventricle	atria
D	right ventricle	left ventricle	atria

15. 0610_m16_qp_22 Q: 20

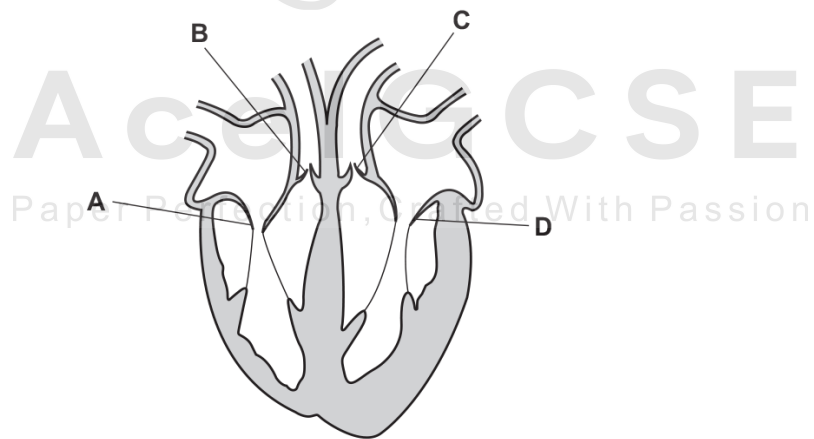
Why is aspirin sometimes used as a drug to reduce the risk of coronary heart disease?

- A** It reduces blood pressure.
- B** It reduces pain.
- C** It reduces the tendency for blood to clot.
- D** It relaxes artery walls.

16. 0610_s16_qp_21 Q: 18

The diagram shows a section through the human heart.

Which is the right atrioventricular valve?



17. 0610_s16_qp_23 Q: 18

What is a method of reducing the risk of coronary heart disease?

- A angioplasty
- B 'by-pass' surgery
- C controlled exercise
- D inserting a stent

18. 0610_w16_qp_21 Q: 19

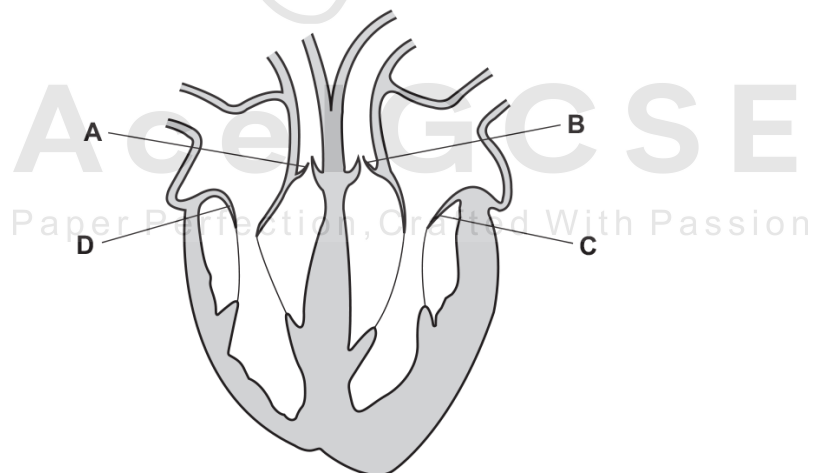
What happens when the left ventricle contracts?

	atrioventricular valves	semilunar valves
A	closed	closed
B	closed	open
C	open	closed
D	open	open

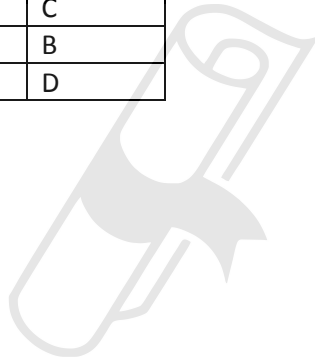
19. 0610_w16_qp_22 Q: 18

The diagram shows a section through the heart.

Which is an atrioventricular valve in the right side of the heart?



SN	Paper	Q. No.	Answer
01	0610_w16_qp_23	18	C
02	0610_m22_qp_22	17	C
03	0610_s21_qp_22	19	C
04	0610_s21_qp_23	20	D
05	0610_w21_qp_21	19	C
06	0610_w21_qp_23	19	D
07	0610_w20_qp_22	17	D
08	0610_m19_qp_22	18	C
09	0610_m19_qp_22	19	C
10	0610_w19_qp_22	17	D
11	0610_w18_qp_21	18	B
12	0610_s17_qp_22	19	B
13	0610_w17_qp_22	17	D
14	0610_m16_qp_22	19	C
15	0610_m16_qp_22	20	C
16	0610_s16_qp_21	18	A
17	0610_s16_qp_23	18	C
18	0610_w16_qp_21	19	B
19	0610_w16_qp_22	18	D



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