CHAPTER 18: BODY FLUIDS AND CIRCULATION

ONE MARK QUESTIONS:

1. Which organ is called “graveyard of RBCs”? (K)
2. What is blood?(K)
3. What is plasma?(K)
4. Name the plasma protein responsible for blood clotting (K)
5. Which plasma protein is involved in defense mechanism?(K)
6. Name the plasma protein that maintains osmotic balance in human body (K)
7. What is serum?(K)
8. Name the most abundant of all cells in the blood.(K)
9. Name the enucleated cells of blood. (K)
10. What is haemoglobin? (K)
11. Name the pigment that imparts red color to the blood.(K)
12. What is the life span of human RBC? (K)
13. What are erythrocytes?(K)
14. What are Leucocytes?(K)
15. Name the abundant granulocytes in human blood.(K)
16. Name the granulocytes that are least found in blood. (K)
17. What is the function of platelets?(K)
18. Name the blood component involved in blood clotting. (K)
19. Which blood group is known as universal donor?(K)
20. Name the universal recipient blood group (K)
21. What is the measure adopted to avoid erythroblastosis foetalis?(A)
22. Name the enzyme involved in blood coagulation (K)
23. What is thrombokinase?(K)
24. Who discovered Circulation of Blood for the first time?
25. What is joint diastole?
26. What is lymph?(K)
27. What is open circulatory system?(K)
28. What is closed circulatory system?(K)
29. Closed circulatory system is advantageous over Open circulatory system. Give reason (U)
30. Circulation in fishes is said to be Single circulation. Justify(A)
31. What does SAN generate?(K)
32. Name the blood pumping organ in human body?(K)
33. Mention the function of human heart. (K)
34. Name the site of RBC formation in human body. (K)
35. What Is pericardium?(K)
36. Name the protective layer that invests the human heart.(K)
37. What is interauricular septum?(K)
38. Name the septa present between right auricle and left auricle.(K)
39. What is interventricular septum?(K)
40. Name the septa present between right ventricle and left ventricle.(K)
41. What is tricuspid valve?(K)
42. Name the valve present between the right auricle and right ventricle (K)
43. What is mitral valve?(K)
44. Name the valve present between left atria and left ventricle. (K)

45. What are chordae tendinae?(K)
46. Expand the abbreviation SAN (K)
47. Expand abbreviation AVN (K)
48. Sino Atrial Node is known as the pacemaker of the heart. Justify(A)
49. Define diastole. (K)
50. What is systole?(K)
51. Define stroke volume. (K)
52. What is cardiac output?(K)
53. Write a mathematical expression for cardiac output.(A)
54. Name the instrument used to hear heart beat.(K)
55. Expand abbreviation ECG (K)
56. What are veins?(K)
57. What are arteries?(K)
58. What is pulmonary circulation?(K)
59. What is systemic circulation?(K)
60. Human heart is called myogenic. Give reason(U)
61. What is the normal blood pressure of a healthy normal individual?(K)
62. Expand abbreviation CAD.(K)
63. Name the severe pain felt in the chest of individual prior to heart attack.(K)
64. What is hypertension?(K)
65. Name the Leucocytes that secrete histamine, serotonin and heparin.(K)
66. What are eosinophils?(K)
67. Mention the function of eosinophils.(K)
68. How can you avoid erythroblastosis foetalis?(K)
69. Name the chemical ion involved in blood clotting phenomenon.(K)
70. What is interstitial fluid or tissue fluid?(K)
71. What is normal RBC count in an adult man?(K)
72. What is normal Haemoglobin count in an adult man?(?(K)
73. What is the average heart beat rate in man? (K)
74. What is the number of cardiac cycles occurring per minute in human heart?(K)
75. What does the P-wave represent in the electrocardiograph?(K)
76. What does the QRS-complex represent in the electrocardiograph?(K)
77. What does the T-wave represent in the electrocardiograph? (K)
78. ECG of an individual is of great clinical significance. Justify.(K)
79. Name the nervous system that moderates cardiac function.(K)
80. Name the nerves that accelerate the heart beat rate.(K)
81. Name the nerves that decrease the heart beat rate.(K)
82. What is atherosclerosis?(K)
83. What is the reason for angina pectoris?(U)
84. What is heart failure?(K)
85. Heart failure is also as called congestive heart failure. Give reason.(E)
86. What is the role of fibrinogen?(U)
87. What is the role of Globulins?(U)
88. What is the role of Albumins?(U)
89. Name the disease associated with Rh -ve factor(K)
90. Name the cells of the bone marrow which produces thrombocytes. (K)
91. Define cardiac cycle. (K)
92. What causes the first heart sound lub? (K)

