



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS BIOLOGY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

BODY FLUIDS AND CIRCULATION

**Textbook Evaluation Questions Solved Multiple
Choice Questions**

1. What is the function of lymph?

- A. Transport of O_2 into brain
- B. Transport of CO_2 into lungs
- C. Bring interstitial fluid in blood
- D. Bring RBC and WBC in lymph node

Answer: C



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

A. Globulin

B. Fibrinogen

C. Albumin

D. Serum amylase

Answer: B



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

A. Eosinophil

B. Neutrophil

C. Basophil

D. Monocyte

Answer: B



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

A. Fibrin

B. Calcium

C. Plateles

D. Bilirubin

Answer: D



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5. Lymph is colourless because

A. WBC are absent

B. WBC are present

C. Haemoglobin is absent

D. RBC are absent

Answer: C



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6. 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 on the surface of RBC

D. Antibodies on the surface of WBC

Answer: C



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7. 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: C



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8. Erythro blastosis foetalis is due to the
distruction of

A. Foetal RBCs

B. Foetus suffers from atherosclerosis

C. Foetal WBCs

D. Foetus suffers from mianmata

Answer: A



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9. 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 atrio-ventricular valves

Answer: C



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

A. The systemic 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: C



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11. 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: C



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

- A. Greater than the hydrostatic pressure
- B. Result in net outflow of fluids
- C. Results in net absorption of fluids
- D. No change occurs

Answer: A



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14. 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: C



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15. 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 to lymphatic's
- D. thin endothelial lining

Answer: a



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Textbook Evaluation Questions Solved Short Answer Questions

1. Distinguish between arteries and veins.



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2. Distinguish between open and closed circulation.



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3. Distinguish between mitral valve and semi lunar valve.



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



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5. What might be the effect on a person whose diet has less iron content?



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



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7. What is lymph? Write its function.



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



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9. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma, erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin, phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

Disc shaped cells which are concave on both sides



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10. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma,
erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin,
phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

Most of these have a large, bilobed nucleus



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11. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma,
erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin,

phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

Another name for red blood cells



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12. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma,
erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin,
phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

The liquid part of the blood



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13. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma, erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin, phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

Most of them move and change shape like an amoeba.



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14. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma, erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin,

phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

Consists of water and important dissolved substance



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15. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma, erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin, phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

destroyed in the liver and spleen after circulating in the blood for four months



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16. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma, erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin, phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

The substances which gives red colour to their cells



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17. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma, erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin, phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

Another name for red blood cells



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18. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma, erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin,

phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

Blood that has been changed to a jelly.



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19. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma,
erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin,
phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

A word that means cell eater.



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20. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma,
erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin,
phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

Cells without nucleus.



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21. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma,
erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin,

phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

White cells made in the lymphatic tissue.



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22. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma,
erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin,
phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

Blocks wound and prevent excessive bleeding



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23. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma, erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin, phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

Fragment of cells which are made in the bone marrow



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24. 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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25. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma,
erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin,
phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

Cells without nucleus.



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26. Select the correct biological term.

Lymphocytes, red cells, leucocytes, plasma, erythrocytes, white cells, haemoglobin, phagocyte, platelets, blood clot.

Their function is to help blood clot in wounds.



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27. 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. Technical name for relaxation of the heart.



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28. 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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29. Valves between the left atrium and ventricle.



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30. 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. Technical name for relaxation of the heart.



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31. 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. Another name for atria.



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32. 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 vein



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33. 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 Vessels which carry blood away from the heart.



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34. 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. Two names for the upper chambers of the heart.



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35. The two lower thick walled chambers of heart are called _____.



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36. 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. Carries blood from the heart to the lungs



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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. Takes about 0.8 sec to complete.



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38. Valves situated at the point where blood flows out of the heart.





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39. 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. Vessels which carry blood towards the heart.



