

SARASWATI



HEAD OFFICE

208, CD, LOCAL SHOPPING CENTER
AGGARWAL SHOPPING PLAZA, PITAMPURA

BRANCH-1

AYODHYA CHOWK
SEC – 3 , ROHINI

BRANCH-2

DC CHOWK
SEC – 9, ROHINI

9TH & 10TH MATHS / SCIENCE

11TH & 12TH – PHYSICS / CHEMISTRY / MATHS / BIOLOGY

EXCLUSIVE BATCH FOR NEET / JEE ASPIRANTS

Ph. no. 9696 500 500 / 9696 400 400

Chapter-18

Body Fluids and Circulation

(1 Mark)

Q1. Why do we consider blood as a connective tissue?

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Q2. Why are leucocytes also known as white blood cells?

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Q3. A person with blood group O can be transfused blood of only O group. Why?

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Q4. 'Why is blood group identification not needed for serum transfusion?

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Q5. Why does lymph contain less proteins than plasma?

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Q6. Circulation in birds and mammals is described as double circulation. Justify.

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Q7. Due to developmental abnormality, the wall of the left ventricle of an infant's heart as thin as that of right ventricle. What would be its specific effect in circulation of blood ?

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Q8. Why do arteries have thick walls?

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Q9. Why are veins provided with valves along their length?

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Q10.why do we call our heart myogenic?

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Q11.Name the blood component which is viscous and straw coloured fluid?

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Q12. Name the vascular connection that exists between the digestive tract and liver.

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Q13. Heart failure is also called congestive heart failure .why

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(2 Mark)

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Q14.what is the importance of plasma proteins?

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Q15. Name two leucocytes which are phagocytic.

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Q16. Describe the role of haemoglobin in the transport of respiratory gases.

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Q17. What is the difference between lymph and blood?

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Q18. Define the following terms and give their location.

(a) Purkinje fibre.

(b) Bundle of his.

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Q19. What is the significance of time gap in the passage of action potential from Sino-atrial node to the ventricle?

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Q20. which coronary artery disease is caused due to narrowing of the lumen of arteries?

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Q21. Is it possible for all four chambers of the human heart to experience systole simultaneously? Justify your answer.

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Q22. Differentiate between open and closed system of circulation?

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Q23. Why does the fish heart pump only deoxygenated blood?

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Q24. Which part of human heart is considered as pacemaker? Why is it called so?

Q25. Write the difference between systole and diastole?

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Q26. Why does atrial systole always precede ventricular systole?

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Q27. Define a cardiac cycle and the cardiac output?

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Q28. Differentiate between P-waves and T-waves.

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(3 Mark)

Q29. Explain the functional significance of lymphatic system.

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Q30. Why is the SA node called the pacemaker of the heart?

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Q31. Explain heart sounds.

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Q32. Explain the advantage of the complete partition of ventricle among birds and mammals and hence leading to double circulation.

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Q33. What is the significance of atrio-ventricular node and atrio-ventricular bundle in the functioning of heart?

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Q34. Describe the evolutionary change in the pattern of heart among the vertebrates.

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Q35. What are the factors that affect pulse rate?

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Q36 Where is the SA node located in human heart? Why is it called the pacemaker of the heart?

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Q37. Name two heart sounds. How are heart sound produced?

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Q38. What is meant by double circulation? What is its significance?

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Q39. How is the heart activity regulated in the human body?

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Q40 An Rh-negative woman is carrying an Rh-positive foetus for the second time. Describe the consequence Of Rh-incompatibility in this case?

OR

Why is it necessary to check the Rh-factor of the blood of a pregnant woman?

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(5 Mark)

Q40. Explain different type of blood groups and donor compatibility by making a table.

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Q41. Draw a standard ECG and explain the different segments in it.

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Q42. How is the heart activity regulated in the human body?

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Q43. Name the component of the formed elements in the blood and mention one major function of each of them.

