BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

BODY FLUIDS AND CIRCULATION

Example

1. What is called haematocrit?

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2. What are called polymorphonuclear cells?

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3. What are called aggultinins?

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4. What are called agglutinogens?

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5. What is called blood clotting?

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6. What is called serum?

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7. What is called pericardial space?

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8. What are called semilunar valves?

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9. What is called trabeculae corneae?

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10. What is called chordae tendine?

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11. What is called AV node?

Watch Video Solution

12. What is tachycardia?

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13. What is bradycardia ?

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14. What is cardiac cycle?

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15. What is cardiac output?

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16. What is heart rate?

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17. What is blood pressure?

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18. What is systolic pressure?

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19. What is diastolic pressure?

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20. What is atherosclerosis?

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21. What is cerebral infarction?

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22. What is defibrillation?

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23. What is pericarditis?

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24. What are Purkinje fibers?

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25. Define Myocardial infaraction.

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26. Distinguish between open and closed circulation.

Watch Video Solution

27. Distinguish between arteries and veins.

Watch Video Solution

28. Distinguish between mitral valve and semi lunar valev.

Watch Video Solution

29. Distinguish between arteries and veins.

Watch Video Solution

30. Distinguish between open and closed circulation.

Watch Video Solution

31. Distinguish between mitral valve and semi lunar valev.

Watch Video Solution

32. Right ventricular wall is thinner than the left ventricular wall. Why ?

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33. Describe the mechanism by which the human heart beat is initiated and controlled.

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34. What is lymph? Write its function.

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35. What are the heart sounds? When and how are these sounds produced?

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36. Select the correct biological term. Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma, erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin, phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

Another name for white blood cells.

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37. Select the correct biological term. Cardiac muscle, atria, tricuspid valve, systole, auricles, arteries, diastole, ventricles, bicuspid valve, pulmonary artery, cardiac cycle, semi lunar valve, veins, pulmonary vein, capillaries, vena cava, aorta. The main artery of the blood.

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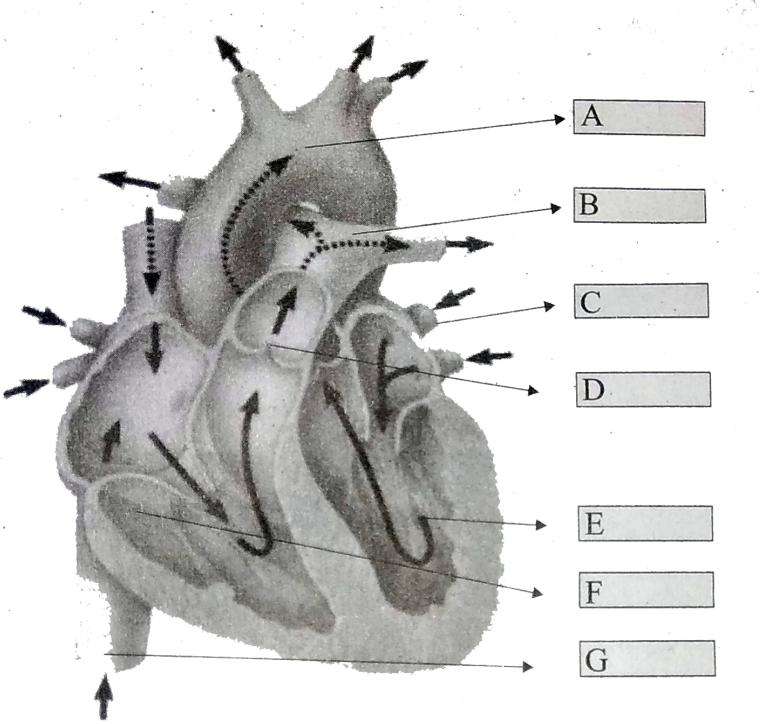
38. Name and label the given diagram to show A,B,C,D,E,F and G.



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39. What are the two types of body fluids?

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40. What are the three types of extra-cellular fluids?

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41. Explain the composition of blood.

Watch Video Solution

42. After a meal, the hepatic portal vein has a very high concentration of glucose. Why?

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43. Mention the function of haemoglobin in natural process.

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44. Oxygen carrying capacity of blood is

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45. Write short notes on Erythropoietin.