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40. 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. Carries blood from the lungs to the heart.



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41. 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 two lower chambers of the heart



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42. Prevent blood from re-entering the ventricles after entering the aorta.



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43. 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 Technical name for one heart beat.





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44. Valves between the left atrium and ventricle.



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45. 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 Technical name for contraction of the heart.



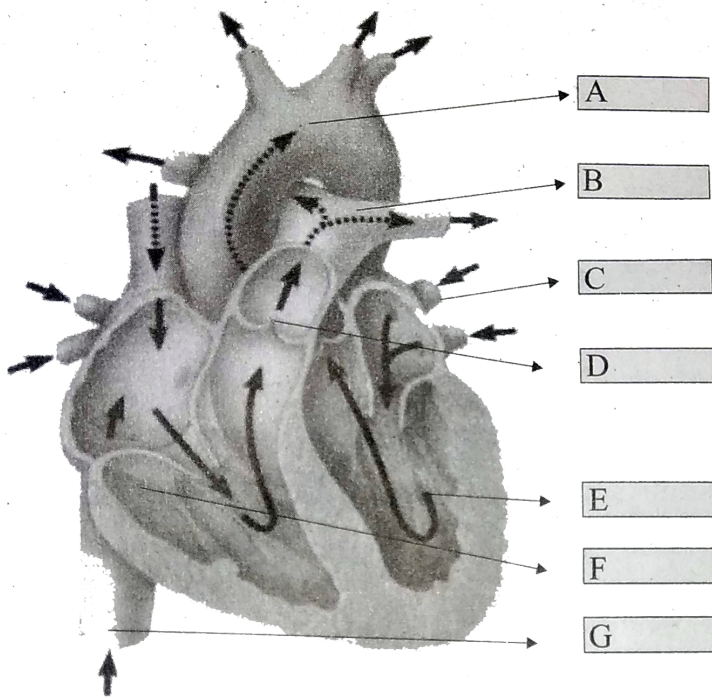
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46. Select the correct biological term. Cardiac muscle, atria, tricuspid valve, systole, auricles, arteries, diastole, ventricles, bicuspid valve, pulmonary artery, cardiac cycle, semi lunar valve, veins, pulmonary vein, capillaries, vena cava, aorta.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



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



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In Text Questions Solved

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



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2. We have seen that capillary walls are not permeable to plasma proteins. Suggest where the protein comes from



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3. The disease Kwashiorkor is caused by a diet which is very low in protein. The concentration of proteins in blood becomes much lower than usual. One of the symptoms of Kwashiorkor is edema. Give reasons.



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4. 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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5. 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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6. When blood volume drops down abruptly, what happens to the stroke volume? State whether it increases or decreases?



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Textbook Activities Solved

1. 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, ACE 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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Entrance Examination Questions Solved

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

A. 120 days

B. 210 days

C. 220 days

D. 200 days

Answer: A



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2. What is found in the surrounding of wall of heart ?

- A. Pericardial cavity
- B. Perineural cavity
- C. Pericardium
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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3. By which cause Dubb sound arises?

- A. Closing of semilunar valve

B. Closing of bicuspid valve.

C. Closing of tricuspid valve

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: A



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4. Which is the pacemaker of heart ?

A. AV Node

B. SA Node

C. Purkinje fiber

D. Bundle of His muscle

Answer: B



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5. Where granular WBCs are produced?

A. Kidney

B. Liver

C. Small intestine

D. Bone marrow

Answer: D



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6. Which type of WBCs are found in maximum number ?

A. Monocytes

B. Basophils

C. Acidophils

D. Neutrophils

Answer: D



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7. Which of the following is not useful in blood clotting ?

A. Fibrin

B. Calcium

C. Platelets

D. Bilirubin

Answer: D



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8. In which of the following close circulation is found?

A. Cockroach

B. Mosquito

C. Housefly

D. Tadpole

Answer: D



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9. The wall of which part of the heart is very thick ?