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Q44. Leena and Rita are final year B.Sc. students. Suddenly, their classmate Arun's mother needed blood transfusion; she is B positive. Leena and Rita made all efforts to find suitable blood donors from their college to help Arun.

(a) Which are the blood groups that are suitable for transfusion for Arun's mother? Why?

(b) Name the blood group known as universal donor.

(c) Name the blood group referred to as universal acceptor.

(d) What value(s) is/are shown by Leena and Rita?

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Q45. Taruna's aunt has come from a nearby village to the city, Chennai, to consult a doctor. She has a five year old daughter and is pregnant for the second time. She is Rh-negative, her husband Rh-positive and their daughter, Rh positive. Her doctor wants her to check up the blood and give anti Rh antibodies injection. Taruna explains to her aunt all about Rh- factor and Rh-incompatibility and comforts her saying medicines are available to take care of consequences of incompatibility.

(a) What do you mean by Rh-positive and Rh-negative?

(b) What can be the problem Taruna's aunt is facing in the second pregnancy? Why?

(c) What value(s) is/are shown by Taruna in explaining what she knows about Rh- factor to her aunt?

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Q46. Tina was of the opinion that when the right side of the heart pumps blood, the first heart sound is produced and when the left side of the heart pumps blood, the second heart sound is produced. His brother Amitesh, who just passed class XI tried to explain to Tina how the heart sounds are produced,

(a) Which are the pumping chambers of the heart?

(b) What do you understand about the function of heart valves?

(c) What value is shown by Amitesh in explaining about the heart sounds?

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Q47. Shruti's grandfather has to undergo a bypass surgery for his coronary artery disease. Shruti explains to her mother and grandmother all about coronary artery disease and also tells in general how it can be prevented.

(a) What is coronary artery disease commonly called?

(b) What happens in this disease?

(c) How can it be avoided by proper life style?

(d) What values are shown by Shruti, when she explained what she knows about the disease?

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Q48. Meeta's father was experiencing consistent chest pain since the past few days, doctor suggested him to take an ECG check for the possibility of any heart related disorders.

After receiving the ECG report, doctor reassured Meeta and her father that the cardiac activity was just fine. But Meeta's dad could not understand the ECG graph so she helped him.

(a) What is an ECG and why is it taken?

(b) What is the process of taking an ECG?

(c) What are the different waves in the ECG and what is the duration of each wave?

(d) What are the values shown by Meeta?

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Q49. Sohan's friend Vineet had a little sister Reema. All three were playing in the park. While playing a game of racing Reema asked why her heart was beating so fast? Vineet and Sohan explained her that the heart beat increased when the body is exercising.

(a) Why does the heart beat increase during exercise?

(b) Does the heart beat vary with the size of an animal? How?

(c) What is tachycardia and bradycardia?

(d) What are the values shown by Sohan and Vineet?

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Objective questions

Q1. Blood is a special connective tissue that consists of

- a) Plasma only
- (b) Formed elements only
- (c) Plasma + Formed elements
- (d) Plasma + Nutrient substance

Q2. The colour of plasma is

- (a) Straw colour
- (b) Red colour
- (c) Colourless
- (d) Blue colour

Q3. How much percentage of plasma is water?

- (a) 90-92%
- (b) 80-90 %
- (c) 60-65%
- (d) 10-15%

Q4. What is serum?

- (a) (Blood) - (Plasma)
- (b) (Blood) - (Plasma + RBC)
- (c) (Plasma) - (Clotting factor)
- (d) (Plasma) - (WBC)

Q5. Which of the following protein is required for coagulation?

- (a) Fibrinogen
- (b) Globulin
- (c) Albumin
- (d) All of these

Q6. Find out the incorrect statement from the following

- (a) Globulins are primarily involved in the defence mechanism of body.
- (b) Albumin is the main osmotic protein of blood.

(c) Plasma without clotting factor is called serum.