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46. What is called haematocrit?

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47. What are the characters of granulocyte?

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48. What are called polymorphonuclear cells?

Watch Video Solution

49. Explain the ABO blood groups.

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50. What are called agglutinins?

Watch Video Solution

51. What are called agglutinogens?

Watch Video Solution

52. How Erythroblastosis fetalis can be prevented ?

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53. What is called blood clotting?

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54. What is called serum?

Watch Video Solution

55. Explain the Lymphatic System with diagram and mention the function of Lymph.

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56. What are the three types of blood vessels?

Watch Video Solution

57. What are the layers of blood vessels?

Watch Video Solution

58. Write short note on Tunica intima

Watch Video Solution

59. Write short notes on Tunica externa

Watch Video Solution

60. What are the parts of the heart of fish?

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61. Write the parts of amphibian heart.

Watch Video Solution

62. Write the parts of reptiles heart.

Watch Video Solution

63. The heart wall is made up of outer epicardium, middle myocardium and the inner.....

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64. What is called pericardial space?

Watch Video Solution

65. What are called semilunar valves?

Watch Video Solution

66. What is called trabeculae corneae?

Watch Video Solution

67. What are chordae tendinae and what is their function?

Watch Video Solution

68. What is called AV node?

Watch Video Solution

69. What is tachycardia?

Watch Video Solution

70. What is bradycardia ?

Watch Video Solution

71. What is Cardiac Cycle?

Watch Video Solution

72. What is cardiac output?

Watch Video Solution

73. Determining Heart Rate:

Watch Video Solution

74. What is Blood Pressure? How is blood pressure expressed?

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75. What are the two types of pressure in heart?

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76. Write the difference between the systolic and diastolic pressure ?

Watch Video Solution

77. Write the difference between the systolic and diastolic pressure ?

Watch Video Solution

78. What is called SA node in heart?

Watch Video Solution

79. Why do we call our heart myogenic?

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80. Define:-

Atherosclerosis

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81. What is cerebral infarction?

Watch Video Solution

82. Explain the disorder of rheumatoid heart disease

Watch Video Solution

83. When CPR procedure will be applied?

Watch Video Solution

84. What is defibrillation?

Watch Video Solution

85. What is pericarditis?

Watch Video Solution

86. Which cholesterol lowers the risk of heart disease and which cholesterol increases the

risk of heart diseases?

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87. Name the two sources of blood supply to the liver.

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88. Protein molecules of larger size can pass through the lymph vessel? Give reason.

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89. Why there are no blood capillaries in the cornea of the eye and cartilage? How are these regions supplied with the required nutrients?

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90. Suggest why arteries close to the heart have more elastic fibres in their walls than arteries further away from the heart?

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91. Write the uses of the Law Laplace.

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92. State the Law of Laplace.

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93. When blood volume drops down abruptly, what happens to the stroke volume? State

whether it increases or decreases?

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94. What are the reasons for the formation of edema?

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95. What is the importance of plasma proteins?

Watch Video Solution

96. Write the features of white blood cells?

Watch Video Solution

97. Write short notes on Neutrophils.

Watch Video Solution

98. Write short notes on Eosinophils

Watch Video Solution

99. Write short notes on agranulocytes.

Watch Video Solution

100. Write short note on platelets

Watch Video Solution

101. In a Tabular Column, mention the distribution of Antigen (RBC) and antibody

(Plasma) in different blood groups.

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102. Write hort notes on Rh blood group.

Watch Video Solution

103. Write short notes on Heparin.

Watch Video Solution

104. Write short notes on lympthatic vessels.

Watch Video Solution

105. Write short notes on Tunica media.

Watch Video Solution

106. Write short notes on Arterioles.

Watch Video Solution

107. What is incomplete double circulation?

Watch Video Solution

108. What is double circulation?

Watch Video Solution

109. What is called Bundle of His?

Watch Video Solution

110. What are Purkinje fibers?

Watch Video Solution

111. Write notes on hypertension

Watch Video Solution

112. Define:-

Angina Pectoris

Watch Video Solution

113. Define:-

Stroke

Watch Video Solution

114. Write short note on CPR.

Watch Video Solution

115. Write short notes on anastmoses.

Watch Video Solution

116. Write short notes on varicose veins.

 Watch Video Solution

117. Write short notes on embolism.

 Watch Video Solution

118. Write short notes on Aneurysm:

 Watch Video Solution

119. Write short notes on basophils

Watch Video Solution

120. Write short notes on lymphocytes.

Watch Video Solution

121. Write short notes on Monocytes

Watch Video Solution

122. Erythroblastosis foetalis is a condition of incompatibility related to .....

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123. Explain the process of coagulation of blood.

