BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

BODY FLUID AND CIRCULATION

Check Point 25 1

1. Blood is a

A. muscular tissue

B. connective tissue

C. skeletal tissue

D. epithelial tissue

Answer: B

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2. Blood is a specialised connective tissue consisting

A. fluid matrix

B. plasma

C. formed elements

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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3. The formed elements are

A. proteins, leucocytes and mineral ions

B. erythrocytes, leucocytes and thrombocyte

C. erthrocytes and thrombocytes

D. None of above

Answer: B

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4. Depending on the nature of antigens present on the membrane of RBCs. The types of blood grouping are

A. ABO

B. Rh

C. ABO and Rh

D. AB and Rh

Answer: C

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5. Universal donor blood group is

A. A

B. AB

C. O

D. B

Answer: C

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6. In no antigen is present on the RBC membrane, the blood group of an individual is

A. A

B. AB

C. O

D. B

Answer: C

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7. Rh incompatibility occurs when

A. mother-Rh^+, father-Rh^-

B. mother-Rh^-, father$-Rh^-$

C. mother -Rh^+,father-Rh^+

D. mother-Rh^-,father $-Rh^+$

Answer: D

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8. Haemolytic disease of the newborn occurs due to passage of . . . . In foetus through mother's blood

A. anti Rh antibodies

B. Rh antigens

C. ABO antibodies

D. None of these

Answer: A

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9. Factor it, a glycoprotein synthesised in liver by vitamin-K is

A. fibrin

B. accelerin

C. thrombin

D. prothrombin

Answer: D

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10. Haemophilia-A is caused by the absence of which clothing factors?

A. Factor VIII

B. Platelet

C. Both a and b

D. Serum prothrombin accelerator

Answer: C

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11. Identify the mineral required for the conversion of prothrombin into thrombin

A. Mn^{2+}

B. Ca^{2+}

C. k

D. Na^{2+}

Answer: B

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12. A clothing factor required for the formation of prothrombin activator complex, whose deficiency leads delayed blood cloting is

A. Hageman factor

B. Stuart-prower factor

C. Christmas factor

D. PTA

Answer: A

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13. The component of blood left in tissue fluid during normal circulation is

A. plasma

B. lymph

C. serum

D. formed elements

Answer: B

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14. Lymph is

A. extracellular fluid

B. colourless or yellowish in odour

C. about 10% of the the total blood volume

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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15. Lymph compared to tissue fluid contains.

A. large amount of nutrients

B. large amount of oxygen

C. large amount of CO_2 and metabolic wastes

D. some platelets.

Answer: C

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Check Point 25 2

1. The functioning of circulatory system in human was first discovered by

A. Enthoven

B. Wiener

C. Landsteiner

D. William Harvey

Answer: D

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2. Animals having single circulation possess. . . ... In their heart

A. sinus venosus

B. foramen to panizzae

C. conus arteriosus

D. Both a and c

Answer: D

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3. Incomplete double circuit circulation isn't observed in

A. fishes

B. frog

C. crocodile

D. turtle

Answer: C

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4. The pericardium and the pericardial fluid help in

A. protecting the hearth from friction, shocks and keep it moist

B. pumping the blood

C. receiving the blood from various parts of the body

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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5. Heart wall is made of

A. epicardium

B. myocardium

C. endocardium

D. All of these

Answer: D

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6. Right auricle of mammalian heart receive blood from

A. sinus venosus

B. Pulmonary veins

C. Precavats

D. pre and postcavals

Answer: D

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7. Blue baby syndrome is a condition realted to

A. decrease in elasticity of blood vessels

B. non-closure of tricuspid valves during blood circulation

C. non-closure of foramen ovale at birth

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

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8. The valve which prevent in the back flow of blood from right atrium is

A. mitral valve

B. tricuspid valve

C. semilunar, valve

D. eustachian valve

Answer: D

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9. In man, heartbeat is intiated by

A. SA-node

B. Pukinje fibres

C. AV noradrenaline

D. Bundle of His

Answer: A

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10. Pacemaker of the heart is situated

A. in the wall of left atrium close to opening to pulmonary veins

B. in the wall of right atrium close to superior vena cava

C. on interauricular septum

D. on interventricular septum.

Answer: B

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11. The heart of a healthy man beats normally per minute

A. 60-70 times

B. 70-80 times

C. 80-90 times

D. 85-95 times

Answer: B

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12. The pulse beat is measured by the

A. artery

B. capilary

C. vein

D. None pf tjese

Answer: A

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13. When heartbeat decreases, the condition is called

A. bradycardia

B. tachycardia

C. leucopenia

D. cardiac arrest.

Answer: A

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14. The cardiac cycle in normal subject is about

A. 0.5s

B. 1.0s

C. 1.2s

D. 0.8s

Answer: D

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15. Systole refers to the contraction of

A. AV node

B. AV node

C. SA node

D. atria and ventricles

Answer: D

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16. Murmur is a disorder of

A. heart valves

B. AV node

C. SA node

D. pulmonary vein

Answer: A

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17. Blood pressure is measured by

A. sphygmomanometer

B. stethoscope

C. electrocardiogram

D. phonocardiogram

Answer: A

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18. Difference between diastole and systole pressure is

A. 40

B. 60

C. 80

D. 120

Answer: A

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19. Staring's law is realted to

A. venous return to heart

B. force of heartbeat

C. frequency of heartbeat

D. peripheral resistance.

Answer: B

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20. P-wave of ECG occurs due to

