BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

BODY FLUIDS AND CIRCULATION

Exercise

1. Name the first animal group to have blood - vascular sytem.

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2. Name the components of blood vascular system.

Watch Video Solution

3. What is Tunica media of a blood vessel made of ?

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4. Name the artery which carry impure(deoxygenated) blood from heart to lungs

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5. What is nature of heart of cockroach?

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6. Write a short note on :

haemocoel

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7. List two peculiar features of open circulatory system.

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8. Which two factors determine the RBC count?

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9. Give the significance of closed circulatory system.

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10. Name the main blood proteins of human blood.

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11. Which blood corpuscles of human blood are involved in blood clotting at the injury?

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12. What is significance of presence of biconcave and denucleated RBCs in the mammals?

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13. Name the instrument used to measure RBC count.

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14. Define polycythaemia.

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15. Give the haemoglobin count in human male and human female.

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16. What is the life span of human RBCs?

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17. Which body organ acts as a blood bank and why ?

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18. Define leucopenia.

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19. Name three types of granulocytes of human blood.

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20. Which leucoctes provide immunity?

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21. What is diapedesis?

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22. Name 2-layered sac surrounding the human heart.

Watch Video Solution

23. Give the position of tricuspid valve in the human heart.

Watch Video Solution

24. Name the nodal tissues regulating the heart beat.

Watch Video Solution

25. Which nodal tissue is called pacemaker of heart?

Watch Video Solution

26. Why is human heart called autorhythmic heart?

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27. Give the position of cardiac centres.

Watch Video Solution

28. Give the function of chordae tendinae.

Watch Video Solution

29. Name two arches of human heart.

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30. What is main function of lymph?

Watch Video Solution

31. Give the term for the period betwent he end of one heart beat to the end of next heart

beat.

Watch Video Solution

32. What is the time taken in one heart beat?

Watch Video Solution

33. Name three phases off a heart beat.

Watch Video Solution

34. Name two heart sounds.

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35. Which instrument is employed to hear the heart sounds?

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36. Define murmur.

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37. Which type of blood circulation is found in the mammalian heart?

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38. What is systolic pressure and diastolic pressure in a normal adult man?

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39. Briefly describe atherosclerosis and hypertension.

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40. Give the full form of ECG.

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41. What is electrocardiography?

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42. Define a pulse.

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43. On which blood vessel,a pulse can be felt?

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44. What is rate of heart beat in a normal adult person?:

Watch Video Solution

45. Which type of heart is found in tthe human beings?

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46. Name two main lymphatic vessels.

Watch Video Solution

47. What are lacteals?

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48. Give the functions of lymph nodes.

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49. Which of the following substances does not give iodoform test?

A. Fibrinogen

B. Prothrombin

C. Heparin

D. Thromboplastin

Answer:

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50. Name the following:

The process of formation of blood corpuscles

A. Haemopoesis

B. Haemolysis

C. Haemozoin

D. None of these

Answer:

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51. Mark the odd one

A. Monocyte

B. Lymphocyte

C. Neuutrophil

D. Erythrocyte

Answer:

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52. Carotid artery carries:

A. Impure blood to kidneys

B. Oxygenated blood to brain

C. Impure blood from brain

D. Oxygenated blood to heart

Answer:

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53. "Heart of heart" is:

A. SA ode

B. AV node

C. Bundle of His

D. Purkinje fibres

Answer:

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54. Left atrium receives oxygenated blood through:

A. Coronary artery

B. Aorta

C. Pulmonary artery

D. Pulmonary vein

Answer:

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55. Find the incorrect statement from the following:

A. Veins are larger in diameter than arteries

B. Wall of arteries are elastic ,enabling them to stretch and shrink during changes in blood pressure

C. Veins contain maximum amount of blood

D. Because of their small size ,capillaries contain blood that moves more quickly than in other parts of circulation.

Answer:

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56. How many times a red blood corpuscle will have to pass through the heart in its journey from hepatic artery to the aorta?

A. Two times

B. Only once

C. Several times

D. Four times

Answer:

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57. Maximum amount of oxygen is exchanged from the blood in the :

A. Areteries of body

B. Left auricle

C. Capillaries around alveoli

D. Capillaries around tissues cells

Answer:

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58. Which of the following has the thickest wall?