A. Left atrium

B. Left ventricle

C. Right atrium

D. Right ventricle

Answer: B



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10. What is right for all veins?

- A. They carry oxygenated blood
- B. They carry Deoxygenated blood
- C. They directly open into vena cava
- D. None of the above

Answer: D



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11. How lymph differs from blood?

A. More RBC and less WBC

B. Less RBC and more WBC

C. RBC absent and less RBC

D. RBC absent and more WBC

Answer: C



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12. Which type of WBCs are found in maximum number?

A. Eosinophil

B. Neutrophil

C. Acidophil

D. Monocyte

Answer: B



13. What is pacemaker?

- A. Instrument measuring Heartbeats
- B. Instrument measuring big arteries
- C. Atrio - ventricular node, which provides stimulation for heart beating
- D. Artificial sinuauricular node, which provides stimulation for heart beating

Answer: D



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14. Which of the following statement is correct ?

- A. All veins carry deoxygenated blood
- B. All arteries carry deoxygenated blood
- C. All veins carry deoxygenated blood except one
- D. All arteries carry deoxygenated blood except one

Answer: C



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15. Regulation and initiation of heartbeat is indicated by

A. AV Node - bundle of His muscle - SA node
- purkinje fiber

B. SA Node -purkinje fiber AV Node- Bundle
of His muscle

C. Purkinje fiber - AV Node SA node- Bundle
of His muscle

D. SA Node - AV Node - Bundle of His
muscle- Purkinje fiber

Answer: D



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16. Where Mitral valve is located and it joins?

A. Left atrium and left ventricle

B. Left atrium and Right ventricle

C. Right atrium and Left ventricle

D. Right atrium and Right ventricle

Answer: A



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17. What is responsible for systole ?

A. Entry of blood in lungs

B. Entry of blood in heart

C. Blood flow out of heart

D. Blood flow out of vein

Answer: A



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18. What is the function of lymph ?

A. Transport of O_2 into brain

B. Transport of CO_2 into lungs

C. Bring interstitial fluid in blood

D. Bring RBC and WBC in lymph nod

Answer: C



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19. Which is the correct statement for blood ?

A. WBC is more than RBC

B. RBC is more than WBC

C. RBC is less than platelets

D. Platelets is less than RBC

Answer: B



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20. Hepatic portal system starts from.....

A. Digestive system to liver

B. Kidney to liver

C. Liver to heart

D. Liver to Kidney

Answer: A



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

- A. Portal circulation
- B. Hepatic circulation
- C. Cardiac circulation
- D. None of these

Answer: A



22. Which of the following carries glucose from digestive tract to liver?

- A. Hepatic artery
- B. Hepatic portal vein
- C. Pulmonary vein
- D. None of these

Answer: B



23. Lymph (nodes) glands form.....

A. Hormones

B. Lymphs

C. Antigens

D. Antibodies

Answer: D



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

A. Lymph nodes

B. Thymes

C. Kidney

D. Spleen

Answer: C



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25. Lymph is colourless because

- A. WBC are absent
- B. WBC are present
- C. Haemoglobin is absent
- D. RBC are absent

Answer: C



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26. Immunoglobulins are produced by

A. Lymphocytes

B. Spleen

C. Leucocytes

D. Monocytes

Answer: A



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27. Which of the following human organs is often called graveyard of RBC ?

A. Spleen

B. Kidney

C. Pancras

D. Liver

Answer: A



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28. There is no DNA in

- A. Mature RBCs
- B. Mature spermatozoa
- C. Hair root
- D. Ovum

Answer: A



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29. In the ABO system of blood groups, if both antigens are present but no antibody, the blood group of the individual would be.....

A. B

B. O

C. AB

D. A

Answer: C



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30. Which of the following are granular WBCs?