A. ventricular contraction

B. onset of ventricular ejection

C. atrial contraction

D. None of these.

Answer: C

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Check Point 25 3

1. The blood pressure is high in

A. arteries

B. veins

C. capillaries

D. veins of portal system

Answer: A

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2. As compared to artery, a vein has

A. thinner wall

B. larger lumen

C. less musculature

D. All of these

Answer: D

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3. The smallest blood vessel in the body is : —

A. Capaillary

B. artery

C. vein

D. vena cava

Answer: A

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4. Blood capillaries are made of

A. endothelium, connective tissue and muscle fibre

B. endothelium and muscle fibre

C. endothelium connective tissue

D. endothelium only.

Answer: D

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5. The innermost coat of the wall of artery is called

A. tunica interna

B. tunica media

C. tunica adventita

D. endothelium.

Answer: A

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6. Which layer of the wall of blood vessel is made up of circular smooth muscles?

A. Outer

B. Middle

C. Both a and b

D. inner

Answer: B

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7. Which of the following supplies oxygenated blood to the forelimbs?

A. Left subclavin artery

B. External carotid artery

C. Internal carotid artery

D. Common iliac artery.

Answer: A

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8. Which artery supplies blood to the diaphragm : —

A. Gonadial artery

B. Anterior mesenteric artery

C. Phrenic artery

D. Bronchial artery.

Answer: C

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9. Inferior vena cava opens into

A. right atrium

B. right ventricle

C. left altrium

D. left ventricle

Answer: A

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10. Femoral vein of leg continues to form

A. external illiac vein

B. left axiliary vein

C. left internal jugular vein

D. right subclavian vein

Answer: A

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11. Which of the following vein is paired one?

A. Thyroid vein

B. Tibial vein

C. Facial vein

D. Occipital vein.

Answer: B

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12. Hepatic portal system starts from

A. Digestive system to liver.

B. kidney to liver

C. liver to heart

D. liver to kidney

Answer: A

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13. A portal system absent in mammals is

A. hepatic portal system

B. hypophyseal portal system

C. renal portal system

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

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14. Lymphatic capillaries are different from blood capillaries in a way that they

A. are thick-walled

B. have valves

C. end blindly

D. All of these

Answer: C

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15. Lymph (nodes) glands contains

A. Hormones

B. lymphs

C. antigens

D. macrophages

Answer: D

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16. Which of the following is not a major organ of lymphatic system

A. Lymph nodes

B. Thymus

C. Kidney

D. Spleen

Answer: C

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17. Hypertension is

A. without any symptoms

B. when blood vessels lumen gets constricted

C. when blood pressure is above 140 mm of Hg (systolic)

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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18. Cerebro Vascular Accident (CVA) is commonly called

A. coronary artery disease

B. arteriosclerosis

C. hypotension

D. stroke

Answer: D

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19. Choose the incorrect mathc.

A. Angina pectoris - Pain in the chest

B. Hypertension - High blood pressure

C. Myocardial infarction - Heart failure

D. Coronary artery disease- Ischemic heart disease.

Answer: C

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20. What is most likely to happen when the heart is unable to pump blood sufficiently in order to meet the body's needs?

A. Heart failure

B. Hypotension

C. stress

D. Thrombosis.

Answer: A

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Chapter Exercises A Taking It Together

1. Which part of the circulatory system serves to supply blood to the heart?

A. Coronary system

B. Portal system

C. Pulmonary system

D. Systemic system

Answer: A

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2. Which is the internal covering of heaet, that is fixed and cannot be separated?

A. Parietal peritoneum

B. Visceral peritoneum

C. Parietal pericardium

D. Visceral pericardium

Answer: D

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3. Since it is the sino-auricular node, which initiates the impulses in the heart of mammal is called

A. cholinergic

B. adrenergic

C. neurogenic

D. myogenic

Answer: D

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4. The coronary sinus in the heart is situated along its

A. left margin

B. right margin

C. diaphragmatic surface

D. lower border of the heart

Answer: B

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5. In mammals, the blood from the right ventricle goes to

A. systemic aorta

B. precaval

C. truncus arteriosus

D. pulmonary aorta

Answer: D

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6. The tricuspid valve is present at the origin of

A. carotid arch

B. pulmonary arch

C. truncus arteriosus

D. systemic arch

Answer: D

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7. Nature of valve in the heat is

A. membranous

B. muscular

C. tendinous

D. ligamentous

Answer: B

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8. The valves which aloow blood to flow from the ventricles into the arteries and not in the opposite direction are

A. bicuspid and tricuspid valves

B. AV valve and semilunar valve

C. aortic valve and mitral valve

D. semilunar valve

Answer: A

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9. Tricuspid valves are found in

A. all mammals

B. all vertebrates

C. prototheriam

D. All of these

Answer: D

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10. Right auricle of mammalian heart receive blood from

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11. The atrio-ventricular valves of the heart is prevented from turning inside out by tough strands of connective tissue is called as

A. tendinous cords

B. tricuspid valve

C. picket valve

D. mitral valve

Answer: A

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12. The second heart sound (dubb) is associated with the closure of

A. tricuspid valve

B. semilunar valve

C. biscuspid valve

D. tricuspid and bicuspid valve

Answer: B

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13. Papillary muscles occur in

A. ventricles

B. auricles

C. atrio-ventricular valves

D. pulmonary valves

Answer: A

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14. The nerve-like modified muslce in the right auricle is known as