A. Right ventricle

B. Left ventricle

C. Right auricle

D. Left auricle

Answer:

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59. In adult man,normal blood pressure is:

A. $100/80 nmHg$

B. $120/80 mmHg$

C. $100/120 mmHg$

D. $80/120 mmHg.$

Answer:

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60. SA node is located in:

A. Upper lateral wll of left atrium

B. Lower lateral wall of left atrium

C. Lower lateral wall of right atrium

D. Upper lateral wall of right atrium

Answer:

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61. Heparin is synthesized in:

A. Liver

B. Kidney

C. Saliva

D. Pancreas

Answer:

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62. Yellow bone marrow is found especially in the medullary cavity of:

A. Short bones

B. Spongy bones

C. Long bones

D. All of these

Answer:

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63. People living at the sea level have around 5 million RBC per cubic millimeter of their blood whereas those living at an altitude of 5400 meters have around 8 million.This is because at high altitude:

A. People get pollution free air to breathe and more oxygen is avialable

B. Atmospheric oxygen level is less and hence more RBCs are needed to absorb required amount of O_2

C. There is more UV-radiation which enhance RBC production

D. People eat more nutritive food,therefore more RBCs are formed

Answer:

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64. Angiotensinogen is a protein produced and secreted by:

A. macula densa cells

B. Endothelial cells liningg the blood vessels

C. Liver cells

D. Juxta glomerular (JG) cells

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

65. Hirudin is:

A. A protien proudced by Hardium pulgare ,which is rich in luysine

B. A toxic moleucle isolated from Gossypium hirsutum,which reduces human fertility

C. A protein produced from transgenic Brassica napus ,which prevents blood clotting

D. An antibotic produced by a genetically engineered bacterium ,Eschrichia coli.

Answer:

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66. lymphoid tissue is found in

A. Thymus

B. Tonsils

C. Lymph nodes

D. All of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

67. pacemaker is:

A. AV-node

B. SA-node

C. Bundle of His

D. Ventricular muscles

Answer:

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68. How do muscles help in movement of bones ?

A. Purkinje fibres

B. Myonemes

C. Telodendria

D. Columnae Carnae

Answer:

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69. Spleen is referred to as:

A. Temporary endocrine gland

B. Graveyard of RBCs

C. Largest gland of body

D. Store house of WBCs

Answer:

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70. Heart muscles are sensitive to:

A. Electrical stimuli

B. Chemical stimuli

C. Mechanical stimuli

D. All of these

Answer:

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71. Pernicious anemia is:

A. Low RBC count

B. Death of WBCs

C. Destruction of RBC maturation

D. Destruction of young R BCs

Answer:

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72. Tissue plasminogen activator:

A. helps in wound healing

B. Dissolves clot in blood vessels of heart

C. Allergy response

D. None of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

73. Graveyard of RBCs is:

A. Spleen

B. Liver

C. Kidney

D. Thymus

Answer:

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74. SA node is located in:

A. Lower lateal wall of right atrium

B. Uper lateral wall of right atrium

C. Upper lateal wall of left atrium

D. Lower lateral wall of left atrium

Answer:

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75. Blood vascular system of earthworm is:

A. Open type with Hb in RBCs

B. Open type with Hb in plasma

C. Closed type with Hb in RBCs

D. Closed tye with Hb in plasma

Answer:

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76. Which leucocyes release heparin and histamine in the blood?

A. Eosinophil

B. Basophil

C. Neutrophil

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:

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77. heart beat initiates from:

A. Auriculo ventricular node

B. Sino-auricular node

C. Bundle of His

D. Purkinje fibres

Answer:

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78. Which one of the following mammalian cells is not capable of metabolising glucose to carbon dioxide aerbically?

A. Red blood cells

B. White blood cells

C. Unstriated muscle cells

D. Liver cells

Answer:

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79. A drop of each of the ffollowing is placed separately on four slides.Which of them will not coagulate?

A. Whole blood from pulmonary vein

B. Blood plasm

C. Sample from the thoracic duct of lymphatic system

D. Blood serum

Answer:

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80. An artificial pace-maker is implanted subcutaneously and connected to the heart in patients:

A. Having 90% blockage of the three main coronary arteries

B. haing a very high blood pressure

C. With irregularity in the heart rhythm

D. Suffering from arteriosclerosis

Answer:

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81. Which one of the following is a matching pair of a certain body feature and its value/count in a normal human adult

A. Urea 5-10 mg/100 ml. of blood

B. Blood sugar (fasting)-70-100 mg/ 100 mL

C. Total blood volume-5-6 litres

D. ESR in Wintrobe method -9-15 mm in males and 20-34 mm in females.

Answer:

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82. What is correct regarding leucocytes?

