



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 agglutinins?



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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?



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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 infarction.



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26. Distinguish between open and closed circulation.



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27. Distinguish between arteries and veins.



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28. Distinguish between mitral valve and semi lunar valve.



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29. Distinguish between arteries and veins.



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30. Distinguish between open and closed circulation.



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31. Distinguish between mitral valve and semi lunar valve.



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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.



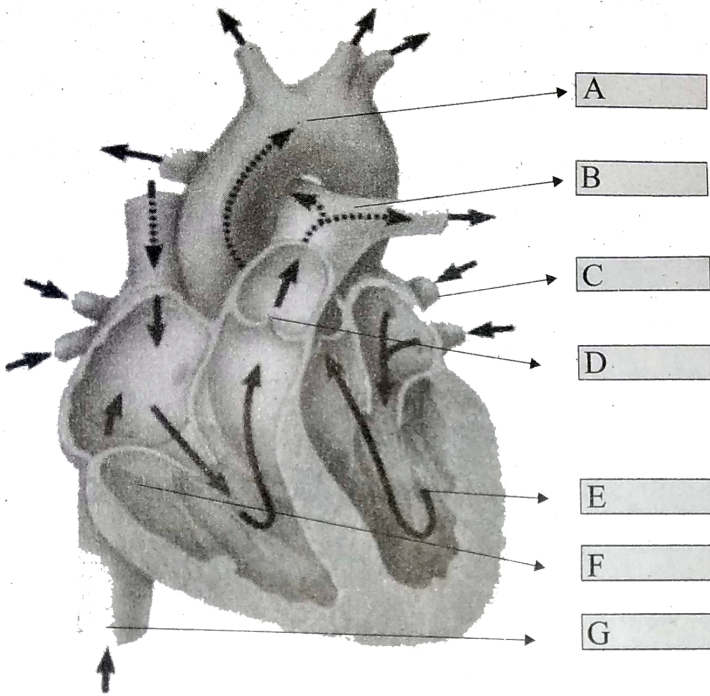
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37. Select the correct biological term. Cardiac muscle, atria, tricuspid valve, systole, auricles, arteries, diastole, ventricles, bicuspid valve, pulmonary artery, cardiac cycle, semi lunar valve, veins, pulmonary vein, capillaries, vena cava, aorta.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

[▶ Watch Video Solution](#)

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



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41. Explain the composition of blood.



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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?



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49. Explain the ABO blood groups.



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50. What are called agglutinins?



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51. What are called agglutinogens?



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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?



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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?



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57. What are the layers of blood vessels?



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58. Write short note on Tunica intima



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59. Write short notes on Tunica externa



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



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61. Write the parts of amphibian heart.



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62. Write the parts of reptiles heart.



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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?



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68. What is called AV node?



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69. What is tachycardia?



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70. What is bradycardia ?



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71. What is Cardiac Cycle?



Watch Video Solution

72. What is cardiac output?



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73. Determining Heart Rate:



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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 ?



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



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78. What is called SA node in heart?



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79. Why do we call our heart myogenic?



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80. Define:-

Atherosclerosis



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81. What is cerebral infarction?



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82. Explain the disorder of rheumatoid heart disease



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83. When CPR procedure will be applied?



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84. What is defibrillation?



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85. What is pericarditis?



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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?



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96. Write the features of white blood cells?



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97. Write short notes on Neutrophils.



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98. Write short notes on Eosinophils



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99. Write short notes on agranulocytes.



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100. Write short note on platelets



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

(Plasma) in different blood groups.



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102. Write short notes on Rh blood group.



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103. Write short notes on Heparin.



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104. Write short notes on lymphatic vessels.



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105. Write short notes on Tunica media.



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106. Write short notes on Arterioles.



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107. What is incomplete double circulation?



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108. What is double circulation?



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109. What is called Bundle of His?



Watch Video Solution

110. What are Purkinje fibers?



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111. Write notes on hypertension



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112. Define:-

Angina Pectoris



Watch Video Solution

113. Define:-

Stroke



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114. Write short note on CPR.



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115. Write short notes on anastomoses.



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116. Write short notes on varicose veins.



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117. Write short notes on embolism.



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118. Write short notes on Aneurysm:



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119. Write short notes on basophils



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120. Write short notes on lymphocytes.



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121. Write short notes on Monocytes



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122. Erythroblastosis foetalis is a condition of incompatibility related to



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123. Explain the process of coagulation of blood.



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124. What are Lymph nodes?



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125. Write short notes on arteries.



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126. Write short notes on capillaries.



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127. Write short notes on veins.



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128. Write a short note on coronary blood vessels.



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129. Explain the cardiac cycle.



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



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131. Coronary heart disease is due to



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132. Write notes on heart attack



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133. Write notes on heart failure



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134. Define:-

Myocardial infarction.



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135. Ramu was 15 years 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 ACE inhibitor in reducing blood pressure?

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



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



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140. Explain the composition of blood.



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141. Draw the diagram of structure of the heart.