(d) Factors for coagulation of blood are also present in plasma in an active form.

Q11. The most abundant cell in human blood is

(a) Neutrophils

(b) Monocytes

(c) Lymphocytes

(d) None of these

Q12. The main osmotic protein of blood is

(a) Albumin

(b) Globulin

(c) Fibrinogen

(d) Thromboplastin

Q13. Deficiency of which of the following blood cell leads to bleeding?

(a) Thrombocytes

(b) Neutrophils

(c) Monocytes

(d) RBCS

Q14. Select the true statement about RBC from the following.

(a) RBCs have an average life span of 120 days.

(b) RBCs are destroyed in the spleen (graveyard of

(c) RBCs are devoid of nucleus in most of the mammals.

(d) All of the above.

Q15. A healthy individual has how much amount of haemoglobin in 100 ml of blood?

(a) 6-8 gm

(b) 12-16 gm

(c) 18-20 gm

(d) 2-4 gm

Q16. Which of the following are granulocytes (WBCs)?

a) Neutrophils and monocytes.

(b) Neutrophils, eosinophils and basophils.

(c) Monocytes and lymphocytes.

(d) Lymphocytes and RBCs.

Q17. The cell involved in inflammatory reaction is

(a) RBCs

(b) Platelets

(c) Basophils

(d) All of these

Q18. Megakaryocytes are found in

(a) Lungs

(b) Liver

(c) Bone marrow

(d) Spleen

Q19. RBCs are destroyed in which of the following organs of body?

(a) Lungs

(b) Spleen

(c) Kidney

(d) Brain

Q20. Basophile secretes

(a) Histamine

(b) Serotonin

(c) Heparin

(d) All of these

Q21. Which of the following is correct about platelets?

(a) Cell fragments of megakaryocytes.

(b) 1.5 to 3.5 lac/mm³ in blood.

(c) Also called thrombocytes.

(d) All of these

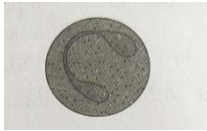
Q22. Blood is a special type of connective tissue which

- (a) Consists of a fluid matrix (Plasma).
- (b) Formed elements.
- (c) Most commonly used body fluid by most of the higher organism.
- (d) All the above

Q23. Find the correct descending order to percentage proportion of leucocytes in human blood.

- (a) Neutrophils → Basophils → Lymphocytes → Acidophils (Eosinophils) → Monocytes
- (b) Neutrophils → Monocytes → Lymphocytes → Acidophils → Basophils
- (c) Neutrophils → Lymphocytes → Monocytes → Acidophils → Basophils
- (d) Neutrophils → Acidophils → Basophils → Lymphocytes → Monocytes

Q24. The given diagram shows which cell of blood?



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

Q25. Which of the following is a true statement about this diagram?



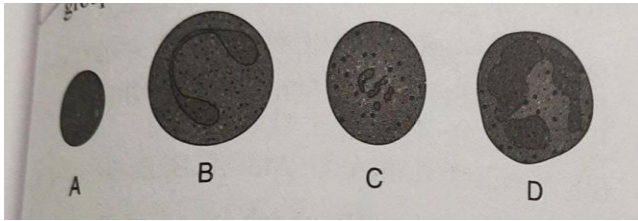
- (a) This is the most abundant cell of blood.
- (b) This cell is phagocytic in nature.
- (c) Abundance in blood is 60-65%.
- (d) This cell secretes histamine, serotonin and heparin.

Q26. The function of the cell fragments in blood (given in the diagram) is

- (a) To resist infection.
- (b) To be responsible for immune response.
- (c) To help in clotting of blood.
- (d) To resist allergy.