Watch Video Solution

124. What are Lymph nodes?

Watch Video Solution

125. Write short notes on arteries.

Watch Video Solution

126. Write short notes on capillaries.

Watch Video Solution

127. Write shot notes on veins.

Watch Video Solution

128. Write a short note on coronary blood vessels.

Watch Video Solution

129. Explain the cardiac cycle.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

131. Coronary heart disease is due to

Watch Video Solution

132. Write notes on heart attack

Watch Video Solution

133. Write notes on heart failure

Watch Video Solution

134. Define:-

Myocardial infarction.

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135. Ramu was 15 vears old when he went to a doctor to check his blood pressure. His pressure was around 158/98mmHg. The doctor advised him to measure his blood pressure at home for two weeks. He came to the doctor saying his average blood pressure was around 160/100mmHg. Doctor concludes that Ramu has high blood pressure or hypertension. If not controlled, hypertension can lead to heart failure, stroke and kidney failure. He returned to the doctor after two months after taking the drug, ACH inhibitor. This chemical blocks

the production of angiotensin II, a powerful vasoconstrictor, so his blood pressure returned back to normal.

1. Why are people with high blood pressure at greater risk for having a hemorrhagic stroke?

2. Without medication Ramu's blood pressure was around 160/100mmHg after two weeks. Why this pressure was referred to as hypertension by the doctor.

3. Blocking the action of vasoconstrictor lower the blood pressure? Give reasons.

4. What is the role of ACH inhibitor in reducing blood pressure?

5. What conditions one might expect if the blood pressure is not controlled?

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140. Explain the composition of blood.

Watch Video Solution

141. Draw the diagram of structure of the heart.

Watch Video Solution

142. Write short notes on stroke volume.

Watch Video Solution

Exercise

1. Lymph is colourless bebcause

A. WBCs are absent

B. WBCs are present

C. Haemoglobin is absent

D. RBCs are absent

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. A person having bothe antigen A and antigen B on the surface of RNCs belongs to blood group

A. A

B. B

C. AB

D. O

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

3. Erythro blastosis foetalis is due to the distruction of

A. Foetal RBCs

B. Foetus suffers from atherosclerosis

C. Foetal WBCs

D. Foetus suffers from minamata

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

4. What is cardiac output?

A. HR-SV

B. HR x SV.

C. EDV-ESV

D. EDV x ESV

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

5. Blood platelets are also called as _____.

A. Thrombocytes

B. Leucocytes

C. Erythrocytes

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. Distinguish between open and closed circulation.

Watch Video Solution

7. Name and label the given diagram to show A,B,C,D,E,F and G

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8. Oxygen carrying capacity of blood is

Watch Video Solution

9. What is defibrillation?

Watch Video Solution

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Answer:

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21. A person having bothe antigen A and antigen B on the surface of RNCs belongs to blood group

A. A

B. B

C. AB

D. O

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

22. Erythro blastosis foetalis is due to the distruction of

A. Foetal RBCs

B. Foetus suffers from atherosclerosis

C. Foetal WBCs

D. Foetus suffers from minamata

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

23. What is cardiac output?

A. HR-SV

B. HR x SV.

C. EDV-ESV

D. EDV x ESV

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

24. Blood platelets are also called as _____.

A. Thrombocytes

B. Leucocytes

C. Erythrocytes

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

25. Distinguish between open and closed circulation.

Watch Video Solution

26. Oxygen carrying capacity is high in RBCs. Why?

Watch Video Solution

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36. Write hort notes on Rh blood group.

 Watch Video Solution

37. Erythro blastosis foetalis is due to the distruction of

Watch Video Solution

38. What is the function of lymph?

A. Transport of O_2 into brain

B. Transport of CO_2 into lungs

C. Bring ionterstitial fluid in blood

D. Bring RBC and WBC in lymph node

Answer:

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39. Which one of the following plasma proteins is involved in the coagulation of blood?