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142. Write short notes on stroke volume.



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1. Lymph is colourless because

- A. WBCs are absent
- B. WBCs are present
- C. Haemoglobin is absent
- D. RBCs are absent

Answer:



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

A. A

B. B

C. AB

D. O

Answer:



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3. Erythro blastosis foetalis is due to the destruction of

A. Foetal RBCs

B. Foetus suffers from atherosclerosis

C. Foetal WBCs

D. Foetus suffers from minamata

Answer:



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4. What is cardiac output?

A. $HR-SV$

B. $HR \times SV$.

C. $EDV-ESV$

D. $EDV \times ESV$

Answer:



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5. Blood platelets are also called as _____.

A. Thrombocytes

B. Leucocytes

C. Erythrocytes

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:



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6. Distinguish between open and closed circulation.



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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



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9. What is defibrillation?



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10. What is tachycardia?



Watch Video Solution

11. What is called haematocrit?



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



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13. Distinguish between mitral valve and semi lunar valve.



Watch Video Solution

14. Define:-

Stroke



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15. Write short notes on Tunica media.



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16. Distinguish between arteries and veins.



Watch Video Solution

17. Explain the composition of blood.



Watch Video Solution

18. Write short notes on Rh blood group.



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19. Erythroblastosis foetalis is a condition of incompatibility related to



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20. Lymph is colourless because

- A. WBCs are absent
- B. WBCs are present
- C. Haemoglobin is absent
- D. RBCs are absent

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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

A. A

B. B

C. AB

D. O

Answer:



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22. Erythroblastosis foetalis is due to the destruction of

A. Foetal RBCs

B. Foetus suffers from atherosclerosis

C. Foetal WBCs

D. Foetus suffers from minamata

Answer:



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23. What is cardiac output?

A. $HR-SV$

B. $HR \times SV$.

C. $EDV-ESV$

D. $EDV \times ESV$

Answer:



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24. Blood platelets are also called as _____.

A. Thrombocytes

B. Leucocytes

C. Erythrocytes

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:



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25. Distinguish between open and closed circulation.



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26. Oxygen carrying capacity is high in RBCs.

Why?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

27. What is defibrillation?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

28. What is tachycardia?



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29. What is called haematocrit?



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

31. Distinguish between mitral valve and semi lunar valve.



Watch Video Solution

32. What is Stroke?



Watch Video Solution

33. Write short notes on Tunica media.



Watch Video Solution

34. Distinguish between arteries and veins.



Watch Video Solution

35. Explain the composition of blood.



Watch Video Solution

36. Write short notes on Rh blood group.



Watch Video Solution

37. Erythro blastosis foetalis is due to the distruction of



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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:



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

A. Eosinophil

B. Neutrophil

C. Basophil

D. Monocyte

Answer:



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

A. Fibrin

B. Calcium

C. Platelets

D. Bilirubin

Answer:



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42. Lymph is colourless because

A. WBCs are absent

B. WBCs are present

C. Haemoglobin is absent

D. RBCs are absent

Answer:



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

A. Antigens on the surface of WBC

B. Antibodies on the surface of RBC

C. Antigens of the surface of RBC

D. Antibodies on the surface of WBC

Answer:



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

A. Antigens on the surface of WBC

B. B

C. AB

D. O

Answer:



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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:



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46. Dub sound of heart is caused by

A. Closure of atrio-ventricular valves

B. Opening of semi-lunar valves

C. Closure of semi-lunar valves

D. Opening of semi-lunar valves.

Answer:



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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 increases.

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

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

Answer:



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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_2 —

Answer:



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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:



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



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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:



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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 ____



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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?



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56. The antibody acting on agglutinin B is called _____



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



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58. _____ described the structure of heart



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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 ____



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61. The relaxation of the heart is called _____



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62. Heart normally beats _____ times per minute .





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63. Normal blood pressure is _____.



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64. ____ described the circulation of food.



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65. The circulation of blood was described in the year

A. 1627

B. 1628

C. 1726

D. 1728

Answer:



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66. CPR stand for ___



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

A. RBC

B. Neutrophils

C. Eosinophils

D. Monocytes

Answer:



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68. The cells involved in inflammatory reactions are

A. Basophils

B. Neutrophils

C. Eosinophils

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:



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69. The name of pace maker is

A. SA node

B. AV node

C. Parasympathetic nervous system

D. None of the above

Answer:



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70. Which helps in blood clotting?

