

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY: BODY FLUIDS AND CIRCULATIONS

1. Which of the following substances, if introduced into blood stream, would cause coagulation at the site of introduction?
(a) Fibrinogen (b) Prothrombin
(c) Heparin (d) Thromboplastin
2. Process of formation of blood corpuscles is called:
(a) Haemopoiesis (b) Haemolysis
(c) Haemozoin (d) None of these
3. Carotid artery carries:
(a) Impure blood to kidneys
(b) Lymphocyte
(c) Neutrophil
(d) Erythrocyte
4. "Heart of heart" is:
(a) SA node (b) AV node
(c) Bundle of His (d) Purkinje fibres
5. Which of the following has the thickest wall?
(a) Right ventricle (b) Left ventricle
(c) Right auricle (d) Left auricle
6. In adult man, normal blood pressure is:
(a) 100/80 mm Hg (b) 120/80 mm Hg
(c) 100/120 mm Hg (d) 80/120 mm Hg
7. Heparin is synthesized in:
(a) Liver (b) Kidney
(c) Saliva (d) Pancreas
8. Yellow bone marrow is found especially in the medullary cavity of:
(a) Sort bones (b) Spongy bones
(c) Long bones (d) All of these
9. Angiotensinogen is a protein produced and secreted by:
(a) Macula densa cells
(b) Endothelial cells lining the blood vessels
(c) Liver cells
(d) Juxta glomerular (JG) cells
10. Lymphoid tissue is found in
(a) Thymus (b) Tonsils
(c) Lymph nodes (d) all of these
11. Pacemaker is:
(a) AV-node
(b) SA-node
(c) Bundle of His
(d) Ventricular muscles
12. Pernicious anaemia is:
(a) Low RBC count
(b) Death of WBCs
(c) Destruction of RBC maturation
(d) Destruction of young RBCs
13. Graveyard of RBCs is:
(a) Spleen (b) Liver
(c) Kidney (d) Thymus
14. Which leucocytes release heparin and histamine in the blood?
(a) Eosinophil (b) Basophil
(c) Neutrophil (d) Lymphocytes
(e) Monocytes
15. Heart beat initiates from:
(a) Auriculo ventricular node
(b) Sino-auricular node
(c) Bundle of His
(d) Purkinje fibres
16. Which one of the following mammalian cells is not capable of metabolizing glucose to carbon dioxide aerobically?
(a) Red blood cells
(b) White blood cells
(c) Unstriated muscle cells
(d) Liver cells
17. Which one of the following is a matching pair of a certain body feature and its value/count in a normal human adult?

- (a) Urea 5-10 mg/100 mL of blood
- (b) Blood sugar (fasting) – 70-100 mg/100mL
- (c) Total blood volume – 5.6 litres
- (d) ESR in Wintrobe method – 9-15 mm in males and 20-34 mm in females

18. What is correct regarding leucocytes?

- (a) These can squeeze out through the capillary walls
- (b) These are enucleate
- (c) Sudden fall in their number indicates cancer
- (d) These are produced in thymus

19. Hepatic portal system collects blood from:

- (a) Liver (b) Lungs
- (c) Alimentary canal (d) Kidneys

20. The valve situated between the left atrium and left ventricle is called:

- (1) Bicuspid valve (2) Tricuspid valve
- (3) Mitral valve (4) Eustachian tube
- (a) 1, 2, and 3 are correct
- (b) 1 and 2 are correct
- (c) 2 and 4 are correct
- (d) 1 and 3 are correct

21. Which one of the following is not phagocytic?

- (a) Monocyte (b) Lymphocyte
- (c) Mast cell (d) Neutrophil

22. Damage of thymus in a child may lead to:

- (a) Reduction of haemoglobin content of blood
- (b) Reduction in stem cell production
- (c) Loss of Antibody-mediated immunity
- (d) Loss of cell-mediated immunity

23. The important function of lymph is to:

- (a) Transport oxygen to the brain
- (b) Transport CO₂ to the lungs
- (c) Return RBCs to lymph nodes
- (d) Return interstitial fluid to the blood

24. A heart murmur indicates a defective:

- (a) Bundle of His
- (b) Heart valves
- (c) Sinuatrial node
- (d) Atrioventricular node

25. Choose the correct pathway of the transmission of impulse in the heart best:

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

ANSWERS KEY

1	D	6	B	11	B	16	A	21	B
2	D	7	A	12	C	17	B	22	D
3	B	8	C	13	A	18	A	23	D
4	A	9	C	14	B	19	C	24	B
5	B	10	D	15	B	20	D	25	B