A. lymph node

B. atrio-ventricular node

C. pacemaker

D. bulbus arteriosus.

Answer: C

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15. The cardiac pacemaker in a patient fails to function normally. The doctors find that an artifical pacemaker is to be grafted in him. It is likely that it will be grafted at the site of —

A. atrioventricular bundle

B. pukinje system

C. sinoatrial node

D. atrioventricular node.

Answer: C

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16. Heartbeats are affected by

A. carbon dioxide

B. oxygen

C. vagus nerve

D. All of these

Answer: D

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17. During ventricular diastole

A. auricles relax

B. heart contracts

C. heart pumps blood

D. ventricles relax

Answer: D

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18. The heart sound "DUP" is Produced when : —

A. tricuspid valve is opened

B. mitral valve is opened

C. mitral valve is closed

D. semilunar valves at the base of aorta get closed

Answer: D

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19. which one is the first heart sound ?

A. Lub during closure of semilunar valves

B. Lub during closure of atrivoventricular valves

C. Dup during closure of atrioventricular valves

D. Dup during closure of atriventricular valves

Answer: B

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20. The heart sound murmur is heard during

A. closing of bicuspid and tricuspid valves

B. closing of aortic and pulmonary semilunar valves

C. leaking of blood through one of valves

D. None of these.

Answer: C

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21. Absolute refractory period of heart is during

A. contraction when the heart is in non-responding period

B. expansion

C. negative charge

D. positive charge.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

22. What would be the cardiac output of a person having 72 heart beats per minute and a stroke volume of 50 mL ?

A. 360

B. 3600

C. 7200

D. 5000

Answer: B

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23. Systolic pressure is higher than diastolic pressure because

A. arteries are contracting during systole

B. blood is pumped with a pressure in the arteries by the heart during systole but not during diastole

C. arteries resist during systole only

D. volume of blood is higher in systole than that of diastole in the heart.

Answer: B

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24. ECG depicts the depolarisation and repolarisation process during the cardiac cycle. In the ECG of a normal healthy individual one of the following waves is not represented.

A. depolarisation of atria

B. repolarisation of atria

C. epolarisation of ventricles

D. repolarisation of ventricles.

Answer: B

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25. QRS is related to

A. cardiac cycle

B. auricular relaxation

C. auricular contraction

D. ventricular contraction.

Answer: A::C::D

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26. ECG is least effective in detecting abnormalities in

A. cardiac rhythm

B. coronary blood flow

C. cardiac contractility

D. atrivoventricular conduction

Answer: C

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27. In ECG deflection waves, ventricular systole occurs during

A. PQ

B. PQR

C. QR

D. T

Answer: C

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28. Which of the following correctly explains a phase/event in cardiac cycle in a standard electrocardiogram

A. QRS complex indicates atrial contraction

B. QRS complex indicates ventricular contraction

C. Time between S and T represents atrial systole

D. P-wave indicates beginning of ventricular contraction.

Answer: B

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29. The ion that always keeps the cardiac muscle unit in contracting state is

A. sodium

B. potassium

C. calcium

D. magnesium

Answer: C

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30. Which one of the following cardiac effects can be observed if the potassium concentration is increased two to three times of the nrmal value?

A. Weakness of heart

B. Abnormal rhythm

C. Death

D. All of these.

Answer: B

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31. Wenckebach phenomenon is seen in

A. complete heart block

B. partial heart block

C. venriicular fibrillation

D. myocardial infarction

Answer: B

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32. Vasa vasorum supplies blood to

A. pericardium

B. blood vessels

C. tunica adventitia and external part of tunica media

D. vas deferens

Answer: B

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33. Systemic heart refers to

A. the heart that contracts under stimulation from nervous system

B. Left auricle and left ventricle in higher vertebrates

C. the two ventricles together in humans.

D.

Answer: B

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34. To go the left side of the heart from the right, the blood will have to cross

A. liver

B. lungs

C. Kidney

D. brain

Answer: B

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35. The blood returning to the heart from lungs via pulmonary vein has more

A. RBCs per mL of blood

B. haemoglobin per mL of blood

C. oxygen per mL of blood

D. nutrient per mL of blood

Answer: C

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36. Tunica media of an elastic artery is made up mainly

A. smooth muscle fibres

B. loose alveolar tissue

C. elastic fibres

D. collagen fibres.

Answer: A

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37. In veins, valves are present to check backward flow of blood flowing at

A. high pressure

B. low pressure

C. atmospheric pressure

D. All of these

Answer: B

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38. One of the following blood vessel is without valves

A. artery

B. pulmonary artery

C. vein

D. aorta

Answer: A

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39. Which of the following is different from others in absence of muscular coat

A. Veins

B. Arteries

C. Capillaries

D. Arterioles

Answer: C

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40. With the increasing distance from heart the elasticity

A. decrease

B. remain constant

C. slightly decrease

D. increase

Answer: A

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41. Arteries are thick-walled, because

A. they are without valves

B. they are to pump blood

C. the blood flow with jerks in them

D. they have oxygenated blood

Answer: C

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42. Which one of the following has elastic wall ?

A. Arteriole

B. Dorsal aorta

C. Precaval

D. Postcaval

Answer: B

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43. Carotid artery carries

A. Impure blood from brain

B. oxygenated blood to anterior region of body or to brain

C. impure blood to kidney

D. oxygenated blood to heart.

Answer: B

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44. The two branches of the iliac artery are

A. femoral and renal

B.