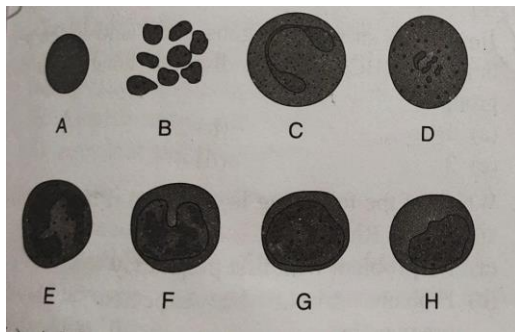


Q27. Which cell represent surface antigen for ABO blood group?



- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q28. Identify A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H in the given diagram.



(a) A: Neutrophil, B: Eosinophil, C: Platelets, D: Basophil, E: Neutrophil, F: Monocyte, G: T lymphocyte H: B lymphocyte.

(b) A: RBC, B: Platelets, C: Basophil, D: Eosinophil, E: Monocyte, F: Neutrophil, G: T lymphocyte, H: B lymphocyte.

(c) A: RBC, B: Platelets, C: Eosinophil, D: Basophil, E: Neutrophil, F: Monocyte, G: T lymphocyte, H: B lymphocyte.

(d) A: RBC, B: Platelets, C: Eosinophil, D: Basophil, E: Neutrophil, F: Monocyte, G: T lymphocyte, H: B lymphocyte.

Q29. ABO grouping is based on how many antigens present or absent on WBCs?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) None of these

Q30. Select the correct statement from the following.

- (a) Surface antigen on RBC always induce autoimmune response.
- (b) Blood grouping (ABO) is an example of multiple allelism.
- (c) AB blood group is universal recipient as well as donor.
- (d) 4 phenotype of blood group (ABO) are possible and 5 genotype of blood group (ABO) are possible.

Q31. Rh antigen is present on the surface of which blood cell?

- (a) RBC
- (b) WBC
- (c) Platelets
- (d) All of these

Q32. A Patient with blood group 'A' was injured in an accident and has lost a lot of blood during injury. Which blood group the doctor should effectively use in this case?

- (a) AB
- (b) A/O
- (c) B/O
- (d) AB/A/B

Q33. Select the incorrect statement from the following

- (a) Clot or coagulum is formed mainly by network of fibrin in which died and damaged formed element of blood are trapped.
- (b) Inactive fibrinogen is converted to fibrin by hormone thrombin.
- (c) Prothrombin is converted into thrombin by the enzyme complex called thrombokinase.
- (d) Platelet or injured tissue released certain factors which initiate coagulation.

Q34. Which of the following enzyme causes conversion of prothrombin into thrombin?

- (a) Thrombinase
- (b) Prothrombinase
- (c) Thrombokinase
- (d) Rennin

Q35. How many surface antigens are found in the membrane of RBCs of an individual having AB blood group?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

Q36. What of the following is the correct order of these events?

1. Conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin.
2. Clot retraction and leakage of serum.
3. Thromboplastin formation.
4. Conversion of prothrombin to thrombin.

(a) 3,2,1,4

(b) 3,4,1,2

(c) 3,4,2,1

(d) 4,1,3,2

Q37. Open circulatory system is found in

- (a) Arthropods and molluscs.
- (b) Annelids and chordates.
- (c) Annelids and arthropods.
- (d) Fishes and molluscs.

Q38. Closed circulatory system is found in

- (a) Arthropod and chordates.
- (b) Molluscs and chordates.
- (c) Amphibians and molluscs.
- (d) Annelids and chordates.

Q39. Which of the following has a closed type of circulatory system?

- (a) Cockroach
- (b) Fish
- (c) Scorpion
- (d) Mollusc

Q40. Which of the following has a closed blood vascular system?

- (a) Cockroach
- (b) Hydra

(c) Sponge

(d) Earthworm

Q41. Select the correct matching.

Column-I

Column-II

(A) Fishes

(i) Three-chambered

(B) Amphibian

(ii) Four-chambered

(C) Reptiles

(iii) One-chambered

(D) Birds

(iv) Two-chambered

(E) Mammals

(F) Crocodile

(a) (A), (B) → (ii)

(b) (B), (C) → (i)

(c) (D), (E), (F) → (iv)

(d) (A), (B), (C) → (ii)

Q42. Hepatic portal vein carry blood from.

