



STD: XI
NAME:

DATE: 06.05.26
WORKSHEET 2

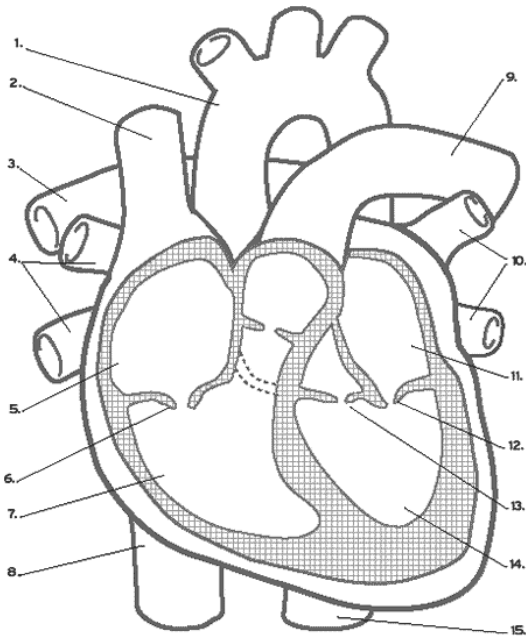
Chapter 15. Body Fluids and Circulation

Choose the correct option:

- Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - Assertion is true but reason is false.
 - Both assertion and reason are false
- Assertion: A specialised cardiac musculature - the nodal tissue is also distributed in the heart.
Reason: The nodal musculature has the ability to generate action potentials without any external stimuli
 - Assertion: Ventricular systole increases the ventricular pressure
Reason: This results in the closure of tricuspid and bicuspid valves
 - Assertion: 'O' blood can be donated to persons with any other blood group
Reason: There is no antigen in the RBCs
 - Assertion: The fluid present in the lymphatic system is called the lymph
Reason: Fats are absorbed through lymph in the lacteals present in the intestinal villi.

Objective type of questions :

5. ----- is called the pacemaker of the heart
a) SAN b) AVN c) AV d) Purkinje fibres



6. Identify the part marked Y a) SAN b) Purkinje fibres c) Bundle of His d) AVN
7. The normal diastolic blood pressure in a normal healthy adult human is

- a) 80 mm Hg b) 60 mm Hg c) 90 mm Hg d) 110 mm Hg

8. _____ is a blood disorder where the haemoglobin is defective
a) Heterochromia b) Alopecia c) Haemolysis d) Sickle cell anaemia
9. Which of the following two-word items mean the same thing?
a) Blood cancer – Haemophilia b) Pacemaker – S A Node
c) Osteoporosis – arthritis d) None of the above
10. An individual's blood is classified as _____ if an inherited protein is found on the surface of the blood cells.
a) ANA-Positive b) Rh-Neutral c) Rh-Negative d) Rh-Positive
11. _____ is a condition where plaque builds up on the inside of arteries.
a) Arthrocentesis b) Arthralgia c) Arthritis d) Atherosclerosis
12. _____ carries deoxygenated blood to the lungs from the right ventricle.
a) Pulmonary artery b) Pulmonary vein c) Aorta d) None of the above
13. _____ forms clots when blood vessels get damaged.
a) Platelets b) Cellulose c) Haemoglobin d) None of the above
14. _____ is a small branch of an artery that leads into a capillary.
a) Venules b) Areolas c) Arteriole d) None of the above
15. Fill in the blanks: a) The serum is the plasma without _____ factors.
b) Phagocytic cells are _____ and monocytes.
c) Eosinophils are linked with _____ reactions.
d) In clotting, _____ ions play an important role.
e) In an ECG, one can determine the heartbeat rate by counting the number of _____.
- Q.16. Which is the blood component that is straw coloured liquid and viscous?
- Q.17. What is the vascular connection between the digestive tract and liver?
- Q.18. Name the following disorders related to blood circulation
a) Acute chest pain due to failure of oxygen supply to heart muscles b) Increased systolic pressure.
- Q.19. Why is the heart of crocodiles specific amongst reptilians
- Q.20. What happens if the blood does not coagulate? Why are thrombocytes necessary for blood coagulation?
- Q.21. What is the role of the time gap in the passage of action potential from the Sino-atrial node to the ventricle? What is the Sino-atrial node also called?
- Q.22. What is cardiac cycle? Name the part of heart that initiates and maintains rhythmic activity.
- Q.23. What is ECG? Identify its waves.
- Q.24. State the differences between the following: • Lymph and blood • Bicuspid valve and tricuspid valve • Single circulation and double circulation
- Q.25. Which is the site where RBCs are formed?
- Q.26. List out any three functions of lymph

Q.27. What are the symptoms of Hypertension and Anaemia.