A. Globulin

B. Fibrinogen

C. Albumin

D. Serum amylase

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

40. Which of the following WBCs are found in more numbers?

A. Eosinophil

B. Neutrophil

C. Basophil

D. Monocyte

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

41. Which of the following is not involved in blood clotting?

A. Fibrin

B. Calcium

C. Platelets

D. Bilirubin

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

42. Lymph is colourless bebcause

A. WBCs are absent

B. WBCs are present

C. Haemoglobin is absent

D. RBCs are absent

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

43. Blood group is due to the presence or absence of

A. Antigens on the surface of WBC

B. Antibiodies on the surface of RBC

C. Antigens of the surface of RBc

D. Antibidies on the surface of WBC

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

44. A person having bothe antigen A and antigen B on the surface of RNCs belongs to blood group

A. Antigens on the surface of WBC

B. B

C. AB

D. O

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

45. Erythro blastosis foetalis is due to the distruction of

A. Foetal RBCs

B. Foetus suffers from atherosclerosis

C. Foetal WBCs

D. Foetus suffers from minamata

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

46. Dub sound of heart is caused by

A. Closure of atrio-ventricular valves

B. Opening of semi-lumar valves

C. Closure of semi-lunar valves

D. Opening of semi-lunar valves.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

47. Why is the velocity of blood flow the lowest in the capillaries?

A. The systematic capillaries are supplied by the left ventricle, which has a lower cardiac output than the right ventricle

B. Capillaries are far from the heart and blood flow slows as distance from the heart increses.

C. The totla surface area of the capillaries is larger than the total surface area of the arterioles.

D. The capillary walls are not this enough to allow oxygen to exchange with the cells.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

48. An unconscious patient is rushed into the emergency room and needs a fast blood transfusion. Because there is no time to check her medical history or determine her blood type,which type of blood should you as her doctor, give her ?

A. A-

B. AB

C. $O+$

D. $O-$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

49. Which of these functions could or could not be carried out by a red blood cell?

A. Protein synthesis

B. Cell division

C. Lipid synthesis

D. Active transport

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

50. At the venous end of the capillary bed, the osmotic pressure is .....

Watch Video Solution

51. A patient's chart reveals that he has a cardiac output of 7500mL per minute and a stroke volume of 50 mL. What is his pulse rate? (in beats / min)

A. 50

B. 100

C. 150

D. 400

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

52. At any given time there is more blood in the venous system than that of the arterial system. Which of the following features of the veins allows this ?

A. Relative lack of smooth muscles

B. Presence of valves

C. Proximity of the veins of lymphatic's

D. Thin endothelial lining

Answer:

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53. The red colour of the RBC is due to the presence of ____

Watch Video Solution

54. What is the life span of RBC in humans ?

A. About 20 days

B. About 120 days

C. About 220 days

D. About 32 days

Answer:

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55. Why is spleen called as graveyard of RBC?

Watch Video Solution

56. The antibody acting on agglutinogen B is called_____

Watch Video Solution

57. The ..... acting on agglutinogen B is called anti B.

Watch Video Solution

58. _____ described the structure of heart

Watch Video Solution

59. The structure of the hart was described in the year

A. 1760

B. 1706

C. 1712

D. 1761

Answer:

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60. The contraction of the heart is called___

61. The relaxation of the heart is called_____

62. Heart normally beats _____ times per minute .

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63. Normal blood pressure is _____.

Watch Video Solution

64. ___described the circulation of food.