(a) Liver to heart

(b) Intestine to liver

(c) Liver to lungs

(d) Kidney to liver.

Q43. Incomplete double circulation is found in

(a) frog

(b) Psittacula

(c) Crow

(d) Cockroach

Q44. Mammals are said to have double circulation. It means

(a) Blood vessels are paired.

(b) There are two types of blood vessels attached to every organ.

(c) There are two systems, one from the heart to the lungs and back to the rest of the body.

(d) The blood circulates twice through the heart.

Q45. A unique vascular connection existing between the digestive tract and liver is called

- (a) Renal portal system
- (h) Hypothalamus - Hypophyseal portal system
- (c) Hepatic portal system.
- (d) all of these.

Q46. Heart is derived from

- (a) Ectoderm
- (b) Endoderm
- (c) Mesoderm
- (d) All of these

Q47. Which of the following statement is not true?

- (a) Heart is ectodermal in origin.
- (b) In human beings', heart is situated in the thoracic cavity, in between the two lungs slightly the the left.
- (c) Human heart has the size of a clenched fist
- (d) Heart is protected by double wall membrane bag (pericardium) with pericardial fluid.

Q48. Bicuspid valve/mitral valve is found between

- (a) Left atrium and left ventricle
- (b) Right atrium and right vent
- (c) Right atrium and left ventricle
- (d) Left atrium and right ventricle

Q49. Chordae tendineae are found in

- (a) Joints
- (b) Atria of heart
- (c) Ventricles of heart
- (d) Ventricle of brain

Q50. Ventricles are thick-walled when compared to atrium because

- (a) It is to receive blood from atria.
- (b) It is present in the posterior side
- (c) It has to pump blood.

(d) None of these

Q51. Purkinje fibres are found in

(a) Brain

(c) Skin

(b) Kidneys

(d) Heart

Q52. SA node is located in

(a) Upper left corner of right atrium.

(b) Lower left corner of left atrium.

(c) Lower right corner of left atrium.

(d) Upper right corner of right atrium.

Q53. Human heart is

(a) Neurogenic

(b) Myogenic

(c) Cardiogenic

(d) Digenic

Q54. Why SA node is called the pacemaker of heart?

(a) It can change the contractile activity generated by AV node.

(b) It delays the transmission of impulse between the atria and ventricles.

(c) It gets stimulated when it receives neural signal.

(d) It initiates and maintains the rhythmic contractile activity of heart.

Q55. Sinoatrial node (SAN) can generate impulses from

(a) $70-75 \text{ min}^{-1}$

(b) $50-55 \text{ min}^{-1}$

(c) $35-40 \text{ min}^{-1}$

(d) $90-100 \text{ min}^{-1}$

Q56. Neural centre which can alter the cardiac activity is present in which part of the brain?

(a) Cerebellum

(b) Diencephalon

(c) Medulla oblongata

(d) Pons

Q57. An atrioventricular valve prevents the back flow or leakage of blood from the

(a) Right ventricle into the right atrium.

(b) Left atrium into the left ventricle.

(c) Aorta into the left ventricle.

(d) Pulmonary vein into the right atrium.

Q58. The duration of cardiac cycle in a normal man is

(a) 0.8 seconds

(b) 80 seconds

(c) 60 seconds

(d) 72 seconds

Q59. During diastole, blood

(a) Enters the heart

(b) Leaves the heart

(c) Leaves the ventricle

(d) Enters into lungs

Q60. To reach the left side of heart, the blood must pass through

(a) Lungs

(b) Liver

(c) Kidneys

(d) Sinus venosus

Q61. During cardiac cycle, about ----- % ventricular filling occurs prior to atrial contraction and ----- % ventricular filling occurs due to atrial contraction.

