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Chapter – 04

Human body system

C. Circulatory system and blood

1. Which of the following are warm blooded animals?

- (A) Whales (B) Whale sharks
(C) Alytes (D) Draco

2. To which group of blood a universal recipient belongs?

- (A) A group (B) B group
(C) O group (D) AB group

3. RBCs do not perform aerobic respiration because these do not contain

- (A) Mitochondria
(B) Nucleus
(C) Endoplasmic reticulum
(D) Lysosomes

4. Blood fails to clot, while flowing in the blood vessel because of the presence of-

- (A) Heparin (B) Prothrombin
(C) Haemoglobin (D) Hirudin

5. Haemoglobin contains the metal-

- (A) Copper (B) Molybdenum
(C) Iron (D) Magnesium

6. The life span of RBC of man is-

- (A) 120 days (B) 150 days
(C) 180 days (D) 190 days

7. The pH of human blood is

- (A) 7.2 (B) 7.8
(C) 6.6 (D) 7.4

8. Which of the following enzymes aids in coagulation of blood?

- (A) Tryptase (B) Pepsin
(C) Rennin (D) Amylase

9. In which vertebrate oxygenated and deoxygenated blood gets mixed?

- (A) Fish (B) Amphibian
(C) Bird (D) Mammal

10. The blood groups were discovered by-

- (A) Altmann (B) Landsteiner
(C) Losch (D) Ronald Ross

11. What happens to a person who receive the wrong type of blood?

- (A) All the arteries constrict
(B) All the arteries dialates
(C) The RBCs agglutinate
(D) The spleen and lymph nodes deteriorate

12. The term 'RH factor' refers to

- (A) Rhesus factor (B) Rheumatoid factor
(C) Renal factor (D) Rhombic factor

13. The normal, RBC count in adult male is-

- (A) 5.5 million (B) 5.0 million
(C) 4.5 million (D) 4.0 million

14. Which is the anti-coagulant substance in blood?

- (A) Fibrinogen (B) Heparin
(C) Thrombin (D) Globin

15. The red colour of human blood is due to-

- (A) Myoglobin (B) Haemoglobin
(C) Immunoglobulin (D) None of the above

16. The fluid part of blood devoid of corpuscles is called

- (A) Tissue fluid (B) Plasma
(C) Serum (D) Lymph

17. At very high altitude, the red blood corpuscles in the human body will

- (A) Increase in size (B) Decrease in size
(C) Increase in number (D) Decrease in number

18. What are the blood corpuscles that help to build up resistance against diseases?

- (A) Leucocytes (B) Monocytes
(C) Neutrophils (D) Lymphocytes

19. The red blood cells are produced by the-

- (A) Liver (B) Hormones





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- (C) Bone marrow (D) Heart
20. Which of the following is an Example of tissue?
(A) Brain (B) Blood
(C) Liver (D) Stomach
21. Haemoglobin is an important constituent of-
(A) Red Blood Cells (B) White Blood Cells
(C) Platelets (D) Plasma
22. Universal donors are people with the blood group-
(A) A (B) B
(C) O (D) AB
23. Metal present in blood is
(A) Calcium (B) Zinc
(C) Sodium (D) Iron
24. A person of blood group AB can receive blood from a person of
(A) Only group AB (B) Only group A
(C) Only group B (D) Any blood group
25. Which of the following blood cell is compulsory for blood coagulation?
(A) Platelets
(B) Red Blood Corpuscles
(C) White Blood Corpuscles
(D) Lymphocytes
26. Which of the following is a cold-blooded animal?
(A) Pigeon (B) Tortoise
(C) Fox (D) Goat
27. A warm-blooded animal is
(A) Shark (B) Snake
(C) Bat (D) Ascorbic
28. What is the normal blood sugar level of a human being?
(A) Close to 10 mg/mL (B) 120-150 mg/dL
(C) 80-90 mg/dL (D) 150-200 mg/dL
29. The immunity caused by the B-lymphocytes is called
(A) Sterile immunity (B) Acquired immunity
(C) Cellular immunity (D) Humoral immunity