C. femoral and sciatic

D. vasiculo-epigastric and femoral

Answer: C

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45. To which organ does femoral artery supply blood

A. Dorsal part of high

B. All parts of hindlimb

C. Ventral part of hindlimb

D. Rectum

Answer: B

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46. The shoulder and forelimb are connected to the heart by

A. dorsal aorta

B. subclavian artery

C. oesophageal

D. occiplito-vertebral

Answer: B

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47. The postcaval is constitiuted by

A. renal, gonadial and hepatic veins

B. renal and gonadial veins

C. gonadial and hepatic veins

D. hepatic and renal veins

Answer: C

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48. The pre-caval vein is formed of

A. external jugular and innominate

B. innominate and subclavian

C. external, jugular, innominate and subciavian

D. external jugular and subclavian.

Answer: C

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49. The post-caval vein collect blood from

A. hindlimbs

B. hindlimbs and organs of the body cavity

C. body cavity organs

D. renal organs.

Answer: B

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50. The precaval vein collects blood from

A. trunk and hindlimbs

B. forelimbs and hindlimbs

C. head and forelimbs

D. head and hindlimbs

Answer: C

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51. Which of the following vessel in rabbit starts with capillaries and ends in capillaries

Which one of the following vein breaks up into capillaries

A. Renal vein

B. Hepatic portal vein

C. Pelvic vein

D. Pulmonary vein

Answer: B

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52. Which of the following carries glucose form digestive tract to liver

A. Hepatic artery

B. Hepatic portal vein

C. Pulmonary vein

D. None of these.

Answer: B

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53. The renal portal system is made of

A. femoral, renal portal veins

B. sciatic, renal portal veins

C. renal portal veins

D. femoral, sciatic, renal portal veins

Answer: A::C::D

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54. The lymph serves to

A. transport O_2 to the kidney

B. transport CO_2 to the alveoli

C. return the interstitial fluid to the blood

D. return the WBCs and the RBCs to the lymph nodes.

Answer: C

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55. The principle function of the lymph node in the man is

A. destruction of old RBCs

B. destruction of old WBCs

C. collection and destruction of pathogens in the blood

D. production of WBCs

Answer: C

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56. Lymph vessels are united to form

A. lymph heart

B. sisterna chyle

C. thoracic duct

D. jugular vein

Answer: C

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57. Which of the following is first to receive lymphatic duct from legs

A. Left subclavian vein

B. Right subclavian vein

C. Right lymphatic duct

D. Thoracic lymphatic duct

Answer: D

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58. Which organ is considered as "Graveyard of RBC" where most of them are destroyed by macrophages

Which of the following organs can be called as a sort of "blood bank"

A. Red bone marrow

B. spleen

C. Kidney

D. Intestine

Answer: B

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59. Heart pumps blood more forcefully in older persons than younger ones due to

A. decrease in O_2 content of blood

B. decrease in elasticity of arteriess

C. falt in nutritional content of blood

D. increase in elasticity of arteries

Answer: D

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60. Heart pumps blood more forcefully in older persons than younger ones due to

A. decrease in O_2 content of blood

B. decrease in elasticity of arteriess

C. fall in nutrional content of blood

D. increase in elasticity of arteries

Answer: B

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61. A portal system is a system in which

A. a vein starts from an organ and ends up in heart

B. an artery breaks up in an organ and restarts by the union of its capillaries.

C. the blood from the heart is brought into the kidney before it is poured into posterior vena cava

D. a vein breaks up in an organ into capillaries and restarts by their union as a new vein in the same organ.

Answer: D

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62. Cardiac activity could be moderated by the autonomous neural system. Tick the correct answer

A. The parasymphathetic systems stimulates heart rate and stroke volume

B. The sympathetic system stimulates heart rate and stroke volume

C. The parasymphatetic system decrease the heart rate but increases stroke volume.

D. The sympathetic system decreases the heart rate and stroke volume.

Answer: B

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63. Human blood maintains homeostasis in the internal environment of the body by.

A. replenishment of oxygen and elimination of CO_2

B. replenishment of nutrients and oxygen and elimination of metalbolic wastes from the extracellular fluid

C. maintenance of ion concentration in the blood and body fluids by eliminating nitrogenous wastes

D. maintenance of blood sugar level and conversion of amino acids into urea and destruction of worn out RBCs

Answer: B

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64. Choose the schematic diagram which properly respresents pulmonary circulation in humans.

A. Right ventricle $\xrightarrow[\text{blood}]{\text{Deoxygenated}}$ Lungs

B. Right ventricle $\underset{\text{Blood}}{\text{Oxygenated}}$ ($Rarr$ Lungs

C. Left ventricle $\xrightarrow[\text{blood}]{\text{Oxygenated}}$ Lungs

D. Left auricle $\xrightarrow[\text{Blood}]{\text{Deoxygenated}}$ Lungs

Answer: A

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65. The cardiac impulse is initiated and conducted further upto ventricle. The correct sequence of conduction of impulse is

A. SA node AV node Pukinje fibre AV bundle

B. SA node Pukinje fibre AV node AV bundle

C. SA node AV node AV bundle Purkinje fibre

D. SA node Purkinje AV bundle AV node

Answer: C

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66. In which of the following pairs the two items mean one and the same thing?

A. Malleus - Anvil

B. SA node - Pacemaker

C. Leucocytes -Lymphocytes

D. Haemophilia-Blood cancer.

Answer: B

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67. Which correctly pairs an ECG phase with the cardiac event responsible ?