(

A. Neutrophils, Basophils, Lymphocytes

B. Eosinophil, Basophil, Monocytes

C. Basophils, Monocytes, Lymphocytes

D. Neutrophils, Eosinophils, Basophils

Answer: D



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31. What P indicates in ECG?

- A. End of atrium systole
- B. Starting of atrium systole
- C. End of ventricle systole
- D. Starting of ventricle systole

Answer: B



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32. Reduction in pH of blood will

- A. reduce the rate of heart beat
- B. reduce the blood supply to the brain
- C. decrease the affinity of hemoglobin with
oxyge
- D. release bicarbonate ions by the live

Answer: C



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33. Blood pressure in the pulmonary artery is.....

- A. same as that in the aorta
- B. more than that in the carotid
- C. more than that in the pulmonary vein
- D. less than that in the vena cava

Answer: C



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34. A decrease in blood pressure/volume will not cause the release of.

A. Atrial natriuretic factor

B. Aldosterone

C. ADH

D. Renin

Answer: A



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Additional Questions Solved Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is not the function of circulatory system?

- A. transport of respiratory gases
- B. carrying of digested food materials
- C. transport of hormones to target organs
- D. removal of nitrogenous wastes from the body

Answer: D



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2. Which is known as liquid connective tissue?

A. plasma

B. blood

C. serum

D. lymph

Answer: B



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3. What is the function of albumin?

- A. transport of hormones
- B. blood clotting
- C. maintenance of osmotic pressure
- D. immunity

Answer: C



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4. Fibrinogen is concerned with

- A. transport of ions
- B. transport of lipids
- C. transport of hormones
- D. coagulation of blood

Answer: D



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5. The red colour of the RBC is due to the presence of a respiratory pigment

A. Haemoerythrin

B. Haemoglobin

C. Haemocyanin

D. Chlorocronin

Answer: B



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6. Which of the following are non-nucleated cells?

A. WBCs

B. nerve cell

C. RBCs

D. muscle cell

Answer: C



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7. What is haematocrit/packed cells volume?

- A. The ratio of WBCs to blood plasma
- B. The ratio of RBCs to blood plasma
- C. The ratio of platelets to blood plasma
- D. The ratio of plasma and blood cells

Answer: B



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8. Which of the following is abundant in blood ?

A. Neutrophils

B. Eosinophil

C. Basophils

D. Lymphocytes

Answer: A



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9. have distinctly dilobed nucleus and the lobes are joined by thin strands

A. Neutrophils

B. Eosinophils

C. Eosinophils

D. Lymphocytes

Answer: C



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10. What is the percentage of lymphocytes among WBCs ?

A. 0.5 to 1.0 %

B. 0.013

C. 0.65

D. 0.28

Answer: D



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11. The macrophages in the sinusoids of the liver are called

A. Microglia

B. Kupffer cells

C. Alveolar macrophages

D. Lymphocytes

Answer: B



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12. A' blood group hasantigen and
Antibody.

A. A, anti B

B. AB, no antibodies

C. No antigen, anti A, Anti B

D. B Anti A

Answer: D



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13. Erythroblastosis foetalis is a condition of incompatibility related to

A. Rh antigen and Rh antibodies

B. anti A and antigen B

C. anti B and antigen A

D. antigens A and B

Answer: A



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14. The conversion of prothrombin into thrombin occurs in the presence of

A. potassium and vitamin D

B. Sodium and vitamin B_{12}

C. Calcium and vitamin K

D. Iodine and vitamin E

Answer: C



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15. Is the exceptional artery which carries deoxygenated blood.

A. Pulmonary artery

B. Carotid artery

C. Coronary artery

D. Femoral artery

Answer: A



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16. Pulmonary veins carry Blood from lungs to

- A. oxygenated, right auricle
- B. deoxygenated , right auricle
- C. deoxygenated, left auricle
- D. oxygenated, left auricle

Answer: C



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17. The blood vessels that supply blood to the cardiac muscles with all nutrients are.....

