



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD BIOLOGY (ODIA ENGLISH)

BODY FLUIDS AND CIRCULATION

Question Bank

1. Which blood cell contains carbonic anhydrase?

A. Myogenic

B. Neurogenic

C. Monogenic

D. Teratogenic

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

2. Human heart is _____.

A. Myogenic

B. Neurogenic

C. Monogenic

D. Teratogenic

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

3. _____ is called as blood bank of the body.

A. Heart

B. Kidney

C. Spleen

D. Brain

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

4. _____ converts fibrinogen into fibrin.

A. Hirudin

B. Heparin

C. Thromboplastin

D. Thrombin

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

5. _____ prevents coagulation of blood in blood vessel.

A. Ca^{+}

B. Vit-K

C. Heparin

D. Prothrombin

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

6. _____ is the haematopoietic organ in adult.

A. Bone marrow

B. Liver

C. Yolk sac

D. None

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

7. Purkinje fibre are located in _____.

A. Ventricle

B. Auricle

C. Muscles

D. Kidney

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

8. An abnormal increase in number of RBCs in blood is_____.

- A. Leukaemia
- B. Leucocytosis
- C. Thrombocytosis
- D. Polycythemia

Answer: D



9. The piling of RBCs to form an aggregate called_____.

- A. Haemolysis
- B. Haemopoeisis
- C. Rouleaux
- D. Anaemia

Answer: C



10. The process of formation of RBC's is called_____.

A. Leucopoeisis

B. Diapedesis

C. Fibroinolysis

D. Erythropoeisis

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

11. A molecule of haemoglobin carries oxygen molecules

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

12. _____ is known as graveyard of erythrocytes.

A. Kidney

B. Liver

C. Heart

D. Spleen

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

13. Adrenaline directly affect on

A. S.A.node

B. Purkinje fibres

C. Chrodae tendineae

D. Bachmann bundle

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

14. _____ factor converts soft clot into hard clot.

A. Factor IV

B. Factor VI

C. Factor VIII

D. Factor X

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

15. In presence of sun rays, the face becomes reddish due to:

A. Effect of light

B. Expansion of blood capillaries

C. Haemolysis

D. Skin irritation

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

16. Thoracic duct in humans is associated with:

A. Aorta

B. Left subclavian

C. Right subclavian

D. Hepatic duct

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

17. "Bundle of His" is a group of:

A. Nervous fibres

B. Muscles fibres

C. Tendons

D. Ligamets

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

18. Serum is:

A. Plasma without fibrinogen

B. Plasma without Ca^{++}

C. Plasma without globin

D. Plasma without heparin

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

19. Tachy cardia is :

A. Increase in heart beat

B. decrease in heart beat

C. Normal heart beat

D. No heart beat

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

20. Which one of the following is an example of buffer system in blood?

A. sodium bicarbonate and carbonic acid

B. O_2 and CO_2

C. Albumin and globulin

D. Heparin and antibodies

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

21. Heart of heart is:

A. S.A.node

B. A.V.node

C. Bundle of his

D. Purkinji fibres

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

22. _____ is the middle man for the exchange of materials between blood and tissue cells.

A. Tissue fluids

B. Serum

C. Plasma

D. None of these

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

23. Antibodies are found in_____.

A. plasma

B. RBC

C. WBC

D. Thrombocyte

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

24. Antibodies are _____.

A. Lipids

B. Carbohydrates

C. Vitamins

D. Glycoprotein

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

25. Papillary muscles are found in:

A. Ventricles of heart

B. Ventricles of brain

C. Eye

D. Ear

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

26. The pacesetter in the heart is called_____.

- A. A.V node
- B. Papillary muscle
- C. Purkinje's fibre
- D. S.A node

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

27. Concentration of glucose in blood is:

A. 0.5 %

B. 2 %

C. 0.1 %

D. 8 %

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

28. Organ which gets only oxygenated blood is_____.

A. Lung

B. Gills

C. Liver

D. Spleen

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

29. Collecting of W.B.Cs at the injury site occurs due to:

A. Phagocytosis

B. Haemolysis

C. Diapedesis

D. Haemopoiesis

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

30. In an accident there is great loss of blood and there is no time to analyse blood group. Which blood group can be safely transferred?

- A. O and Rh^-
- B. O and Rh^+
- C. AB and Rh^-
- D. AB and Rh^+

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

31. ____ blood group is called universal donor.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

32. ____ blood group are called universal recipient.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

33. ____ antibody is present in the plasma of a man with antigen-B.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

34. _____ antibody is present in the plasma of a man with antigen-A.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

35. In the persons of ____ blood group both a and b antibodies are present.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

36. _____ valve guards the opening of inferior vena cave.



Watch Video Solution

37. Adernal hormone _____ accelerates the hearts beats under normal conditions.



Watch Video Solution

38. The cation is necessary for blood clotting is

_____.



Watch Video Solution

39. The chemical substance _____ released from platelets helps in vasoconstriction to check the blood flow in place of injury.



Watch Video Solution

40. The neurohormone _____ slows down heart beat.



Watch Video Solution

41. A disorder that causes hardening of arteries is called_____.



Watch Video Solution

42. _____ valve that guards the opening of coronary sinus in right atrium.



Watch Video Solution

43. The outer covering of the human heart_____.



Watch Video Solution

44. The unbearable pain in the chest caused due to deficiency in the O_2 supply to the heart is called_____.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

45. _____ term is used for formation of blood corpuscles.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

46. _____ term is used for haemolytic disorder of the new born.