(a) 50, 50

(b) 70, 30

(c) 30, 70

(d) 10, 90

Q62. Which of the following events do not occur during joint diastole?

(a) All four chambers of heart are in relaxed state.

- (b) Tricuspid and bicuspid valves open.
- (c) Action potential is conducted from SAN to AVN.
- (d) Blood from the pulmonary veins and vena cava flows into the left and right ventricles, respectively through the left and right atria.
- (e) The semilunar valves are closed.

- (a) Only E
- (b) Only C
- (c) Only D
- (d) Only A and B

Q63. The cardiac output is

- (a) Stroke volume (SV) x Heart rate (HR) = 5 l/min
- (b) SV x HR = 500 ml/min
- (c) SV x HR = 72 ml/min
- (d) SV x HR = 70 ml/min

Q64. The first cardiac sound (lub) is associated with

- (a) Closure of tricuspid and bicuspid valves.
- (b) Opening of tricuspid valves.
- (c) Closure of semilunar valves.
- (d) Opening of semilunar valves.

Q65. Which of the following blood vessels possess semilunar valves?

- (a) Vena cava and aorta.
- (b) Aorta and pulmonary artery.
- (c) Pulmonary artery and pulmonary vein.
- (d) Pulmonary vein and vena cava.

Q66. The heartbeat of a person increases at the time of an interview due to the secretion of

- (a) Renin
- (b) Adrenaline
- (c) ADH
- (d) ACTH

Q67. Neural signal through the sympathetic nervous (part of ANS) increases the cardiac output because of

- (a) Increasing the rate of heart beat.
- (b) Increasing the strength of ventricular contraction.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Increasing the stimulation of vagus nerve.

Q68. Parasympathetic neural signal decreases cardiac output by

- (a) Decreasing the rate of heart beat.
- (b) Decreasing the speed conduction of action
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Increasing adrenal medulla hormones secretion

Q69. To obtain standard ECG, a patient is connected to the machine with three electrical leads attached to the following parts except

- (a) Right wrist
- (c) Right ankle
- (b) Left wrist
- (d) Left ankle

Q70. Select the correct statement from the following.

- (a) ECG is of great clinical insignificance.
- (b) By counting the number of QRS complexes (in the given time period), we can find the pulse rate.
- (c) The contraction of atria starts with the starting of Q wave.
- (d) T wave represents repolarization of atria.

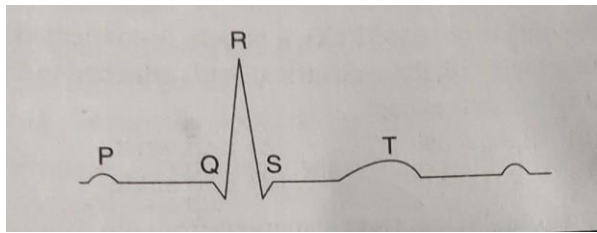
Q71. Electrocardiogram is a measure of

- (a) Heart rate
- (b) Ventricular contraction
- (c) Volume of blood pumped
- (d) Electrical activity of heart

Q72. QRS complex represents the

- (a) Depolarization of ventricles
- (b) Repolarization of ventricles
- (c) Repolarization of atria
- (d) Depolarization of atria

Q73. the below figure is the diagrammatic representation of standard ECG.



Column –I

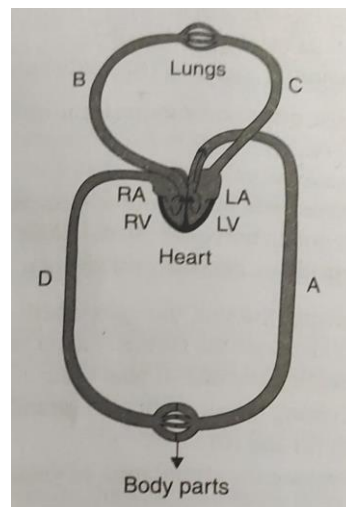
- A. P wave
- B. QRS complex
- C. T wave

Column-II

- I. Ventricular depolarization followed by ventricular contraction.
- II. Atrial depolarization followed by systole of both atria.
- III. Ventricular repolarization followed by ventricular relaxation.