30. If the blood group of one parent is AB and the other O, the possible blood group of their child would be
(A) A or B (B) A or B or O
(C) A or AB or O (D) A or B or AB or O
31. The normal fasting blood sugar level per 100 mL of blood in man is
(A) 30-50 mg (B) 50-70 mg
(C) 80-100 mg (D) 120-140 mg
32. An instrument for measuring blood pressure is called
(A) Barometer
(B) Spirometer
(C) Sphygmomanometer
(D) Haemocytometer
33. Hypertension is the term used for
(A) Increase in heart rate
(B) Decrease in heart rate
(C) Decrease in blood pressure
(D) Increase in blood pressure
34. The large amount of sugar present in human blood is
(A) Sucrose (B) Glucose
(C) Fructose (D) Lactose
35. Hypoglycaemia refers to
(A) High salt concentration in blood
(B) High blood sugar level
(C) High blood pressure
(D) Low sugar level in blood
36. Which of the following is considered to be the best cholesterol?
(A) VLDL (B) LDL
(C) HDL (D) Triglycerides
37. The scientist who explained about blood circulation for the first time was
(A) Anton Van Leeuwenhoek
(B) William Harvey
(C) Gregor Mendel
(D) Ronald Ross
38. When nitrogenous waste accumulates in the blood which organ is not functioning?
(A) Liver (B) Lungs
(C) Kidneys (D) Heart





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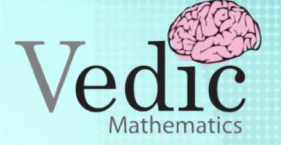
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39. The blood vessel which carries oxygenated blood to the liver is

- (A) Coronary artery (B) Pulmonary artery
(C) Carotid artery (D) Hepatic artery

40. A person having blood type B could safely donate blood to persons with blood types

- (A) A and O (B) B and O
(C) A and AB (D) B and AB

41. Which one of the following is transmitted via blood transfusion?

- (A) Hepatitis (B) Typhoid
(C) HIV (D) Malaria

42. Which of the following blood groups may be present in the children of a couple having blood groups A and B respectively?

- (A) A and B only (B) A, B and AB
(C) A, B, AB and O (D) Only AB

43. Haematopoiesis take place in_____.

- (A) Lungs (B) Pancreas
(C) Liver (D) Bone marrow

44. Increased RBC's in the blood leads to a condition called_____.

- (A) Anemia (B) Haemophilia
(C) Polycythemia (D) Leukaemia

45. The largest artery in human body is

- (A) Aorta (B) Capillary
(C) Vena cava (D) Pulmonary vein

46. Blood is red in colour due to the presence of_.

- (A) Cytochrome (B) Chlorophyll
(C) Hemocyanin (D) Haemoglobin

47. Who discovered the blood group?

- (A) Alexander Fleming (B) William Harvey
(C) Landsteiner (D) Paulov

48. A universal donor has the blood group

- (A) B (B) AB
(C) A (D) O

49. Which of the following is a symptom of haemophilia?

- (a) Night Blindness (b) No clotting of Blood
(c) Rickets (d) Loss of haemoglobin

50. Haemoglobin has the highest affinity with which of the following?

- (A) SO₂ (B) CO₂
(C) CO (D) NO₂

51. Contraction of heart is also known as-

- (A) Systole (B) Aristotle
(C) Diastole (D) Lub

52. Which of the following is a primary function of haemoglobin?

- (A) Utilization of energy
(B) Prevention of anaemia
(C) Destruction of bacteria
(D) To transport oxygen

53. Oxygenated blood flows out of the heart through the_____.

- (A) Aorta (B) pulmonary artery
(C) vena cava (D) atrium

54. Which among of the following helps in circulation of blood?

- (A) Arithrocytus (B) Blood platelets
(C) Monocytes (D) Lymphocytes

55. Which of the following blood cells is compulsory for blood coagulation?

- (A) Platelets
(B) Red Blood Corpuscles
(C) White Blood Corpuscles
(D) Lymphocytes