Watch Video Solution

65. The cirulation of blood was described in the year

A. 1627

B. 1628

C. 1726

D. 1728

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

66. CPR stand for___

Watch Video Solution

67. Which one of the following types of cells lack nucleus?

A. RBC

B. Neutrophils

C. Eosinophils

D. Monocytes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

68. The cells involved in inflammatory reactions are

A. Basophils

B. Neutrophils

C. Eosinophils

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

69. The name of pace maker is

A. SA node

B. AV node

C. Parasympathetic nervous system

D. None of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

70. Whch helps in blood clotting?

A. Sodium

B. Bilirubin

C. Fibrinogen

D. Potassium

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

71. A person with antigen A in RBC and antibody b in plasma.

A. Belongs to blood group AB

B. Belongs to blood group B

C. Belongs to blood group O

D. Belongs to blood group A

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

72. Formatin of blood corpuslces is known as

A. Rouleaux

B. Haemopoiesis

C. Haemolysis

D. Phagocytosis

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

73. Identify the correct sequence of regarding the origin and conduction of heart beat.

A. AV node $\rightarrow$ SA node $\rightarrow$ Purkinje fibre

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

C. Purkinje fibre $\rightarrow$ SA node $\rightarrow$ AV node

D. Purkinje fibres $\rightarrow$ AV node $\rightarrow$ SA node

Answer:

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

A. $190/110$ mm Hg may harm vbital organs like brain and kidney

B. $130/90$ mm Hg is considered high and requires treatment.

C. $\frac{100}{55}$ mm Hg is considered an ideal blood pressure.

D. $105/50$ mm Hg makes one very active

Answer:

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75. Which one of the following is correct?

A. Plasma = Blood-Lymphocytes

B. Serum=Blood+Fibrinogen

C. Lymph=Plasma+RBC+WBC

D. Blood= Plasma +RBC+WBC

Answer:

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

A. Contraction of both the atria

B. Initation of the ventricular contraction

C. Beginning of the systole

D. End of systole

Answer:

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77. Arrange the following in the correct sequence.

A. Thrombin $\rightarrow$ Prothrombin $\rightarrow$ Fibrin $\rightarrow$ Fibrinogen

B. Fibrinogen $\rightarrow$ Protherombin $\rightarrow$ Thrombin $\rightarrow$ Fibrin

C. Prothrombin $\rightarrow$ Thrombin $\rightarrow$ Fibrinogen $\rightarrow$ Fibrin

D. Prothrombin $\rightarrow$ Fibrin $\rightarrow$ Fibrinogen $\rightarrow$ Thrombin

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

78. CPR was first discovered by

A. Jams Elam and Peter Safar

B. Karl Landsteiner

C. William Harvey

D. William Einthoven

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

79. Irregular hear beat is called

A. Tachycardia

B. Bradycarida

C. Arrhythmia

D. Myopcardia

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

80. Select, among the following a cell which does not exhibit phagocytic activity,\

A. Monocytes

B. Neutrophil

C. Basophil

D. Macrophage

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

81. Select, the pair of substances among the following which is essential for coagulation of blood.

A. Heparin and calcium ions

B. Calcum ions and platelet factors

C. Oxalates and citrates.

D. Platelet factors and heparin

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

82. Identify the lymphocyte

A. MOnocytes

B. B-cells

C. Eosinophils

D. Basophils

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

83. The largest corpuscle in the blood is

A. Basophils

B. Acidophils

C. Monocytes

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

84. Blood plasma without the clotting factors is___

Watch Video Solution

85. Plasma protein involves in osmotic balance

A. Prothrombin

B. Albumin

C. Fibrinogen

D. Globulin

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

86. QRS wave in ECG represnts

A. Atrial depolarization

B. AV node delay

C. Ventricular ejection

D. Ventricular depolarization

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

87. Which one of the following blood cells is involved in antibody production?

A. B-cell

B. T-cell

C. RBCs

D. Neutophils

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

88. Which the the following statement is incorrect?

A. A peerson of O blood group has anti 'A' and anti 'B' antibod8ies in his blood plasma

B. A person of B blood group cannnot blood to a person of A blood group

C. Blood group is designated on the basis of the presence of antibodies in the blood plasma

D. A person of AB blood group is universal recipient

Answer:

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89. Read the following statements and choose the correct option

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

Statement2: Action potential generated at sinoatrial node passes from atria to ventricles.

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

B. Action mentioned in statement 2 is dependent on acion mentioned in statement1

C. Actions mentioned in statement 1 and 2 are independednt of each other.

D. Actions mentioned in statements 1 and 2 are synchronous

Answer:

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90. Example of an anticoagulant is

A. Prothrombin

B. Thrombin

C. Heparin

D. Fibrinogen

Answer:

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91. Tunica adventitia is the another name of

A. Tunica interna

B. Tunica media

C. Tunica externa

D. Endothelium

Answer:

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92. The walls of the right ventricle are thicker than the right auricles .