A. P-wave-Depolarisation of the ventricles

B. P-wave-Depolarisation of the AV node

C. QRS wave-Depolarisation of the ventricles

D. T-wave-Repolarisation of the atria

Answer: C

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68. Which among the following is correct during each cardiac cycle

A. The volume of blood pumped out by the right and left ventricles is same

B. The volume of blood pumped out the right and left ventricles is different

C. The volume of blood received by each atrium is different

D. The volume of blood received by the aorta and pumonary artery is different .

Answer: A

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69. Identify the correct mathc wrt clotting factors and their specific characters.

A. Prothrombin -Lipoprotein synthesised in liver by vitamin K

B. Fibrinogen -Glycoprotein deficiency causes haemophilia-A

C. Hageman factor - Glycoprotein deficiency

D. Fibrin stabilising factor -Lipoprotein deficiency causes haemophilia-B

Answer: C

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70. Read the statements given below .

I. Sinus venosus, specialised to receive venus blood is present in single circuit circulation.

II. Sinus venosus is absent in amphibians

Identify these statemetns as true or false

A. I-True, II-false

B. I-fasle, II-true

C. Both I and II are true

D. Both I and II are false

Answer: A

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71. In which one of the following pairs of terms both represent one and the same thing?

A. Plasma - Serum

B. Atrioventricular node - Pacemaker

C. Leucocytes -Lymphocytes

D. Mitral valve- Bicuspid valve

Answer: D

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72. How many given below words are associated with ventricle chamber of the heart?

Foramen ovale, traberculae carnae, masculi pectinati, papillary muscles

A. 2

B. 4

C. 1

D. 3

Answer: A

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73. . . . . . .A . . . .. Originates from left ventricle, distributes oxygenated blood to various body parts except . . . . B . . . . .C. . . . Are four in number, bring oxygenated blood from lungs to left . . . .. D. . . .

Fill in the blanks by selecting the correct option wrt majorblood vessels of the heart.

A. A-Pulmonary vein C-coronary vein B-lungs D-ventricle

B. A-systemic aorta C-pulmonary vein B-lungs D-auricle

C. A-Postacaval C-precaval B-lungs D-auricle

D. A-Postcaval C- precaval B-lungs D-ventricle

Answer: B

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74. After birth, ... A . . . . Gets blocked by the deposition of . . . . . B. . . . Fibres forming ligramentum arteriosum. Identify A and B.

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B \\ \text{ductus arteriosus} & \text{connective} \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A \\ \text{eustachian valve} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} B \\ \text{elastin} \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A \\ \text{traberculae valve} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} B \\ \text{connective} \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A \\ \text{ductus arteriosus} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} B \\ \text{elastin} \end{matrix}$

Answer: D

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75. Which of the following is correct sequence of conducting system of human heart?

A. SA node $\rightarrow$ AV node $\rightarrow$ Bundle of His $\rightarrow$ Purkinje fibres

B. AV node $\rightarrow$ AV node $\rightarrow$ Bundle of His $\rightarrow$ Purkinje fibres

C. SA node $\rightarrow$ AV node $\rightarrow$ Purkinje fibres $\rightarrow$ Bundle of His

D. AV node $\rightarrow$ SA node $\rightarrow$ Purkije fibres $\rightarrow$ Bundle of His.

Answer: A

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76. Identify the correct matches wrt etectrocardiography.

A. Absolute refractory period $-Na^+$ ion influx

B. Reduced heart rate and -K^+ excess

C. Depression of cardiac function -Ca^+ excess

D. Spastic contraction -P excess

Answer: B

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77. Choose the incorrect match.

A. Tubular heart- Cockroach

B. Pulsatile heart-Earthworm

C. Ampullary heart-Aves

D. Chambered heart-Fishes.

Answer: C

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78. Haemolytic disorder of newborn occurs when an Rh negative mother undergues second pregnancy and father is Rh positive. This can be avoided by

A. Injection of Rh positive blood into the Rh negative mother

B. Injection of Rh antigen in mothers immediately after birth

C. Injection of anti Rh antibodies during pregnancy or immediately after birth

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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1. In a closed circulatory system, the

I. blood is found in vessels

II. Arterial musculature and precapillary sphincter regulate flow of blood to the organs

III. The circulating fluid baths internal organs directly.

IV. The body cavity, called haemocoel is found.

Choose the correct answer

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. III and IV

D. Only IV

Answer: A

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2. In the human heart, the

I. left auricle has opeining of pulmonary veins and receives oxygenated blood from lungs.

II. Right auricle opens into the right ventricle and the auriculoventricular aperture is guarded by a bicuspid valve.

III. valves are attached to the wall of ventricles by means of chordae tendinae.

IV. opening of left auricle into left ventricle is guarded by a tricuspid valve.

Choose the correct answer.

A. I, II and III

B. I and III

C. II and IV

D. Only IV

Answer: B

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3. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

I. Bundle of His originates from the SA-node.

SA-node is situated in the wall of right auricle.

III. Auricular contraction stimulates the AV-node.

IV. AV-node sets up the cardiac impulses 72 times per minute.

Choose the correct answer.

A. Only I

B. II and III

C. III and IV

D. Only IV

Answer: B

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4. P wave of ECG indicates

1. activation of SA node

2. depolarization of atrial muslces

3. spread of excitation froom AV node ot Purkinje fibres

4. repolarization of atria and depolarization of ventricles

A. I and II

B. II and IV

C. I and III

D. I,II and III

Answer: A

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5. Read the following statements and choose the correct option

Statement 1 : Atria receive blood from all parts of the body which subsequenctly flows to ventricles

Statement 2 : Action potential generated at sino-atrial node passes from atria to ventricles.