93. What causes the second heart sound dub?(K)
94. Name the smallest blood vessels.
95. Name the largest artery.
96. Name the largest vein.

TWO MARKS QUESTIONS:

1. Name the circulatory fluids in human body. (K)
2. Name the types of Leucocytes in human blood. (K)
3. What are the blood group types in humans?(K)
4. List the functions of Lymph. (K)
5. Name the chambers of the heart. (K)
6. Explain coronary circulation.(U)
7. Normal BP is represented as 120/80 mm of Hg. What do the numbers represent?(A)
8. Name the types of blood groups in man.(K)
9. What is the basis for blood grouping in man? (K)
10. State the composition of plasma of blood.(K)
11. Name the phagocytic cells of the human blood.(K)
12. Mention any two secretions of Basophils involved in inflammatory reactions.(U)
13. List any two differences between antigen and antibody.(U)
14. What is myogenic heart? Give one example. (K)
15. Name the components of conduction system of the heart.(U)
16. What is double circulation? Mention its significance. (U)
17. What is hypertension? Mention the effects of hypertension. (U)
18. Name the types of circulatory systems in organisms.(K)
19. Differentiate open circulatory system and closed circulatory system.(U)
20. Draw a labeled diagram of a standard electrocardiograph.(S)
21. Describe the waves of the electrocardiograph.(U)
22. Describe systemic circulation.(U)
23. Name the organs connected by the hepatic portal system.(K)
24. Name the nerves that regulate the functions of the heart.(K)
25. Explain coronary artery disease.(U)
26. Describe angina pectoris.(U)
27. Explain heart failure.(U)
28. Why do you call blood circulation in frogs as incomplete double circulation? (U)
29. Why is blood considered as a connective tissue?(U)
30. Differentiate between Diastole & Systole. (U)
31. Differentiate between heart sounds. (U)
32. Differentiate between cardiac arrest and Heart attack. (U)

THREE MARKS QUESTIONS:

1. Name the formed elements of blood. (K)
2. Name the types of granulocytes. (K)
3. Explain erythroblastosis foetalis. (U)
4. Describe the phenomenon of blood coagulation. (U)
5. Write a note on Electrocardiograph. (U)

6. Name the types of blood circulation. (K)
7. Name the major proteins of blood plasma. (K)
8. Name any three disorders of the circulatory system.(K)
9. Write the symptoms of CAD(coronary artery diseases)(K)
10. Write the symptoms of 'Angina pectoris'. (K)
11. Write the symptoms of Heart failure. (K)
12. Write the symptoms of Hyper tension. (K)
13. How to distinguish between Basophill, monocyte and neutrophils. (U)
14. With respect to cardiac activity explain the role of a)ANS b)parasympathetic Signals c)Hormones (U)

FIVE MARKS QUESTIONS:

1. Draw a neat-labeled diagram of the V S of human heart. (S)
2. With a neat-labeled diagram explain the structure of human heart. (S)
3. Describe the conduction system of the heart. (U)
4. Explain the types of blood circulation in man.(U)
5. What is double circulation? Describe with reference to human heart.(U)
6. Explain the blood clotting mechanism in human beings. (U)
7. Explain the ABO blood grouping of human blood. (U)
8. Draw a labeled diagram of the blood circulation in man.(S)
9. Draw a standard ECG and explain the different segments in it. (S)
10. Explain different types of blood groups and donor compatibility by making a table.(U)
11. Explain the events of a Cardiac cycle. (U)
12. Explain the function of Lymph. (U)