A. These can squeeze out through the capillary walls

B. These are enucleate

C. Sudden fall in their numer indicated cancer

D. These are produced in thymus

Answer:

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83. Cockroach and other insects have blood which:

A. Resembles hman blood in colour

B. Has RBCs

C. Circulates through arteries and veins

D. Circulates through an open system

Answer:

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84. Hepatic portal system collects blood from:

A. Liver

B. Lungs

C. Alimentary canal

D. Kidneys

Answer:

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85. Carotid labyrinth contains:

A. Olfactoreceptors

B. Baroreceptors

C. Chemoreceptors

D. Phonoreceptors

Answer:

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86. The valve situated between the left atrium and left ventricle is called:

A. Bicuspid valve

B. Tricuspid vale

C. mitral valveq

D. Eustachian tube

Answer:

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87. Which one of the following is not phagocytic?

A. Monocyte

B. Lymphocyte

C. Mast cell

D. Neutrophil

Answer:

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88. Haemoglobin is found dissolved in blood plasma of:

A. Earthworm

B. Cockroach

C. Sepia

D. Planaria

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

89. Which amino acid is achiral ?

A. Histidine

B. Glutamine

C. Aspartic acid

D. Lysine

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

90. Which blood cell secretes antibody?

A. Lymphocyte

B. Monocyte

C. Eosinophil

D. Neutrophil

Answer:

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91. Damage of thymus in a child may lead to:

A. Reduction of haemoglobin content of blood

B. Reduction in stem cell production

C. Loss of Anitbody -mediated immunity

D. Loss of cell-mediated immunity

Answer:

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92. Which of the following substances if introduced in the blood plasma,would causes coagulation at the site of tis introduction?

A. Fibrinogen

B. Prothrombin

C. Thromboplastin

D. heparin

Answer:

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93. Cardiac output is determined by:

A. Heart rate

B. Stroke volume

C. Blood flow

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer:

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94. The important function of lymph is to:

A. Transport oxygen to the brain

B. Transport CO_2 to the lungs

C. REturn RBCs to lymph nodes

D. Return interstitial fluid to the blood

Answer:

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95. Pylangium in frog is located in:

A. Conus arteriosus

B. Sinus venosus

C. Atrium

D. Ventricle

Answer:

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96. Papillary muscles are located in:

A. Heart ventricles of rabbit

B. dermis of mammalian skin

C. Orbits of vertebrate's eyes

D. pylorus of vertebrate stomach

Answer:

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97. A heart murmur indicates a defective:

A. Bundle of His

B. heart valves

C. Sinoatrial node

D. Atrioventricular node

Answer:

98. Which one of the following is correct?

A. Blood=Plasma+RBCs+WBCs+Platelets

B. Plasma=Blood-Lymphocytes

C. Neuron=Cyton+Dendron+Axon+Synapse

D. Lymph=Plasma+WBCs+RBCs

Answer:

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99. The largest sized RBCs have been seen in:

A. Elephant

B. Whale

C. Amphibian

D. Man

Answer:

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100. In the ECG,the depolarization of atria is indicated by:

A. P-wave

B. Q-wave

C. R-wave

D. S-wave

Answer:

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101. Maximum surface area of circulatory system is seen :

A. Heart

B. Capillaries

C. Arterioles

D. Veins

Answer:

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102. Absence of circulatory system in Hydra is compensated by:

A. Pseudocoelomic fluid

B. Gastrovascular cavity

C. Presence of tentacles

D. None of these

Answer:

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103. irregular nuclei are present in:

A. neutrophils

B. Basophils

C. Eosinophil

D. Monocytes

Answer:

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104. "Bundle of His" is formed of :

A. Nervous tissue supplied to ventricles

B. Nervous tissue supplied to heart

C. Muscular tissue suplied to ventricles

D. Muscular tissue supplied to heart

Answer:

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105. Nucleated RBC is found in

A. Man

B. Rat

C. Rabbit

D. Frog

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

106. Heparin is secreted by:

A. Mast cells

B. Goblet cells

C. Oxyntic cells

D. All of these

Answer:

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107. Artery is a blood vessel which carries blood:

A. Away from the heart

B. Towards the heart

C. Has deoxygenated blood without exception

D. None of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

108. Why is there no mixing of deoxygenated and oxygenated bloods in the human heart normally?

A. Scoliodon

B. Rabbit

C. Frog

D. None of these

Answer:

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109. Blood enters into the heart because muscles of:

A. Atria relax

B. Ventricles contract

C. Ventricles relax

D. Atria contract

Answer:

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110. As we go from the equator to the poles, the value of acceleration due to gravity.