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-III
- (b) A-III, B-II, C- I
- (c) A-II, B-I, C-III
- (d) A-II, B-III, C-I

Q74. Which of the following is the nature of blood passing through blood vessels (A, B, C and D)?



- (a) A: Oxygenated, B: Deoxygenated, C: Oxygenated, D: Deoxygenated.
- (b) A: Oxygenated, B: Oxygenated, C: Deoxygenated, D: Deoxygenated
- (c) A: Deoxygenated, B: Deoxygenated, C: Oxygenated, D: Oxygenated
- (d) A: Deoxygenated, B: Oxygenated, C: Deoxygenated, D: Oxygenated

Q75. Which of the following pair of terms represent both one and the same thing?

- (a) Plasma - Serum
- (b) Atrioventricular node - Pacemaker

(c) Leucocytes - Lymphocytes

(d) Mitral Valve - Bicuspid Valve

Q76. How many times a red blood corpuscle will have to pass through the heart in its journey from hepatic artery to the aorta?

(a) Two times

(b) Only once

(c) Several times

(d) Four times

Q77. Maximum pressure of blood is experienced

(a) When blood enters from left atrium to aorta.

(b) When blood enters from right atrium to aorta.

(c) When blood enters from left ventricle to aorta.

(d) When blood enters from right ventricle to aorta.

Q78. In a standard ECG which one of the following alphabets is the correct representation of the respective activity of the human heart?

(a) S-start of systole

(b) T- end of diastole

(c) P - depolarization of the atria

(d) R - repolarization of ventricles

Q79. Compared to blood our lymph has

(a) Plasma without proteins

(b) More WBCs and no RBCs

(c) More RBCs and less WBCs

(d) No plasma

Q80. Which one of the following has an open circulatory system?

(a) Periplaneta

(b) Hirudinaria

(c) Octopus

(d) Pheretima

Q81. In the ABO system of blood groups, if both antigens are present but not antibody, the blood group of the

individual would be

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

Q82. The cardiac pacemaker in a patient fails to function normally. The doctors find that an artificial pacemaker is to be grafted in him. It is likely that it will be grafted at the site of

- (a) Atrioventricular bundle
- (b) Purkinje system
- (c) Sino-atrial node
- (d) Atrioventricular node

Q83. Which of the following vertebrate organs receives only the oxygenated blood ?

- (a) Gill
- (b) Lung
- (c) Liver
- (d) Spleen

Q84. Antigens are present

- (a) Inside the nucleus
- (b) On the cell surface
- (c) Inside the cytoplasm
- (d) On nuclear membrane

Q85. Blood cancer is known as

- (a) Leukaemia
- (b) Thrombosis
- (c) Haemolysis
- (d) Haemophilia

Q86. Pacemaker of heart is

- (a) AV node
- (b) Bundle of hits

(c) SA node

(d) Purkinije fibres

Q87. Wall of blood capillary is formed of

(a) Haemocytes

(b) Parietal cells

(c) Endothelial cells

(d) Oxyntic cells

Q88. Splenic artery arises from

(a) Anterior mesenteric artery

(b) Coeliac artery

(c) Posterior mesenteric artery

(d) Intestinal artery

Q89. Tricuspid valve is found in between

(a) Sinus venosus and right auricle

(b) Right auricle and right ventricle

(c) Left ventricle and left auricle

(d) Ventricle and aorta

Q90. Removal of calcium from freshly collected blood would

(a) Cause delayed clotting

(b) Prevent clotting

(c) Cause immediate clotting

(d) Prevent destruction of haemoglobin

