

BODY FLUIDS AND CIRCULATION

1. In which one of the following pairs of terms both represent one and the same

- a. Plasma - Serum
- b. Atrioventricular Node – Pacemaker
- c. Leucocytes – Lymphocytes
- d. Mitral valve – Bicuspid valve

2. In ABO system of blood groups O blood group

- a) Lacks antigens
- b) Lacks antibodies
- c) Lacks antigens but has antibodies A and B
- d) Lacks antibodies but has antigens A and B

3. Role of spleen in mammals is to

- a) Control blood pressure
- b) Assist liver
- c) Act as haemopoietic tissue
- d) Assist kidneys

4. Heart beats are accelerated by

- a) Cranial nerves and acetylcholine
- b) Sympathetic nerves and acetylcholine
- c) Cranial nerves and adrenaline
- d) Sympathetic nerves and epinephrine

5. In man, heart beat is initiated by

- a) SA-node
- b) Purkinje fibres
- c) AV-node-adrenaline
- d) Bundle of His

6. Cardiac output is defined as the amount of blood

- a) Received by the heart in one minute
- b) Pumped by each ventricle per minute
- c) Pumped by both ventricles per second
- d) Pumped by the left atrium per hour

7. In which one of the following pairs of terms both represent one and the same thing?

- (a) Plasma - Serum
- (b) Atrioventricular Node - Pacemaker
- (c) Leucocytes - Lymphocytes
- (d) Mitral valve - Bicuspid valve

8. With the increasing distance from heart, the elasticity as well as magnitude of the muscular layer of arteries would

- (a) Decrease (b) Remain constant
(c) Slightly decrease (d) Increase

9. In ABO system of blood groups, O blood group

- (a) Lacks antigens (b) Lacks antibodies
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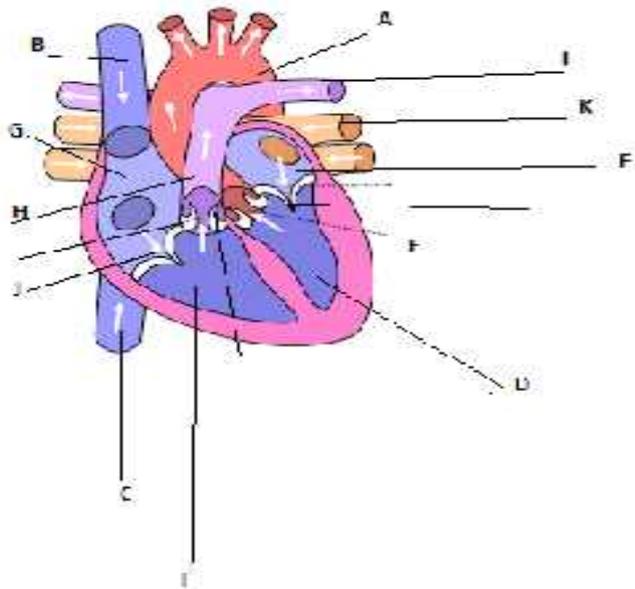
14. Myocardial ischemia is due to

- a) insufficient oxygen supply to myocardium
b) atherosclerosis of coronary arteries
c) arteriosclerosis
d) all these

15. Semi-lunar valves are located at

- a) opening of aorta
b) opening of pulmonary aorta
c) atrioventricular apertures
d) Both a and b

16. In the diagram of the vertical section of human heart given here, certain parts have been indicated by alphabets. Choose the answer in which these alphabets have been correctly matched with the parts they indicate



- (a) A - Aorta, B - Pulmonary vein, C- Pulmonary arteries, D - Left ventricle, E- semi-lunar valves, F - Right ventricle, G - Left artery, H - Superior vena, I - Right ventricle, J - Tricuspid valves, K - Inferior vena cava
- (b) A - Aorta, B - Pulmonary artery, C- Pulmonary veins, D - Left auricle, E- tricuspid valves and mitral valves, F - Left ventricle, G - Right ventricle, H - Inferior vena cava, I - Right auricle, J - Semi-lunar valves, K - Superior vena cava
- (c) A - Aorta, B - Superior vena cava, C- Inferior vena cava, D - Right ventricle, E- Tricuspid valves and mitral valves, F - Right auricle, G - Left auricle, H - Pulmonary vein, I - Left ventricle, J - Semi-lunar valves, K - Pulmonary artery
- (d) A - Aorta, B - Superior vena cava, C- Inferior vena cava, D - Left ventricle, E- semi-lunar valves, F - Left auricle, G - Right auricle, H - Pulmonary artery, I - Right ventricle, J - Tricuspid valves, K - Pulmonary vein