A. Action mentioned in statement 1 is dependent on action mentioned to statement 2

B. Action mentioned in statement 2 is dependent on action mentioned in statement 1

C. Action mentioned in statement 1 and 2 are independent of each other

D. Action mentioned in statement 1 and 2 are synchronous

Answer: B

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Match The Columns

1. Match the following Columns.

Column I	Column II
P-wave	Atrial depolarisation
First heart sound	Ventricular depolarisation
second heart sound	Ventricular repolarisation
QRS complex	Closure of the AV values at the onset of systole
T-wave	Closure of the semilunar valves at the onset of diaso

A.

A	B	C	D	E
1	4	5	2	3

B.

A	B	C	D	E
1	2	3	4	5

C.

A	B	C	D	E
5	4	3	2	1

D.

A	B	C	D	E
3	5	1	2	4

Answer: A

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Assertion And Reason

1. Assertion Pulmonary circulation includes flow of oxygenated blood from right ventricle to the lungs

Reason The main purpose of this circulation is purification of blood.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason in true.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

2. Assertion Systemic blood circulation occurs in human beings.

Reason The main purpose of this circulation is to carry oxygen and

nutrietns to the body tissues and to remove CO_2 and other wastes from the tissues.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason in true.

Answer: A

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3. Assertion Arteries carry blood from various body organs to heart.

Reason Veins carry blood from heart to various body organs.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason in true.

Answer: D

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4. Assertion Larger animals have a higher heart rate than the smaller animals.

Reason Metabolic rate of animals is higher than larger animals.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason in true.

Answer: D

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5. Assertion Arteries possess smooth muslces on their walls.

Reason These smooth muscles help in regulating blood volume flowing through a tissue of organ.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason in true.

Answer: A

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6. Assertion Left ventricle of heart has a thinner wall than that of right ventricle.

Reason Left ventricle eeds to pump blood to nearby lungs only.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason in true.

Answer: D

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7. Assertion Heart pacemaker is a life-saving device when the normal heart rate of 72-80 drops to 30-40 due to disease or some other cause.

Reason The pacemaker electrically stimulates the contractile heart walls.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason in true.

Answer: A

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Medical Entrances Gallery Collection Of Questions Asked In Neet And Various Medical Entrance Exams

1. Blood pressure in the pulmonary artery is

A. more than that in the carotid

B. more than that in the pulmonary vein

C. less than that in the vena cava

D. same as that in the aorta

Answer: B

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2. In mammals, which blood vessel would normally carry largest amount of urea?

A. Dorsal aorta

B. Hepatic vein

C. Hepatic portal vein

D. Renal vein

Answer: B

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3. Which is not an important function of vertebrate circulatory system?

A. Transport of nutrients and respiratory gases

B. Regulation of body by circulating antibodies

C. Protection of body by circulating antibodies

D. Removal of waste products for excretion from the body.

Answer: D

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4. The site of exchange of wastes, nutrients, gases and hormones between the blood and body is

A. arteries

B. arterioles

C. capillary

D. veins

Answer: C

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5. Which is pace setter of the human heart?

A. SA node

B. AV node

C. Pukinje fibres

D. Bundle of His

Answer: B

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6. At rest the largest volume of blood is in the

A. arteries

B. capillaries

C. veins

D. arterioles

Answer: C

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7. In normal ECG, the component that signifies duration of one cardiac cycle is

A. Q-T interval

B. P-R interval

C. S-T segment

D. R-R interval

Answer: D

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8. The study of blood vessels is termed as

A. angiology

B. cardiology

C. haematology

D. histology

Answer: A

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9. Heavines with sever chest pain which may disappear with rest indicates

A. Angina pectoris - Pain in the chest

B. antheroschlerosis

C. arterioschlerosis

D. hyperthyroidism

Answer: A

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10. What will be the number of heartbeats per minute, if the stroke volume of heart increases, with total volume of heart increases, with total volume of blood remains same?

A. Remains constant

B. Decreases

C. Increases

D. Becomes erratic

Answer: B

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11. The T-wave in one ECG represents

A. return of the ventricles from excited state

B. beginning of systole

C. electrical excitation of atria

D. depolarisation of ventricle.

Answer: A

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12. Choose the correct statement.

A. Stroke volume multiplied by cardiac output gives heart rate

B. Heart rate multiplied by cardiac output gives the stroke volume

C. Gardiac output divided by heart rate gives the stroke volume

D. Stroke volume divided by heart rate gives the cardiac output.

Answer: C

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13. What is total diastolic time of ventricle in caridiac cycle

A. 0-3sec

B. 0-5sec

C. 0-4sec

D. 0-1sec

Answer: B

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14. Which one of the following animals has two separate circulatory pathways?

A. Frog

B. Lizard

C. Whale

D. Shark

Answer: C

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15. Identify the correct statement regarding cardiac acitivity

A. Normal activities of the human heart is regulated intrinsically, hence it is neurogenic

B. A special neural centre in the medulla oblongata can moderate the cardiac function through CNS

C. Parasympathetic neural signals increase the rate of heartbeat

D. Adrenal medullary hormones can increase cardiac output

Answer: D

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16. What is cardiac output?