A. Stimulation of sino-auricular node

B. Pushing open of the venous valves

C. Pressure difference between post caval and atrium and suction pull

D. Suction pull

Answer:

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111. Haemoglobin of a human foetus:

A. Has only 2 proteins subunits instead of 4

B. has a higher affinity for oxygen than that of an adult

C. has a lower affinity for oxygen than that of an adult

D. its affinity for oxygen is the same as that of an adult.

Answer:

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112. The cardiac pacemaker in a patient falls to function normally.The doctors find that an artificial pacemaker is to be grated in hi8m.It is likely that it will be grafted at the site of:

A. Atrioventricular bundle

B. Purkinje system

C. Sinu-atrial node

D. Atrio-ventiricular node

Answer:

113. Heparin is synthesized in:

A. Liver

B. Kidney

C. Salivary glands

D. Pancreas

Answer:

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114. Blood clotting vitamin is:

A. vitamin-A

B. Vitamin-B

C. Vitamin-C

D. Vitamin-K

Answer:

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115. haemoglobin is a :

A. Reproductive pigemtn

B. Respiratory pigment

C. Carbohyudrate

D. Fat

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

116. "Bundle of His" is formed of :

A. Nervous tissue supplied to ventricles

B. Nervous tixssue supplied to heart

C. Muscular tissue suplied to vetricles

D. Muscular tissue supplied to heart

Answer:

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117. Haemophilia is due to absence of:

A. Factor-VI

B. Factor-VII

C. Factor-VIII

D. Factor-X

Answer:

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118. Histamine and heparin are secreted by:

A. Monocytes

B. basophils

C. Eosinophil

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:

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119. The opening of right atrium into right ventricle of human heart is guarded by:

A. Mitral valve

B. Pulmonary semiluunar valves

C. Aortic semilunar valves

D. tricuspid valve

Answer:

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120. Which of the following is not the cellular element of blood?

A. T-cells

B. B-cells

C. Plasma

D. Monocytes

Answer:

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121. In human beings,the duration of cardiac cycle is:

A. 0.8 second

B. 0.05 second

C. 0.08 second

D. 8.0 second

Answer:

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122. Which of the following statement related to Starling's law of heart?

A. Greater is the stroke volume,greater is the heart rate

B. Greater is the initial length of cardiac muscle fibre,more is the force of contraction of heart

C. Greater is the minute volume,greater is the heart rate

D. Lesser is the length of cardiac muscle fibre,greater is the force of contraction of heart

Answer:

123. The absence of which clotting factor leads to haemophilia -A?

A. Factor VII

B. Factor- VIII

C. Factor-IX

D. Factor-X

Answer:

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124. What prevents clotting of blood inside the blood vessels?

A. heparin

B. Serotonin

C. Fibrinogen

D. Fibrin

Answer:

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

A. R--Repolarization of ventricles

B. S-Start of systole

C. T-End of systole

D. P-Depolarization of atria

Answer:

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126. Globulins contained in human blood plasma are primarily involved in:

A. Defence mechanism of body

B. Osmotic balance of body fluids

C. Oxygen transport in the blood

D. Clotting of blood

Answer:

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127. The letter T in T-lymphoctes refers to:

A. Thyroid

B. Thalamus

C. Tonsil

D. Thymus

Answer:

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128. Which of the following matches correctly?

A. Factor-II:Thromboplastin

B. Factor-III:Prothrombin

C. Factor-VIII:Anithemophilic globulin

D. Factor XII: Haemophilic

Answer:

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129. Which of the following matches correctly?

A. Inferior vena cava-Receives deoxygenated blood from head and body

B. Superior vena cava-Receives deoxygenated blood from lower body organs

C. Pulmonary artery-Carries dexygenated blood to the lungs

D. hepatic artery-Carries dexygenated bolood to the gut

Answer:

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130. The thread like tendons of papillary muscles inserted upon the flaps of tricuspid and bicuspid valves are:

A. Chordae tendinae

B. yellow elasting fibres

C. REEticulate fibres

D. Collagen fibres

Answer:

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131. Mitral valves is present between:

A. Right atrium and right ventricle

B. Left atrium and left ventricle

C. Right and left ventricles

D. Left ventricle and aorta

Answer:

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132. The process of formation of RBCs is called:

A. Pathogenesis

B. Leucopoiesis

C. Erythropoeisis

D. None of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

133. Antibodies are produced by :

A. leucoctes

B. lymphocytes

C. Erythrocyes

D. Blood plaeles

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

134. Which of the following has closed circulatory system?

A. Arthoropods

B. Molluscs

C. Platyhelmeinthes

D. Annelids

Answer:

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135. Blood group agglutinogen is:

A. Glycoprotein

B. Phosphoprotein

C. haemoprotein

D. Phospholipid

Answer:

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136. Erythropoieisis starts in:

A. kidneys

B. Liver

C. Spleen

D. Red bone marrow

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

137. Papillary muscles are located in:

A. Auricles

B. Ventricles contract

C. Pinna

D. Eyes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

138. Pulmonary vein carries:

A. Deoxygenated blood

B. Oxygenated blood

C. Mixed blood

D. None of these

Answer:

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139. Blood clotting corpuscle is:

A. Thrombocyte

B. Monocyte

C. Lymphocyte

D. Erythrocyte

Answer:

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140. When red blood corpusces containgin both A and B antigens are mixed with you blood serum,they agglutinate.Hence the blood group is:

A. AB

B. O

C. A

D. B

Answer:

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141. If the systolic pressure is 120 mm Hg and diastolic pressure is 80 mm Hg the pulse pressure is:

A. $120 \times 80 = 9600 mmHg$

B. $120 + 80 = 200 mmHg$

C. 120-80 = 40 mm Hg

D. $120/80 = 1.5 mHg.$

Answer:

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142. Which of the following is a non - granulocyte?

A. Monocyte

B. Eosinophils

C. Basophils

D. Neutrophils

Answer:

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143. Mature erythrocytes cannot utilize glucose because they lack

A. Golgi complex

B. Enzymes

C. Mitochondria

D. Nucleus

Answer:

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144. The most important mineral for blood coagulation is:

A. Calcium

B. magnesium

C. Sodium

D. Iron

Answer:

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145. Where is pacemaker of the heart located?

A. AV-node

B. SV-noe

C. SA-node

D. M-node

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Lymph nodes

B. Thymus

C. Kidney

D. Spleen

Answer:

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147. The blood does not clot inside the body becasue of:

A. Oxygenation of blood

B. Movement of blood

C. heparin in blood

D. Absence of fibrinogen in blood

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

148. Red cell count is carried out by:

A. Haemocytometer

B. haemoglobinometer

C. Sphygmomanometer

D. Electrocardiogram

Answer:

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149. Which of the following has the thickest wall?

A. Right auricle

B. Right ventricle

C. Left auricle

D. Left ventricle

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

150. Difference between systolic and diastrolic pressure in human is:

A. 120 mm Hg

B. 80 mm Hg

C. 40 mm Hg

D. 50mm Hg

Answer:

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151. In the clotting mechanism pathway,thrombin activated factors:

A. XI,VIII,V

B. XI,IX,X

C. VII,X,V

D. IX,VII,X

Answer:

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152. "Bundle of His" is is a part of which one of the following organs in humans?

A. Brain

B. Heart

C. Kidney

D. Pancreas

Answer:

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153. Which one of the following plasma protiens is involved in coagulation of blood?

A. An albumin

B. Serum amylase

C. A globbulin

D. Fibrinogen

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

154. Arteries are best defined as the vessels which:

A. Supply oxygenated blood to different organs

B. Carry blood away from the heart to different organs

C. Break up into capillaries which reunite to form a vein

D. Carry blood from one visceral organ to another visceral organ

Answer:

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155. Which one of the following sttements is correct regardign blood pressure?

A. 130/90- mm Hg is considred high and required treatment

B. 100/55 mm Hg is considered n ideal blood pressure

C. 105/50 mm Hg makes one active

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

Answer:

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156. Histamine and heparin are secreted by:

A. Lymphocyte

B. Monocytes

C. neutrophils

D. Eosinophils

Answer:

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157. The volume of blood each ventricle pumps out during cardiac cycle is about:

A. 70 ml

B. 5000 ml

C. 7 l

D. 1200 ml

Answer:

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158. Erythropoietin is secreted from:

A. Pituitary gland

B. Pancreas

C. Adrenal gland

D. Kidney

Answer:

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159. Fill in the blanks:

Body cavity with blood found in arthropods and molluscs is.....

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160. Fill in the blanks:

The S.A. node is also called,..... of the heart.

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161. Fill in the blanks:

Disturbances in the heart sounds are called..... .

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162. Fill in the blanks:

..... are ridges present inside the auricles.

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163. Fill in the blanks:

The mitral valves has .....cusps while the aortic valve possesses ..... cusps.

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164. Fill in the blanks:

Th .....valves close shortly after the start of ventricular systole while the ..... valves close shortly after the diastole starts.

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165. Fill in the blanks:

Left auricle receives.....blood while right auricle receives ..... blood.

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166. Fill in the blanks:

First heart sound is ..... while second heart sound is..... .

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167. Fill in the blanks:

A persistent rise in blood pressure is called.....while decrease in blood pressure is called.,.....