A. coronary arteries

B. cerebral arteries

C. aorta

D. pulmonary veins

Answer: A



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18.guards the opening between the left atrium and left ventricle.

A. Semilunar valves

B. mitral valve

C. tricuspid valve

D. flaps.

Answer: B



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19. The heart normally beats Times per minutes in a human adult.

A. 60-62

B. 50-62

C. 70-72

D. 90-92

Answer: C



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20. Which wave shape occurs from the start of depolarisation of the atria to the beginning of ventricular depolarisation ?

- A. P wave
- B. ST segment
- C. QRS complex
- D. PQ interval

Answer: D



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21. In systemic circulation , blood from theventricle is carried by a network of arteries arterioles and capillaries to the tissues.

A. deoxygenated right

B. oxygenated left

C. oxygenated right

D. deoxygenated left

Answer: B



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22. Which hormone increases the heart beat?

A. acetylcholine

B. gastrin

C. epinephrine

D. oxytocin

Answer: C



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23. Thrombus in a coronary artery result in

.....

A. heart attack

B. stroke

C. hypertension

D. heart failure

Answer: A



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24. Cerebral infarction is called.

A. heart attack

B. hypertension

C. heart failure

D. stroke

Answer: D



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25. The failure of the heart to pump out the normal stroke volume is a condition called.....

- A. cerebral thrombosis
- B. hypertension
- C. myocardial infarction
- D. rheumatism heart disease

Answer: C



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26. In which condition the heart muscles do not get oxygen supply?

- A. stroke
- B. ischemic heart disease
- C. hypertension
- D. heart attack

Answer: B



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27. Which of the following is the autoimmune disease that damage the heart ?

A. ischemic heart disease

B. myocardial infarction

C. cerebral thrombosis

D. rheumatic fever

Answer: D



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28. The life saving procedure, CPR was first used by

- A. William Harvery
- B. Carl Landsteiner
- C. James Elam and Peter Safar
- D. Raymond de Viessens

Answer: C



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Additional Questions Solved Fill In The Blanks

1. The tissue fluid that surrounds the cell is



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2. The fluid component of the blood is



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3. The blood flowing into the capillary from an arteriole has a high Pressure.



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4. Is the plasma protein that facilitates the transport of ions, hormones, lipids and assists in immune function.



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5. Is the respiratory pigment that facilitates the transport of gases.



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6. The RBCs are destroyed in the liver and.....



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7. Is the hormone that helps in differentiation of stem cells of bone marrow

into erythrocytes.



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8. The ratio of red blood cells to blood plasma is expressed as



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9. The granulocytes have..... In the cytoplasm.



Watch Video Solution

10. Neutrophils are also called



Watch Video Solution

11. have distinctly dilobed nucleus and the lobes are joined by thin strands



Watch Video Solution

12. Basophils secrete substances such as
serotonin and histones.



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13. The macrophages of the central nervous
system are the.....



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14. Platelets are produced from.....



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15. Surface antigens of RBCs are called.....



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



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17. The condition called erythroblastosis foetalis can be avoided by administration of anti antibodies called



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18. helps in the conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin threads



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19. The plasma without fibrinogen is called



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20. The fluid inside lymphatics is called



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21. Lymphocytes collected in the lymphatic fluid are carried via the arterial blood and are recycled back to the



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22. Fats are absorbed through lymph in the.....present in the villi of the intestinal wall.



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23. The middle layer of the artery is composed of smooth muscles and an extra cellular matrix which contains a protein.....





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24. The tunica adventitia of the artery is composed of fibres.



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



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26. All arteries carry ____ except the pulmonary artery .



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27. are small, narrow, and thin walled which are connected to the capillaries.



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28. The are the site for exchange of materials between blood and tissues.



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29. The unidirectional flow of blood in veins is due to the presence ofthat prevents back flow of blood.



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30. Blood vessels that supply blood to the cardiac muscles are



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31. circulatory system is seen in Arthropoda and most molluses.



