

QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

Bio - Zoology - Body Fluids and Circulation 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

11th Standard

Biology

Total Marks : 50

Multiple Choice Question

50 x 1 = 50

- 1) What is the function of lymph?
(a) Transport of O₂ into brain (b) Transport of CO₂ into lungs (c) **Bring interstitial fluid in blood**
(d) Bring RBC and WBC in lymph node
- 2) Which one of the following plasma proteins is involved in the coagulation of blood?
(a) Globulin (b) **Fibrinogen** (c) Albumin (d) Serum amylase
- 3) Which of these functions can be carried out by a red blood cell?
(a) Protein synthesis (b) Cell division (c) Lipid synthesis (d) **Active transport**
- 4) Which of the following is not involved in blood clotting?
(a) Fibrin (b) Calcium (c) Platelets (d) **Bilirubin**
- 5) Lymph is colourless because _____.
(a) WBC are absent (b) WBC are present (c) **Haemoglobin is absent** (d) RBC are absent
- 6) Blood group is due to the presence or absence of surface _____.
(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
- 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
- 8) Erythroblastosis foetalis is due to the destruction of _____.
(a) **Foetal RBCs** (b) Foetus suffers from atherosclerosis (c) Foetal WBCs (d) Foetus suffers from minamata
- 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
- 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
- 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⁻
- 12) 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
- 13) 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
- 14) 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
- 15) The plasma constitutes _____ of total volume of blood
(a) **55%** (b) 45% (c) 50% (d) 60%
- 16) Choose the wrong statement:
(a) RBC are biconcave in shape (b) There are about 5-5.5 million RBC in 1 cubic mm of blood.
(c) The RBC's are devoid of Mitochondria, Ribosomes etc. (d) **Liver is the graveyard of RBC**
- 17) The number of terminal amino agglutinogens of Blood cells is _____
(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) **11** (d) 14
- 18) Incomplete double circulation is seen in _____
(a) **Reptile** (b) Vertebrate (c) Human (d) Chordates
- 19) _____ is a plasma protein which maintains osmotic pressure of blood.
(a) Globulin (b) Heparin (c) **Albumin** (d) Fibrinogen
- 20) **Assertion (A):** RBC is devoid of nucleus, mitochondria, ribosomes.
Reason (R): The absence of these organelles helps to accommodate more haemoglobin.
(a) A and R are wrong (b) **A is right and R explains A** (c) A and R are right but R does not explain A
(d) A is right and R is wrong
- 21) Ventricular depolarisation is represented by _____ in a ECG.
(a) ST segment (b) **T wave** (c) QRS complex (d) PQ interval
- 22) 'Angina' refers to _____
(a) Heart muscle (b) Stroke (c) Coronary heart disease (d) **Chest pain**
- 23) _____ plasma proteins are involved in blood clotting.
(a) Albumin and prothrombin (b) Globulin and albumin (c) **Prothrombin and fibrinogen** (d) Globulin and fibrinogen.
- 24) Complete double circulation is seen in _____
(a) amphibians (b) crocodiles (c) fishes (d) **annelids**
- 25) Cells found in the lymphatics are called _____
(a) basophils (b) neutrophils (c) **lymphocytes** (d) monocytes
- 26) 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 venae cavae
- 27) A decrease in blood pressure/volume will not cause the release of _____

(a) **Atrial natriuretic factor** (b) Aldosterone (c) ADH (d) Renin

28) 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

29) _____ are the blood cells which have two lobes which are joined by thin strands.

- (a) Neutrophils (b) Basophils (c) **Eosinophils** (d) Lymphocytes

30) The opening between the left atrium and left ventricle is guarded by _____.

- (a) semilunar valves (b) **mitral valve** (c) tricuspid valve (d) flaps

31) Thrombus in a coronary artery result in _____.

- (a) **heart attack** (b) stroke (c) hypertension (d) heart failure

32) Hepatic portal system starts from _____

- (a) **Digestive system to liver** (b) Kidney to liver (c) Liver to heart (d) Liver to Kidney

33) There is no DNA in _____

- (a) **Mature RBCs** (b) Mature spermatozoa (c) Hair root (d) Ovum

34) Which is the pacemaker of heart ?

- (a) AV Node (b) **SA Node** (c) Purkinje fiber (d) Bundle of His muscle

35) What would be the duration in human circulatory system for the to and fro of blood by the heart?

- (a) 20 sec (b) 40 sec (c) **60 sec** (d) 80 sec

36) Which of the following is not maintained by homeostasis?

- (a) **Regulation of respiratory system** (b) Regulation of cardiovascular system (c) Blood flow or perfusion
(d) Vasovagal syncope

37) How many types of interstitial fluids are there?

- (a) 2 (b) **3** (c) 4 (d) 5

38) Liver forms urea from _____.

- (a) Carbohydrates (b) Proteins (c) Amino acids (d) **b&c**

39) Haematocrit (Packed cell volume /pcv) represents _____.

- (a) The ratio of WBCs to blood plasma (b) The ratio RBCs to WBCs (c) **The ratio of RBCs to blood plasma**
(d) Thre ratio of RBCs and WBCs to blood plasma

40) Which of the following are found in RBCs?

- (a) **Cell membrane and cytoplasm** (b) Haemoglobin and mitochondria
(c) Haemoglobin, nucleus, mitochondria ribosomes and endoplasmic reticulum (d) a & c

41) Which is the graveyard of RBCs?

- (a) Kidney (b) Liver (c) **Spleen** (d) Bone marrow

42) Which of the following are non phagocytic?

- (a) **Eosinophils** (b) Acidophils (c) Neutrophils (d) Monocytes

43) Which of the following especially produce antibodies?

(a) Lymphocytes (b) Monocytes (c) Basophils (d) Neutrophils

44) Which of the blood groups is universal donor?

(a) A (b) AB (c) B **(d) O**

45) Which of the following supports vascular endothelium?

(a) Adventitia **(b) Tunica intima** (c) Tunica media (d) Tunica Externa

46) Atrial depolarisation refers to _____.

(a) p wave (b) PQ interval (c) QRS complex (d) ST segment

47) Pericardial effusion occurs due to _____.

(a) CHD **(b) RHD** (c) CPR (d) Myocardial infarction

48) Which of the following WBCs are found in more numbers?

(a) Eosinophil **(b) Neutrophil** (c) Basophil (d) Monocyte

49) Blood is a special connective tissue consisting of

(a) a fluid matrix (b) plasma (c) formed elements **(d) all the above**

50) The breakdown product of erythrocytes is

(a) bilirubin (b) lactic acid (c) ammonia (d) creatine