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168. Fill in the blanks:

The cardiac impulses orginate from the ..... and are passes on to the bundle of his by..... .

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169. Fill in the blanks:

The contraction of heart is called.....while the relaxation of heart is called..... .

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170. Fill in the blanks:

Cardiac center is located in..... .

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171. Fill in the blanks:

When a blood clot is formed inside a blood vessel ,this condition is called..... .

Watch Video Solution

172. Fill in the blanks:

.....nerve fibres increase the rate of heart beat

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173. Fill in the blanks:

The valve present betwen the right auricle and

right ventricle is ..... .

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174. Fill in the blanks:

..... is involved in blood clotting at the injury.

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175. Fill in the blanks:

..... is the instrument to measure haemoglobin count of the blood.

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176. Write 'True' or 'False':

Left ventricle is the thickest chamber of the heart.

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177. Write 'True' or 'False':

Mitral valve is present between right auricle and right ventricle.

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178. Write 'True' or 'False':

The A.V. node normally initiates the cardiac impulses.

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179. Write 'True' or 'False':

Heart sounds are heard by sphygmomanometer.

Watch Video Solution

180. Write 'True' or 'False':

Single circulation is found in fish and amphibians.

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181. True or False

Purkinje fibres are nerve fibres supplying the ventricular muscle.

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182. True or False

The first heart sound results from a closure of semilunar valves.

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183. True or False

The vagus nerve reduces the heart rate.

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184. Write 'True' or 'False':

Semilunar valves open during the ventricular diastole.

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185. Write 'True' or 'False':

Erythrocytes can come out of blood caillaries by diapedesis.

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186. Match the odd one in each series:

pukinje fibres,A.V. node,A.V. valve,S.A. node.

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187. Match the odd one in each series:

Mitral valve ,tricuspid valve,semilunar valve,venous valve.

Watch Video Solution

188. Match the odd one in each series:

Lub,sphygmomanometer,duup,stethoscope.

Watch Video Solution

189. Match the odd one in each series:

Tunica media,tunica externa,tunica interna,endothelium.

Watch Video Solution

190. Match the odd one in each series:

Systolic pressure,diastolic pressure,stethoscope,sphygmomanometer.

Watch Video Solution

191. Match the odd one in each series:

Prothrombin,heparin,fibrinogen,thromboplastin.

Watch Video Solution

192. Match the odd one in each series:

RBC,lymphocyte,monocyte,neutrophils.

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193. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Right atrioventricular aperture:Tricuspid valve::Left A.V. aperture..... .

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194. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Carotid arteries :Brain ::Coronary arteries..... .

Watch Video Solution

195. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Increase in heart beat : Sympathetic::Decrease in heart beat..... .

Watch Video Solution

196. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Blood pressure:Sphygmomanometer::Heart sounds..... .

Watch Video Solution

197. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Lub:Atrioventricular valves::Dub.....

Watch Video Solution

198. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Pulmonary artery:Deoxygenated blood::Pulmonary vein..... .

Watch Video Solution

199. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Human heart:4-chambered::Frog heart..... .

Watch Video Solution

200. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the

fourth place:

Soldier :Neutrophils::scavengers:..... .

Watch Video Solution

201. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Frog :Thrombocytes::Man:..... .

Watch Video Solution

202. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Bilobed nucleus:Basophil::Multilobed nucleus:..... .

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203. Give the reasons for the following statements :

Why are there valves in the veins and not in the arteries ?

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204. Give the reasons for the following statements :

Why is the artery more elastic and more contractile?

Watch Video Solution

205. Give the reasons for the following statements :

Human circulatory system is more advantageous than cockroach circulatory system.Why?

Watch Video Solution

206. Give the reasons for the following statements :

Blood is called river of life.

Watch Video Solution

207. Give the reasons for the following statements :

RBC count is more in the persons living at high altitudes.

Watch Video Solution

208. Give the reasons for the following statements :

After their life span ,RBCs are haemolysed.Even

then RBC count in a normal person remain same.

Watch Video Solution

209. Give the reasons for the following statements :

Neutrophils are called the soldeirs while monocytes are called scavengers.Why?

Watch Video Solution

210. Give the reasons for the following statements :

Sino-auricular node is commonly called pace maker of heart.

Watch Video Solution

211. Give the reasons for the following statements :

Receiver of the stethoscope is always placed on the lef side off the chest.

Watch Video Solution

212. Why is human heart called autorhythmic heart?

Watch Video Solution

213. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While asnwering these questions you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

Assertion:Volume of blood ejected from the ventricles in one heart beat is called cardiac output.