A. Total volume of blood pumped by right auricle are minute

B. Total volume of blood pumped by left ventricle per minute

C. Total volume of blood pumped by left auricle per minute

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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17. The nodal tissue located in the lower left corner of right atrium is

A. SA node

B. AV node.

C. AV bundle

D. Purkinje fibres

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

18. Depolarization of atria is represented by which wave

A. P-wave

B. Q-wave

C. T-wave

D. QRS complex

Answer: A

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19. Blood circulation that starts in capillaries and ends in capillaries is called

A. Portal systems

B. Arterial systems

C. Capillary systems

D. Lymphatic system.

Answer: A

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20. Which of the following matches correctly?

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21. Increase in blood pressure leads to

A. hypotension

B. bradycardia

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. hypertension

Answer: D

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22. The following are the branches of dorsal aorta.

I. Intercostal II. Phrenic III. Coeliac IV. Anterior V. Posterior mesenteric

Of these, which set of arteries supply the blood to the glands of digestive system?

A. I and II

B. III and IV

C. IV and V

D. II and III

Answer: B

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23. If the systolic pressure is 120 mm Hg and diastolic pressure is 80 mm Hg, the pulse pressure is _____

A. 120-80=40mm Hg

B. $120 \div 80 = 1.5$ mm Hg

C. $120 \times 80 = 9600$ mm Hg

D. 120+80=200 mm Hg

Answer: A

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24. Blood leaving the liver and going towards heart is rich in

A. bile

B. urea

C. ammonia

D. oxygen

Answer: B

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25. The diagram given here is the standard ECG of a normal person. The P-wave represents the

A. initiation of the ventricular contraction

B. beginning of the systole

C. end of systole

D. contraction of both the atria

Answer: D

View Text Solution

26. The blood does not clot inside the body because of

A. oxygenation of blood

B. movement of blood

C. heparin in blood

D. the absence of fibrinogen in blood

Answer: C

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27. Lub sound produced by heart is caused by

A. ventricular diastole

B. ventricular systole

C. atrial diastole

D. atrial systole.

Answer: B

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28. Heart lacks sinus venosus in

A. fishes

B. mammals

C. amphibians

D. echinoderms

Answer: B

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29. The volume of blood that enters into the aorta with each ventricular systole is called

A. vital capacity

B. cardiac cycle

C. stroke volume

D. cardiac output

Answer: C

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30. The frequency of heartbeat in our body is maintained by

A. chordae tendianae

B. AV node

C. SA node

D. node of Ranvier

Answer: C

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31. The blood vessel which supplies oxygenated blood to cardiac tissue is

A. coronary artery

B. coronary vein

C. coronary sinus

D. pulmonary vein.

Answer: A

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32. In a normal adult human, the average cardiac output is

A. 47mL

B. 70mL

C. 5L

D. 3.3L

Answer: B

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33. The function of a vein is

A. conduction of food

B. conduction of water and minerals.

C. conduction of hormones

D. collect blood from different body parts.

Answer: D

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34. Which one of the following factors has little effect on blood flow in arteries?

A. Heartbeat

B. Blood pressure

C. Skeletal muscle contraction

D. collect blood from different body parts.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

35. Which one of the following factors has little effect on blood flow in arteries?

A. Dorsal aorta

B. Renal portal vein

C. Hepatic porcal vein

D. Thoracic artery.

Answer: C

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36. Bundle of His is a part of which one of the following organs in humans

A. Heart

B. Kidney

C. Pancreas

D. Brain

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

37. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding blood pressure ?

A. 100/55ffmm Hg is considered an ideal blood pressure

B. 105/50 mm Hg makes one very active

C. 190/110 mm Hg may harm vital organs like brain and kidney

D. 130/90 mm Hg considered high and requires treatment.

Answer: C

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38. Arteries are best defined as the vessels which

A. carry blood away from the heart to different organs

B. break up into expillaries which reunite to form a vein

C. carry blood from one visceral organ is another visceral organs

D. supply oxygenated blood to the different organs.

Answer: A

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39. Congestion of the lungs is one of the main symptoms in

A. hypotension

B. coronary artery disease

C. angina

D. heart failure

Answer: D

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40. Which blood vessels carry blood from different parts of your body to the heart?

A. Capilaries

B. Arteries

C. Veins

D. All of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

41. Important function of lymph is

A. transport oxygen to the brain

B. transport carbon dioxide to the lungs

C. return RBCs to the lymph nodes

D. return interstitial fluid to the blood

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

42. Which of the following is the correct pathway for propagation of cardiac impulse?

A. SA node $\rightarrow$ AV node $\rightarrow$ Bundle of His $\rightarrow$ Purkinje fibres

B. AV node $\rightarrow$ Bundle of His $\rightarrow$ SA node $\rightarrow$ Purkinje fibres

C. SA node $\rightarrow$ Purkinje fibres $\rightarrow$ AV node $\rightarrow$ Bundle of His

D. Purkinje fibres $\rightarrow$ AV node $\rightarrow$ SA node $\rightarrow$ Bundle of His

Answer: A

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43. If due to some injury the chordae tendineae of the tricuspid valve of the human heart is partially non-functional, what will be the immediate effect ?

A. The flow of blood into the aorts will be slowed down

B. The 'pacemakes' will stop working

C. The blood will tend to flow back into the left atrium

D. The flow of blood into the pulmonary artery will be reduced.

Answer: D

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44. Given below are four statements (i-iv) regarding human blood circulatory system

(i) Arteries are thick-walled and have narrow lumen as compared to veins

(ii) Angina is acute chest pain when the blood circulation to the brain is reduced

(iii) Persons with blood group AB can donate blood to any person with any blood group under ABO system

(iv) Calcium ions play a very important role in blood clotting

Which two of the above statements are correct ?