18. **Pulmonary circulation begins from,**
 a) right atrium, b) right ventricle c) left atrium d) left ventricles
19. **Eythroblastosis foetalis is caused when,**
 a) mother is Rh+ and foetus is Rh -
 b) Mother is Rh- and foetus is Rh +
 c) Father is Rh+ and baby is Rh-
 d) Father is Rh – and mother is Rh +
21. **Displacement of major aorta is defect with ,**
 a) location of a new duct between pulmonary and systemic artery
 b) wrong origin of pulmonary aorta and pulmonary veins
 c) origin of systemic aorta from right ventricle and pulmonary aorta at left ventricle
 d) stenosis of bicuspid valve
22. **Valve regurgitation is due to..**
 a) heredity b) atherosclerosis c) infection d) all these
23. **Factor that is not involved in hypertension,**
 a) stress, b) fatty diet c) salty diet d) infection
24. **Heart rate is accelerated by**
 a) Epinephrine b) adrenaline c) sympathetic neurons d) all these
25. **Blue baby disorder is also called**
 a) patent ductus arteriosus b) ASD c) VSD d) Tetralogy of fallot
26. **Grannulocytes include**
 a) RBC b) Lymphocytes c) neutrophylls d) monocytes
27. **Formed elements are produced in**
 a) Blood b) Lymph c) Bone d) Bone marrow
28. **WBC cells that fight in Allergy are,**
 a) Histamines b) Heparin c) Eosinophylls d) Basophills
29. **Pace – maker is in mammals**
 a) nodal muscular tissue b) AVN c) SAN d) Both a and b
30. **Circulation centre is in**
 a) cerebrum b) cerebellum c) Medulla d) Pons

Excretory products and their elimination

- The smallest functional unit of kidney is**
(a) Nephron (b) Collecting tube
(c) Glomerulus (d) Bowman's capsule
- Columns of Bertini are found in**
(a) Testes (b) Ovaries (c) Kidney (d) Liver
- A man is starving and also without beverages, there will be**
(a) More urea in the blood (b) Less urea in the blood
(c) More uric acid in blood (d) Less urea in urine
- Excretion of nitrogenous waste product in semi-solid form occur in**
(a) Ureotelic animals (b) Ammonotelic animals
(c) Uricotelic animals (d) Aminotes
- Which of the following is most toxic waste matter?**
(a) Urea (b) Uric acid (c) Ammonia (d) Hippuric acid
- Kidney stones are the crystals of**
(a) Sodium chloride (b) Silica
(c) Calcium oxalate (d) Potassium chloride
- Filtration occurs in**
(a) Glomerulus (b) Bowman's capsule
(c) Malpighian body (d) Ureter
- Why do we pass more urine during winter and wet seasons?**
(a) Increased ADH secretion
(b) Increased activity of kidneys
(c) Decreased water absorption by nephrons
(d) Reduced sweating
- Micturition is**
(a) Removal of urea from blood (b) Removal of uric acid
(c) Passing out urine (d) Removal of faeces
- Podocytes are the cells, which are present on**
(a) Neck of nephron (b) The wall of Bowman's capsule
(c) Outer wall of loop of Henle
(d) Wall of glomerular capillaries

Chemical coordination and Integration

1. Which of the following hormones prevent water loss in urine?

- a. ADH. b. Oxytocine c. GH d. Somatostatin

2. Name the dueodenal hormones in man

- a. CCK b. Secretine c. Crypts of Leiberkuhn d. Gastrin

3. Acromegaly is caused due to

- a. Accessive secretion of GH in adults
b. Hypersecretion of GH in children
c. Hyposecretion of STH in children
d. Hyposecretion of STH in adults

4. Placental hormone is

- a. HCG b. Progesterone c. CGP d. Both a) and c)

5. The function of ICSH is to

- a. Stimulates Leydig cells to produce Testosterone
b. Stimulates transformation of ovarian follicle into graffian follicle
c. Maturation of testes
d. Induce lactation

6. What is exophthalmic goitre?

- a. Hyperthyroidism b. Hypothyroidism c. Hypoparathyroidism d. hyperparathyroidism

7. Function of Insuline is

- a. Glucogenesis b. Gluconeogenesis c. Increasing permeability d. Both a and c

8. Pineal gland is located in

- a. Near pituitary b. At the centre of medulla c. Roof of third ventricle d. Pons

9. Thymus helps in

- a. Training B-lymphocytes b. Training T- lymphocytes
c. Production of NK cells d. Production of T – lymphocytes

10. Function of somatostatin of Pancreatic delta cells is

- a. Antagonistic effect on GH b. Helps in growth with GH
c. Increasing metabolism c. Gluconeogenesis