Reason:Cardiac output increases with the increase in body size of organism.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

214. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While answering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason in correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:The S.A. node acts as pacemaker.

Reason:The S.A. node is located in the wall off right atrium near the interatrial septum.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

215. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While answering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason in correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:Blood pressure is arterial blood pressure.

Reason:It is measured by sphygmomanometer.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

216. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While answering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason in correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:WBCs accumulate at the site fo

wounds by diapedesis.

Reason:it is thee squeezing of leucocytes from th endothelium.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

217. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While answering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason in correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:Smaller the organism ,higher is the

rate of metabolism per gram weight.

Reason:the heart rate of a six month old baby is much higher than that of an old person.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

218. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason.While answering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason in correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:heart pace-maker is a life saving

device when the normal heart rate of 72-80 drop to 30-40 due to disease or some other cause.

Reason:The pace-maker electrically stimulates the contractile heart walls.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

219. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While answering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason in correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:Persons suffering from haemophilia fail to produce blood clotting factor VIII.

REason:Prothrombin producing platelets in such persons are found in very low concentration.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

220. These questions consist of two statements each,printed as Assertion and Reason.While answering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.

If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason in correct explanation of Assertion.

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:Persons suffering from haemophilia fail to produce blood clotting factor VIII.

REason:Prothrombin producing platelets in such persons are found in very low concentration.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

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221. Name 2-layered sac surrounding the human heart.

Watch Video Solution

222. Whether human heart is myogenic or neurogenic?

Watch Video Solution

223. Name two heart sounds.

Watch Video Solution

224. What is the amount off blood ejected by the ventricles in one minute?

Watch Video Solution

225. Name the vessel which brings oxygenated blood in the left auricle.

Watch Video Solution

226. Give the term for the formation and destuction of blood cells.

Watch Video Solution

227. What is blood coagulation?

Watch Video Solution

228. State the amount of blood and cardiac output at rest and exercise.

Watch Video Solution

229. Give the location of mitral value and semilunar values.

Watch Video Solution

230. Define hypertension.

Watch Video Solution

231. Name the most abudant and least abuddant type of blood cells.

Watch Video Solution

232. Which disorder is characterized bby the formation of angina?

Watch Video Solution

233. Which corpuscles can undergo diapedesis?

Watch Video Solution

234. Where does cardiac impulses originate?

Watch Video Solution

235. What is joint diastole?

Watch Video Solution

236. Which of the following has the thickest wall?

Watch Video Solution

237. Why is the S-A node called pace-maker of the heart?

Watch Video Solution

238. Man has double circulation.Name the two circulations.

Watch Video Solution

239. Which tissue is called river of life.

Watch Video Solution

240. Give the terms for low WBC count and high WBC count.

Watch Video Solution

241. Give the haemoglobin count in human male and human female.

Watch Video Solution

242. A cardiologist observed an elevated ST-segment in the ECG of a patient.What is it indicative of ?

Watch Video Solution

243. How is haemoglobin differently located in humans and earthworms?

Watch Video Solution

244. A cardiologist observed an elevated ST-segment in the ECG of a patient.What is it indicative of ?

Watch Video Solution

245. Name the cells that produce antibodies.

Watch Video Solution

246. Briefly describe atherosclerosis and hypertension.

Watch Video Solution

247. What do you understand by polycythaemia?

Watch Video Solution

248. What happens in the secondary lymphoid organs with respect to immunity?

Watch Video Solution

249. What is haemocoel? Give one example.

Watch Video Solution

250. Name the granulocytes that are significant in allergic reactions.

Watch Video Solution

251. Differentiate between

Tricuspid and bicuspid valve

Watch Video Solution

252. Differentiate pulmonary circulation and systemic circulation.

Watch Video Solution

253. What is electrophoresis ? What is its significance ?

Watch Video Solution

254. How is arteriosclerosis different from atherosclerosis?

Watch Video Solution

255. What is SA node? Where is it located? What is its function?

Watch Video Solution

256. How are "Lub" and "Dup" sounds are produced durign cardiac cycle?

Watch Video Solution

257. What is meant by systole?What happens to mitral valve and related blood flow during ventricular systole?

Watch Video Solution

258. Name different types of granulocytes .Give the function of one which constitutes maximum percentage of the total leucocytes.

Watch Video Solution

259. Describe the condition termed as atheroscelerosis. How does it affect the body?

Watch Video Solution

260. What is hypertenstion ?How does it affect human health?

Watch Video Solution

261. Name the proteins present in blood plasma .What are their functions?

Watch Video Solution

262. Which two heart sounds are heard through the stethoscope when placed on the chest ?When are these sounds produced respectively?