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32. the right atrium receives blood.



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33. The left atrium receives blood.





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34. The crocodile has a chambered heart.



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35.guards the opening between the left atrium and left ventricle.



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36. The myocardium of the ventricle is thrown into irregular muscular ridges called



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



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38. The heart is covered by a double membrane called.....



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39. On the left side of the right atrium there is a node called.....



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40. The rhythmic contraction and expansion of heart is called.....



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41. The contraction of the chambers of the heart is called.....



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42. The relaxation of the chambers of the heart is called.....



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



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44. The 'dub' sound is associated with the closure of.....valves.



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45. An increased heart beat is called.....



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46. The decreased heart beat is called.....



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47. The phase I of the cardiac cycle is called.....



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48. The ventricular systole is the phase of the cardiac cycle.



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49. The amount of blood pumped out by each ventricle per minute is called.....



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50. is the number of beats of the heart per minute.



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51. is the volume of blood pumped out by one ventricle with each beat.



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52. If the right side of the heart fails, it results in congestion.



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53. Frank-Starling effect protects the heart from abnormal increase in



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54. is the pressure exerted on the surface of blood vessels by the blood.



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55. is the pressure in the arteries as the chambers of the heart contracts.



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56. is the pressure in the arteries when the heart chambers relax.



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57. Blood pressure is measured using a _____ and a stethoscope.....and a stethoscope.



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58. The decrease in blood pressure upon standing is known as.....hypertension.



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59. Orthostatic reflex triggers baroreceptor reflex and increases the mean



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60. Circulation of the blood was first described by



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61. In circulation, the blood from heart is taken to the lungs by pulmonary artery and the oxygenated blood from the lungs is emptied into the left auricle by the pulmonary vein.



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62. Vasopressin and are involved in the regulation of the kidneys results in vasoconstriction





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63. Coronary heart disease occurs when the arteries are lined by.....



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64. Uncontrolled hypertension may damage the heart, brain and.....



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65. The cholesterol rich atheroma forms in the inner lining of the arteries making them less elastic.



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66. in a coronary artery results in heart attack



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67. Brain haemorrhage is a condition known as.....



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68. The condition in which the part of the brain tissue that is supplied by the posterior artery due to lack of oxygen is.....



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69. Ischemic pain in the heart muscles is called

.....



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70. Atheroma may partially block the and reduce the blood supply to the heart.



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71. The common sites of varicose veins are legs, rectal-anal regions, scapulae and the.....



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72. The prime defect in heart failure is a decrease in cardiac muscle.....



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73. Prolonged angina leads to death of the heart muscle resulting in.....



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74. The death of the muscle fibres of the heart due to reduced blood supply to the hearts is called.....



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75. is an autoimmune disease which occurs 2-4 weeks after some to infection.



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76. means a brief electric shock given to the heart to recaver the function of the heart



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Additional Questions Solved Answers The Following Questions

1. What are the two types of body fluids?



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



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3. Explain the composition of blood.



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4. Explain the ABO blood groups.



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5. Tabulate the agglutinogens and agglutinins present in the different groups of human blood.



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6. Explain Rh factor in brief.



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7. Explain the process of coagulation of blood.



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8. Explain the structure of blood vessels.



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9. Write a short note on coronary blood vessels.



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10. Compare the chambers of heart and the methods of circulation in fishes, amphibians, reptiles, crocodiles, birds and mammals



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11. Draw a labelled diagram of the internal structure of Human Heart.



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12. Explain the cardiac cycle.



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13. What is cardiac output?



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14. Explain the importance of blood pressure.



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15. Explain the recording of electrocardiogram.



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16. Explain the regulation of cardiac activity.



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17. Define:-

Hypertension



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18. Coronary heart disease is due to



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19. Define:-

Stroke



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20. Define:-

Myocardial infarction.



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21. Explain the disorder of rheumatoid heart disease



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22. What is Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CRR) ?



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