A. I and IV

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. III and IV

Answer: A

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45. Fastest distribution of some injectible meterial / medicine and with no risk of any kind can be achieved by injecting it into the

A. muscles

B. arteries

C. veins

D. lymph vessels

Answer: C

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46. Pulmonary vein carries

A. deoxygenated blood

B. mixed blood

C. oxygenated blood

D. None of these

Answer: C

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47. The thickening of walls of arteries is called

A. arthritis

B. atheroscierosis

C. anaeurysm

D. Both a and c

Answer: B

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48. Which of the following is not a major organ of lymphatic system

A. Lymph nodes

B. Thymus

C. Kidney

D. Spleen

Answer: C

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49. The valvepresent on opening is not a major organ of lymphatic system?

A. tricuspid valve

B. bicuspid valve

C. mitral valve

D. Thebesian valve

Answer: D

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50. Pulmonary trunk and aorta are attached by

A. ligamentum arteriosum

B. foramen ovale.

C. chordae tendinae

D. carotid artery

Answer: A

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51. Valves are present in

A. atria, veins and ventricles

B. SA node, AV node and arteries

C. pacemaker, veins and arteries

D. All of the above

Answer: A

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52. Which of the following is true?

A. All arteries carry oxygenated blood

B. All veins carry deoxygenated blood

C. All arteries carry oxygenated blood except one

D. All veins carry oxygenated blood except one.

Answer: C

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53. Difference between systolic and diastolic blood pressure is

A. pulse pressure

B. pulse rate

C. blood pressure

D. heartbeat

Answer: A

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54. Pulmonary artery is different from pulmonary vein because it has

A. larger lumen

B. thick muscular walls

C. no endothelium

D. valves

Answer: B

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55. Tricuspid valve is found in between

A. right atria and right ventricle

B. left atria and left ventricle

C. wall of atrium

D. wall of ventricles

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

56. Blood pressure instrument records

A. systolic pressure

B. diastolic pressure

C. Both a and b

D. None of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

57. Chordae tendinae are found in

A. atria of heart

B. ventricles of heart

C. joints of legs

D. joints of hands.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

58. Which of the following chambers of the heart has the thickest muscular wall ?

A. Left auricle

B. Left ventricle

C. Right ventricle

D. Right auricle

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

59. In humans, blood passes from the post caval to the diastomic right atrium of heat due to

A. pushing open of the venous valves

B. suction pull

C. stimulation of the sinoauricular node

D. pressure difference between the caval and atrium.

Answer: D

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60. Valve present over left auriculo-ventricular opening is

A. semilunar valve

B. tricuspid valve

C. valve of Thebesian

D. bicuspid

Answer: D

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61. If the heart sound recording and ECG recordings are superimposed then the first heart sound would occur

A. at P-wave

B. just after P-wave

C. just before QRS complex

D. just after QRS complex.

Answer: D

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62. Battery of artificial pacemaker is built of

A. nickel

B. lithium

C. photosentive material

D. dry cadmium

Answer: B

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63. An oval depression called fossa ovalis is seen on

A. interatrial septum

B. interventricular septum

C. right auriculoventricular septum

D. left autriculoventricular septum

Answer: A

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64. Hypertension is not caused by

A. anaemia

B. atheros,ferosis

C. obesity

D. arteriosclensis

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

65. Most probable cause of heart attack is

A. vasomotion

B. systolic pressure of 120 mm Hg

C. arteriosclerous

D. high level of HDL

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

66. In a standard ECG which one of the following alphabets is the correct representation of the respective activity of the human heart ?

A. R-repolarisation of ventricles

B. S-start of the systole

C. T-end of diastole

D. P-depolarisation of the atria.

Answer: D

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67. Which one of the following is a matching pair ?

A. Lub-Sharp closure of AV valves at the beginning of ventricular systole

B. Dupp-Sudden opening of semilunar valves at the beginning of ventricular diastole

C. Pulsation of the radial artery-Valves in the blood vessels

D. Purkinje fibres-Initiation of the heartbeat.

Answer: A

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68. Cardiac output is determined by

A. heart rate

B. stroke volume

C. Both a and b

D. blood flow

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

69. Important function of lymph is

A. transport oxygen to the brain

B. transport carbon dioxide to the lungs

C. return RBCs to the lymph nodes

D. return interstitial fluid to the blood

Answer: D

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70. Which of the following sequences is truly a systemic circulation pathway ?

A. Right ventricle-Pulmonary aorta - Tissues - Pulmonary veins - Left auricle

B. Right auricle - Left ventricle - Aorta - Tissues - Veins - Right auricle

C. Left auricle - Left ventricle - Pulmonary aorta - Tissues - Right auricle

D. Left auricle - Left ventricle - Aorta - Arteries - Tissues- Veins - Right atrium

Answer: D

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71. What is true about vein?

A. All veins carry deoxygenated blood

B. All veins carry oxygenated blood

C. They carry blood from organs towards heart

D. They carry blood from heart towards organs.

Answer: C

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72. In mammals, the opening of postcaval in the right atrium is guarded by

A. mitral valve

B. Thebesian valve

C. Eustachian valve

D. bicuspid valve

Answer: C

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