56. What are the blood corpuscles that help to build up resistance against diseases?

- (A) Leucocytes (B) Monocytes
(C) Neutrophils (D) Lymphocytes

57. Which organ of the body never rests?

- (A) Eyes (B) Pancreas
(C) Liver (D) Heart

58. Which of the following is correlated with blood pressure?

- (A) Liver (B) Testis





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(C) Pancreas

(D) Adrenal

(A) protein

(B) Carbohydrate

(C) fat

(D) vitamin

59. Animals having open circulatory system possesses:

(A) Coelenteron

(B) Spongocoel

(C) Pseudocoel

(D) Haemocoel

70. Which of the following is a coldblooded animal?

(A) Pigeon

(B) Tortoise

(C) Fox

(D) Goat

60. Fluid part of blood devoid of corpuscles is called

(A) Tissue fluid

(B) Plasma

(C) Serum

(D) Lymph

71. Transport of oxygen by blood takes place with the help of

(A) Erythrocytes

(B) Thrombocytes

(C) Lymphocytes

(D) Leucocytes

61. The vitamin that helps in blood clotting is

(A) Vitamin C

(B) Vitamin D

(C) Vitamin E

(D) Vitamin K

72. Blood pressure is high in the

(A) Ventricles

(B) Arteries

(C) Veins

(D) Auricles

62. If the blood group of one parent is AB and that of the other O, the possible blood group of their child would be

(A) A or B

(B) A or B or O

(C) A or AB or O

(D) A or B or AB or O

73. The blood vessel which carries oxygenated blood to the liver is

(A) Coronary Artery

(B) Pulmonary Artery

(C) Carotid Artery

(D) Hepatic Artery

63. An ECG shows the functioning of the

(A) brain

(B) heart

(C) lungs

(D) kidneys

74. The blood vessel supplying blood to the kidney is

(A) The renal artery

(B) The hepatic artery

(C) The pulmonary artery

(D) The carotid artery

64. If the radius of blood vessels of a person decreases his/her blood pressure will

(A) Increase

(B) Decrease

(C) Remain unaffected

(D) Increase for males and decrease for females

75. Haemoglobin is an important constituent of

(A) Red blood cells

(B) White blood cells

(C) Platelets

(D) plasma

65. Insufficient blood supply in human body is referred as

(A) Ischemia

(B) Hyperaemia

(C) Hemostasia

(D) Haemorrhage

76. Which one of the following is a condition of delayed blood clotting?

(A) Haemorrhage

(B) Haematuria

(C) Haemophilia

(D) Anaemia

66. The term 'Rh factor' refers to

(A) Rhesus factor

(B) Rheumatoid factor

(C) Renal factor

(D) Rhombic factor

77. Which of the following is an example of tissue?

(A) Brain

(B) Blood

(C) Liver

(D) Stomach

67. To which group of blood an universal recipient belongs?

(A) A group

(B) B group

(C) O group

(D) AB group

78. What vessel carries the venous blood to the lungs for oxygenation?

(A) Pulmonary arteries

(B) Pulmonary veins

(C) Pulmonary arterio-venous shunt

(D) Right ventricle

68. Normal blood pressure of man is

(A) 80/120 mm Hg

(B) 90/140 mm Hg

(C) 120/160 mm Hg

(D) 85/120 mm Hg

79. Which of the following is known as the graveyard of RBC?

(A) Liver

(B) Spleen

69. Haemoglobin is a





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(C) Brain

(D) Heart

80. The average life span of red blood corpuscles is about

(A) 100–200 days

(B) 100–120 days

(C) 160–180 days

(D) 150–200 days

81. Haemoglobin has highest affinity for

(A) Oxygen

(B) Carbon dioxide

(C) Carbon monoxide

(D) Nitrogen

82. What is the Normal Blood Volume in human adult?

(A) One litre

(B) Three litres

(C) Five litres

(D) Seven litres

83. The largest White Blood Corpuscle is

(A) Lymphocyte

(B) Monocyte

(C) Thrombocyte

(D) Erythrocyte

84. The old and worn-out red blood corpuscles are destroyed in

(A) Liver

(B) Stomach

(C) Bone marrow

(D) Spleen

85. Which of the following is true with reference to blood platelets?

(A) They have prominent nuclei.