A. Cardiac muscles

B. Papillary muscles

C. Myocardium

D. Endocardium

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

93. The irregular muscular ridges in the ventricular walls are

A. Trabeculae carnease

B. Chordae tendineae

C. Mitral valve

D. Semilunar valve

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

94. Cardiac output represents

A. HR-SV

B. $HRXXSV$

C. EDV-ESV

D. $EDVXXESV$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

95. P wave represents

A. AV node delay

B. Ventricular repolarization

C. Ventricular depolarization

D. Atrial depolarization

Answer:

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96. ST segment of ECG lies between

A. PQ interval and QRS complex

B. QRS complex and T wave

C. P wave and T wave

D. QRS complex of P wave

Answer:

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97. Which one of the following is correct regarding pulmonary circulation?

A. Left auricle → Arterioles → Pulmonary artery → Lung capillaries → pulmonary veins → venules → Right ventricle.

B. Right ventricle → pulmonary veins → venuls → Lung capillaries → Venules → Pulmonary veins → Left auricles

C. Right ventricles → pulmonary veins → venules → Lung capillaries →

Arterioles $\rightarrow$ pulmonary artery $\rightarrow$ Left auricles

D. Left auricle $\rightarrow$ lung capillaries $\rightarrow$ Venules $\rightarrow$ Pulmonary veins $\rightarrow$ arterioles $\rightarrow$ Pulomnary artery $\rightarrow$ Right ventricle.

Answer:

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98. Which one of the following is correct regarding systemic circulation?

A. Left auricle $\rightarrow$ Vena cavae veins and venules $\rightarrow$ systemic capillaries $\rightarrow$ Arteris and arterioles $\rightarrow$ Right auricle.

B. Right auricle $\rightarrow$ Vena cavae $\rightarrow$ Veins and venules $\rightarrow$ systemic capillaries $\rightarrow$ Arteries and arterioles $\rightarrow$ Aorta $\rightarrow$ Left ventricles

C. Left ventricle $\rightarrow$ Aorta $\rightarrow$ Arteries and arterioles $\rightarrow$ Systemic capillaires $\rightarrow$ Veins and venules $\rightarrow$ vena cavae $\rightarrow$ Right auricle

D. Right auricle $\rightarrow$ Aorta $\rightarrow$ Arteries and arterioles $\rightarrow$ systemic capillaries $\rightarrow$ veins and venules $\rightarrow$ vena cavae $\rightarrow$ left ventricle.

Answer:

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99. ESV stands for ..... .

A. End stretch volume

B. Expanded stretch volume

C. Expanded systolic volume

D. End systolic volume

Answer:

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100. The 'lub'sound is associated with the closure of the..... Values.

A. Closure the the AV valves

B. Closure of the semilunar valves

C. Opening of the AV valves

D. Opening of the semilunar valves

Answer:

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101. The 'lub'sound is associated with the closure of the..... Values.

A. Closre of the AV valves

B. Closure of the AV and semilunar valves

C. Opening of the AV valves

D. Opening of the AV and semilunar valves

Answer:

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102. Which of the following are AV valves?

(i) Bicuspid valve

(ii) Tricuspid valve

(iii) Semilunar valve

(iv) Aortic valve

A. Both (i) and (iii)

B. Both (i) and (ii)

C. Both (iii)and (iv)

D. both (ii) and (iii)

Answer:

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103. Which one of the following is semilunar valves?

A. Pulmonary valve

B. Mitral valve

C. Biscupid valve

D. Tricuspid valve

Answer:

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104. Which one the following is left AV valve?

A. Tricuspid valve

B. Semilunar valve

C. Pulmonary valve

D. Biscupid valve

Answer:

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105. Which one of the following is right AV valve?