Watch Video Solution

263. How does haemoglobin help in transport of oxygen from the lungs to body tissues?

Watch Video Solution

264. Why does the left ventricle possess a thicker wall than the right ventricle?

Watch Video Solution

265. Differentiate between S.A node and A.V. node.

Watch Video Solution

266. Differentiate between an artery and a vein.

Watch Video Solution

267. Differentiate between

Open and closed circulatory system

Watch Video Solution

268. Differentaite between five types of leucocytes of blood.

Watch Video Solution

269. Define cardian cycle.What are three phases of cardiac cycle.State the period of occurrence of two heart sounds.

Watch Video Solution

270. Write short note on

Hypertension

 Watch Video Solution

271. Someone's figer gets cut accidentally while chopping vegetables and starts bleeding.The bleeding stops afeter a few minutes.What are the spets that lead to stppage of bleeding?

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272. What do you mean by double circulation ?

Give its advantages.

Watch Video Solution

273. Differentiate between Blood and Lymph

Watch Video Solution

274. Describe the process of blood clotting.

Watch Video Solution

275. Briefly discuss the single and double circulation of blood along with examples they take place.

Watch Video Solution

276. Give the summary of the chemical events involved in the process of musle contraction

Watch Video Solution

277. Discuss the various functions of plasma.

Watch Video Solution

278. What is artheriosclerosis?Describe its affect on human health.

Watch Video Solution

279. Describe natural and artifical pace-maker of the heart.

Watch Video Solution

280. Explain the working of heart under:

Systol

Watch Video Solution

281. Explain the working of heart under:

Diastole.

Watch Video Solution

282. Describe double circulation in mammals.

Watch Video Solution

283. Draw a well labelled diagram on internal structure of human heart.

Watch Video Solution

284. Explain the Nervous and chemical control of respiration.

Watch Video Solution

285. Give a detiled account of RBC of human blood.

Watch Video Solution

286. Define the terms:

SA node

Watch Video Solution

287. Define the terms:

Diastole

Watch Video Solution

288. Define the terms:

Pulmonary circulation.

Watch Video Solution

289. Draw the structure of human heart.

Watch Video Solution

290. What is cardiac cycle?Explain it in detail.

Watch Video Solution

291. Describe the conducing system of human heart.

Watch Video Solution

292. What is double fertilization?

Watch Video Solution

293. Name two heart sounds.

Watch Video Solution

294. Differentiate betweent the following:

SA node and AV node

Watch Video Solution

295. Differentiate between the following:

Myogenic and neurogenic heart.

Watch Video Solution

296. Describe various corpuscles found in blood of man.

Watch Video Solution

297. Explain the different steps involved in the secondary treatment Of sewage.

Watch Video Solution

298. What is electrocardiography?What is meant by P-Q interval in the electrocardiography?

Watch Video Solution

299. Describe step by step What happens in the differnt phases of cardiac cycle in humans.

Watch Video Solution

300. Name two heart sounds and mention when they are respectively produced in cardiac cycle.

Watch Video Solution

301. Draw the structure of human heart.

Watch Video Solution

Example

1. Name the components of the formed elements in the blood and mention one major function of each of them.

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2. What is the importance of plasma proteins?

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3. Match Column I with column II:

Column I	Column II
(a) Eosinophils	(i) Coagulation
(b) RBC	(ii) Universal recipient
(c) AB blood group	(iii) Resist infection
(d) Platelets	(iv) Contraction of heart
(e) Systole	(v) Gas transport

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4. Why do we consider blood as a connective tissue?

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5. What is the differences between lymph and blood?

Watch Video Solution

6. What is meant by double circulation? What is its significance?

Watch Video Solution

7. Write the differences between blood and haemolymph.

Watch Video Solution

8. Write the differences between : Open and Closed system of circulation

Watch Video Solution

9. Write the differences between :

Systole and Diastole

Watch Video Solution

10. Write the differences between :

P-wave and T-wave.

Watch Video Solution

11. Describe the evolutionary change in the pattern of heart among the vertebrates.

Watch Video Solution

12. Why do we call our heart myogenic?

Watch Video Solution

13. Why is the S-A node called pace-maker of the heart?

Watch Video Solution

14. What is the significance of atrio-ventricular node and atrio-ventricular bundle in the functioning of heart?

Watch Video Solution

15. Define a cardiac cycle and the cardiac output.


Watch Video Solution

16. Explain heart sounds.


Watch Video Solution

17. Draw a standard ECG and explain the different segments in it.

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