(B) They are involved in phagocytosis

(C) They have a pigment called haemoglobin

(D) They are also called thrombocytes.

86. Which of the following brings back deoxygenated blood from different parts of human body to heart?

(A) Veins

(B) Arteries

(C) Nerves

(D) Lungs

87. Which of the following is a warm-blooded animal?

(A) Turtle

(B) Snake

(C) Ape

(D) Lizard

88. Normally how many times the human heart beats in a minute?

(A) 82

(B) 75

(C) 72

(D) 85

89. Which of the following is a cold blooded animal?

(A) Ape

(B) Mouse

(C) Snake

(D) Wolf

90. Which of the following enzyme is essential for clotting of blood?

(A) Amylase

(B) Thrombin

(C) Pepsin

(D) Renin

91. Karl Landsteiner is known for the discovery of which one of the following?

(A) Cresco graph

(B) Radioactivity

(C) Blood group

(D) X-rays

92. Which of the following is necessary for Blood clotting in humans?

(A) Vitamin A

(B) Vitamin K

(C) Vitamin C

(D) Vitamin E

93. What is the normal blood pressure in human beings?

(A) 120/90

(B) 120/80

(C) 140/90

(D) 140/100

94. What is the main function of white blood cells (WBC's)?

(A) To transport oxygen

(B) To fight against infection

(C) Blood clotting

(D) To provide red colour to blood

95. Which among the following has open circulatory system?

I. Cockroach

II. Human

III. Prawn

Options:

(A) I and II

(B) I and III

(C) II and III

(D) Only III

96. Who among the following discovered blood group?

(A) Joseph Fourier

(B) Karl Landsteiner

(C) M. S. Swami Nathan

(D) Richael Carlson

97. With which of the following body organ is 'pace-maker' associated?

(A) Liver

(B) Brain

(C) Heart

(D) Lungs

98. Haemoglobin is an important component of __.

(A) White blood cells

(B) Red blood cells

(C) Plasma

(D) All options are correct

99. Which of the following carries oxygen to various parts of human body?





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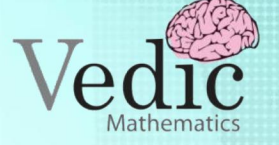
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- (A) Red blood cells (B) White blood cells (C) Blood Groups (D) Coagulation of Blood
(C) Plasma (D) Nerves

100. pH of the human blood is ____.

- (A) Slightly Acidic (B) Highly Acidic
(C) Slightly Basic (D) Highly Basic

101. Which blood group is universal acceptor?

- (A) O + (B) O -
(C) AB - (D) AB +

102. Which among the following carries impure blood to human heart?

- (A) Aorta (B) Pulmonary vein
(C) Pulmonary arteries (D) Vena Cava

103. The right portion of human heart receives ____ blood.

- (A) Pure (B) Impure
(C) Mixed (D) None of these

104. Which blood group is universal donor?

- (A) O + (B) O -
(C) AB - (D) AB +

105. Who invented the electrocardiogram (ECG)?

- (A) Willem Einthoven
(B) Edward Jenner
(C) Antonio de Ulloa and Charles Wood
(D) Karl Benz

106. RBCs are formed in the _____ in the adults.

- (A) Blue bone marrow
(B) Red bone marrow
(C) White bone marrow
(D) Black bone marrow

107. Other name of Platelets is?

- (A) Leucocytes (B) Erythrocytes
(C) Platelets (D) Thrombocytes

108. A healthy adult man has, on an average, _____ (in millions) of RBCs mm⁻³ of blood.

- (A) 5 - 5.5 (B) 4 - 4.5
(C) 3 - 3.5 (D) 6 - 6.5

109. _____ is a straw coloured, viscous fluid constituting nearly 55 per cent of the blood.

- (A) Plasma (B) Formed Elements