A. Sodium

B. Bilirubin

C. Fibrinogen

D. Potassium

Answer:



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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:



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72. Formation of blood corpuscles is known as

- A. Rouleaux
- B. Haemopoiesis
- C. Haemolysis
- D. Phagocytosis

Answer:



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

A. AV node → SA node → Purkinje fibre

B. SA node → AV node → Bundle of His
→ Purkinje fibers

C. Purkinje fibre → SA node → AV node

D. Purkinje fibres → AV node → 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 vital 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. Initiation 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 → Thrombin →

Fibrinogen → Fibrin

D. Prothrombin → Fibrin → Fibrinogen

→ Thrombin

Answer:



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78. CPR was first discovered by

A. Jams Elam and Peter Safar

B. Karl Landsteiner

C. William Harvey

D. William Einthoven

Answer:



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79. Irregular hear beat is called

A. Tachycardia

B. Bradycarida

C. Arrhythmia

D. Myocardia

Answer:



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

A. Monocytes

B. Neutrophil

C. Basophil

D. Macrophage

Answer:



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

A. Heparin and calcium ions

B. Calcium ions and platelet factors

C. Oxalates and citrates.

D. Platelet factors and heparin

Answer:



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82. Identify the lymphocyte

A. Monocytes

B. B-cells

C. Eosinophils

D. Basophils

Answer:



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83. The largest corpuscle in the blood is

A. Basophils

B. Acidophils

C. Monocytes

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:



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84. Blood plasma without the clotting factors
is _____



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85. Plasma protein involves in osmotic balance

A. Prothrombin

B. Albumin

C. Fibrinogen

D. Globulin

Answer:



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86. QRS wave in ECG represents

A. Atrial depolarization

B. AV node delay

C. Ventricular ejection

D. Ventricular depolarization

Answer:



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

A. B-cell

B. T-cell

C. RBCs

D. Neutrophils

Answer:



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88. Which the the following statement is incorrect?

A. A person of O blood group has anti 'A' and anti 'B' antibodies in his blood plasma

B. A person of B blood group cannot 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

Statement 2: 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 action mentioned in statement 1

C. Actions mentioned in statement 1 and 2 are independent 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:



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93. The irregular muscular ridges in the ventricular walls are

A. Trabeculae carneae

B. Chordae tendineae

C. Mitral valve

D. Semilunar valve

Answer:



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94. Cardiac output represents

A. $HR \cdot SV$

B. $HR \cdot X \cdot SV$

C. $EDV - ESV$

D. $EDV \cdot X \cdot ESV$

Answer:



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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 → pulmonary artery →

Left auricles

D. Left auricle → lung capillaries →

Venules → Pulmonary veins →

arterioles → Pulmonary artery →

Right ventricle.

Answer:



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

A. Left auricle → Vena cavae veins and venules → systemic capillaries → Arteris and arterioles → Right auricle.

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

C. Left ventricle → Aorta → Arteries
and arterioles → Systemic capillaries
→ Veins and venules → vena cavae
→ Right auricle

D. Right auricle → Aorta → Arteries and
arterioles → systemic capillaries →
veins and venules → vena cavae →
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. Bicuspid 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. Bicuspid 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.

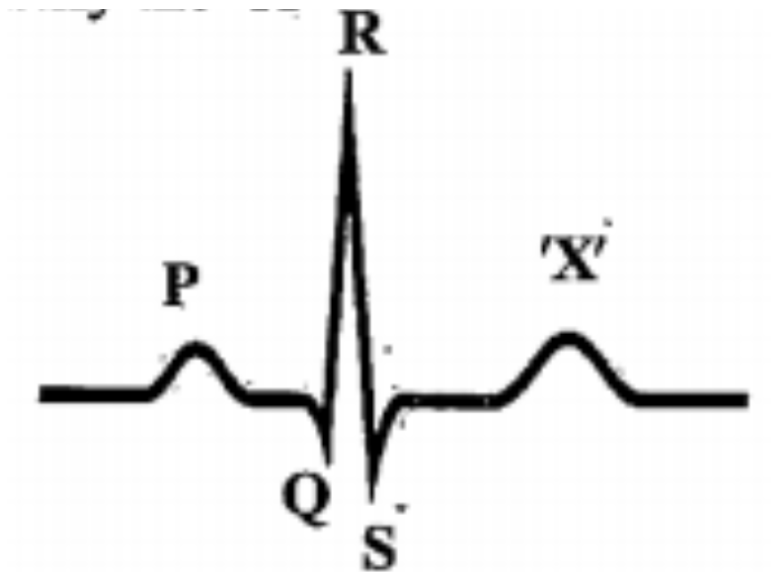
- A. Depolarisation of atria
- B. Repolarisation of atria
- C. Depolarisation of ventricles
- D. Repolarisation of ventricles

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. Lymph vessels

B. Smalle blood vessels

C. Veins

D. Large blood vessels

Answer:



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109. Veins bring blood from various parts of body to

A. Kidney

B. Liver

C. Heart

D. Lungs

Answer:



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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:



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111. Which of the following 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 transported 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:



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122. Hepatic artery brings oxygenated blood from

A. Heart

B. Lungs

C. Intestine

D. Liver

Answer:



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123. Which is not 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:



125. Valves are present in

- A. Artery and veins
- B. Artery and lymph vessels
- C. Veins and lymph vessels
- D. Artery and capillaries

Answer:



126. Identify the animal having open circulatory system

A. Cephalopods

B. Cockroach

C. Annelids

D. Vertebrate

Answer:



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