Watch Video Solution

47. Name the contraction centre of the myogenic heart.



Watch Video Solution

48. What type of circulatory system is found in cockroach?



Watch Video Solution

49. What type of body cavity a cockroach has?



Watch Video Solution

50. What is the zoological term of R.B.C.?



Watch Video Solution

51. What is the circulating fluid in cockroach?



Watch Video Solution

52. Into how many chambers is the heart of cockroach divided?



Watch Video Solution

53. Which muscles control the contraction and expansion of heart of coackroach?



Watch Video Solution

54. Which instrument is used to measure heart beats?



Watch Video Solution

55. Who discovered ABO blood group system?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

56. What is the term applied for the circulation of blood in the beat muscles?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

57. What is the latin term of heart?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

58. Which opening connects left and right atria during embryonic development?



Watch Video Solution

59. What is the structure that occupies the position of foramen ovale at birth?



Watch Video Solution

60. Which valve guards the opening from the left atrium of left ventricle?



Watch Video Solution

61. Which valve guards the opening from the right atrium of right ventricle?



Watch Video Solution

62. Which structure connects the edges of auricular ventricular valves to the ventricular wall?



Watch Video Solution

63. What is the contraction of heart technically called?



Watch Video Solution

64. Give a single word for relaxation of heart?



Watch Video Solution

65. Which secretion initiates heart beats in neurogenic heart?



Watch Video Solution

66. Who discovered the blood circulation in closed system ?



Watch Video Solution

67. The pacesetter in the heart is called ____.



Watch Video Solution

68. Which vein carries oxygenated blood ?



Watch Video Solution

69. Which vitamin is responsible for blood clotting?



Watch Video Solution

70. Which antigen / antigens are present on the surface of RBC of a person with AB blood groups?



Watch Video Solution

71. Which artery brings deoxygenated blood to lungs?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

72. How many times / minutes a normal human heart beats ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

73. In what duration are cardiac cycle is completed?



Watch Video Solution

74. Which term describes volume of blood pumped by each ventricle per minute?



Watch Video Solution

75. What is the normal cardiac output in an adult man ?



Watch Video Solution

76. Which structure is in between end of the arteries and beginning of veins?



Watch Video Solution

77. Where are red and white pulps are located ?



Watch Video Solution

78. Who discovered Rh factor in human?



Watch Video Solution

79. Which instrument is used to measure blood pressure?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

80. What is the duration of arterial systole?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

81. What is the duration of ventricular systole?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

82. What is duration of joint systole?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

83. What is the system named for veins that starts from capillary and ends at capillary?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

84. What is blood pressure of normal healthy human?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

85. Reptiles have four chambered heart except crocodiles.



Watch Video Solution

86. The opening of the Post Caval Vein is guarded by -

- A. Mitral Valve
- B. Eustachius Valve
- C. Thebesius valve

D. Bicuspid Valve

Answer: Eustachin Valve



Watch Video Solution

87. Arthropods and some Annelids have myogenic heart.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: mayogenic



Watch Video Solution

88. S.A node is called pacesetter



Watch Video Solution

89. The blood pressure is measured by an instrument stethoscope.



Watch Video Solution

90. AB blood group is universal donor.



Watch Video Solution

91. Platelets contain enzyme prothrombin.



Watch Video Solution

92. Heparin is an anti-allergic.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: antiguagulant



Watch Video Solution

93. Vitamin-C is essential for blood clotting.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Vitamin-K



Watch Video Solution

94. Heart is the blood bank of the body.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Spleen



Watch Video Solution

95. Explain haemocoel in cockroach.



Watch Video Solution

96. By a schematic diagram show the course of circulation of blood in cockroach.



Watch Video Solution

97. Explain the cardiac cycle?



Watch Video Solution

98. Explain the sound of heart beat?



Watch Video Solution

99. What are the conducting system of human heart?



Watch Video Solution

100. Explain the location and function of the S.A.node?



Watch Video Solution

101. Explain ABO blood group?



Watch Video Solution

102. What is lymph ? Explain its function ?



Watch Video Solution

103. What are blood platelets ? Explain their functions?



Watch Video Solution

104. What is artificial pacemaker ?



Watch Video Solution

105. What is portal system? Give an example.



Watch Video Solution

106. Explain hypertension ?



Watch Video Solution

107. Enumerates various possible causes of heart attack.



Watch Video Solution

108. What control measures to be adopted to avoid heart attack?



Watch Video Solution

109. Explain congestive heart disease ?



Watch Video Solution

110. What is atherosclerosis ?



Watch Video Solution

111. What do you know about arteriosclerosis ?



Watch Video Solution

112. Through a checker board derive the possible blood group of the children of parents with blood group A and B.



Watch Video Solution

113. Explain erythroblastosis foetalis?



Watch Video Solution

114. Explain lymphoid organs?



Watch Video Solution

115. Briefly describe the functions of spleen?



Watch Video Solution

116. What is role of -vitamin K in blood clotting
?



Watch Video Solution

117. Write a note on Rh factor?



Watch Video Solution

118. Distinguish between open circulatory system and closed circulatory system.



Watch Video Solution

119. Distinguish between RBC and WBC.



Watch Video Solution

120. Differentiate granulocyte from agranulocyte



Watch Video Solution

121. Distinguish between blood and lymph.



Watch Video Solution

122. Distinguish between blood plasma and blood serum.



Watch Video Solution

123. Distinguish between blood and lymph.



Watch Video Solution

124. Differentiate between atherosclerosis and arteriosclerosis



[Watch Video Solution](#)

125. Distinguish between the blood groups 'AB' and the blood group 'O'.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

126. Distinguish between artery and vein.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

127. Discuss the structure and function of human heart ?



Watch Video Solution