A. Tricuspid valve

B. Semilunar valve

C. Pulmonary valve

D. Biscupid valve

Answer:

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106. ECG depicts the depolarisation and repolarisation processes 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. Depolarisation of ventricles

D. Repolarisation of ventricles

Answer:

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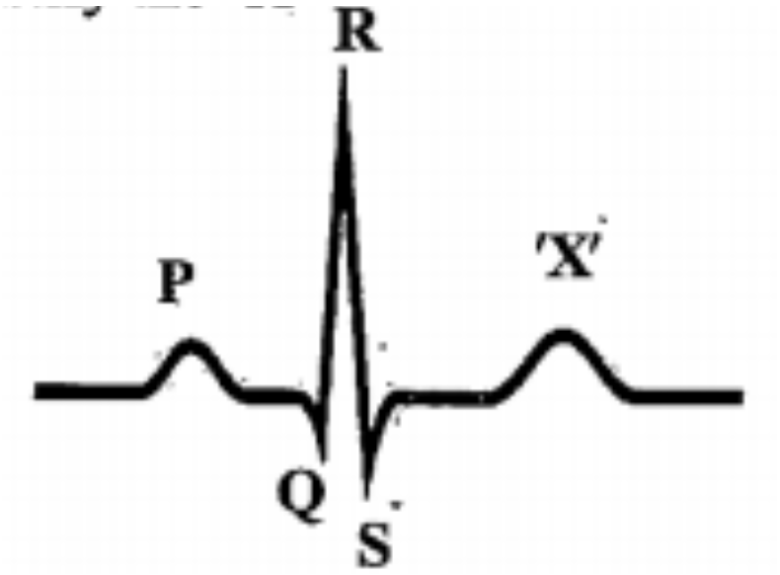
107. Given below is the diagrammatic representation of a standard ECG Identify the 'X'



A. QRS-complex

B. P wave

C. T wave

D. ST segment

Answer:

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108. Capillaries are the

A. Lympth vessels

B. Smalle blood vessels

C. Veins

D. Large blood vessels

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

109. Veins bring blood from various parats of body to

A. Kidney

B. Liver

C. Heart

D. Lungs

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

110. The blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart are called.....

A. Coronary arteries

B. Coronary veins

C. Aorta

D. Superior vena cava

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

111. Which of the folloing is true about ventricles?

A. They are present below the auricles

B. The walls are thicker than auricle

C. Right ventricles is larger then the left ventricle

D. All the above

Answer:

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112. Blood platelets are also called as _____.

A. Thrombocytes

B. Leucocytes

C. Erythrocytes

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:

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113. The number of red blood cells in man per mm^{-3} blood

A. 5-5.5 millions

B. 2.5-3.5 millions

C. 1.5-2 millions

D. 4.5-5.0 million

Answer:

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114. Which of the following are tranported by plasma?

A. Urea, amino acids

B. Hormones, ions

C. Fats, vitamins

D. All the above

Answer:

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115. Human heart is _____ in nature .

A. Neurogenic

B. Myogenic

C. Digenic

D. Monogenic

Answer:

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116. An instrument used to hear the heart sounds

A. ECG

B. Stethoscope

C. EEG

D. Sphygmomanometer

Answer:

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117. In human being the duration of cardiac cycle is

A. 0.008 sec

B. 0.5 sec

C. 0.8 sec

D. 8 sec

Answer:

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118. Explain the cardiac cycle.

A. The contraction of the atria

B. Circulation of the blood in the heart

C. Contraction and relaxation of the ventricles

D. Events that takes place in one heart beat.

Answer:

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119. Bundle of His is found in

A. heart

B. Auricle

C. Ventricle

D. Sinus Venosus

Answer:

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120. Formation of erythrocytes is known as

A. Haemolysis

B. Haemopoietin

C. Haemopoiesis

D. Haemorrhage

Answer:

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121. The hepatic portal veins drains blood to liver from ..... .

A. Heart

B. Lungs

C. Intesting

D. Liver

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

122. Hepatic artery brings oxygenated blood from

A. Heart

B. Lungs

C. Intestine

D. Liver

Answer:

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123. Which is note white blood cells?

A. Leucocyte

B. Granulocyte

C. Trombocyte

D. Monocyte

Answer:

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124. The blood group which is not containing any antigen

A. A

B. AB

C. B

D. O

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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125. Valves are present in

A. Artery and veins

B. Artery and lymph vessels

C. Veins and lymph vessels

D. Artery and capillaries

Answer:

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126. Identify the animal having open circulatory system

A. Cephalopods

B. Cockroach

C. Annelids

D. Vertibrate

Answer:

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