

Question (1): The colour of blood in the veins is _____.

1. bright red
2. dark red
3. blue
4. black

Ans: 2

Question (2): The colour of blood in the arteries is _____.

1. bright red
2. dark red
3. blue
4. black

Ans: 1

Question (3): Blood is composed of _____.

1. plasma and red blood cells
2. plasma and formed elements
3. red and white blood cells
4. red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets

Ans: 2

Question (4): Blood fails to clot in the absence of _____.

1. magnesium
2. calcium
3. sulphur
4. potassium

Ans: 2

Question (5): Transpiration takes place from _____.

1. all parts of the plant
2. leaves
3. only the aerial parts
4. stem

Ans: 3

Question (6): Stomata are present on the _____ of the leaves.

1. upper surface only
2. lower surface only
3. mostly upper surface
4. mostly lower surface

Ans: 4

Question (7): The cells that are full of water and rigid are called _____.

1. support cells
2. flaccid
3. turgid
4. none of the above

Ans: 3

Question (8): Much of the transpiration takes place through _____.

1. stomata
2. lenticels
3. cuticle
4. epidermis

Ans: 1

Question (9): The roots absorb water through _____.

1. epidermal hairs
2. root hairs
3. root xylem
4. root phloem

Ans: 2

Question (10): The ascent of sap in plants takes place due to _____.

1. root pressure
2. transpiration pull
3. both a and b
4. osmosis

Ans: 3

Question (11): Stomata open and close due to _____.

1. presence of valves
2. hormonal control
3. turgor pressure of guard cells
4. concentration gradient of the gases

Ans: 3

Question (12): Minerals are absorbed into the cells by _____.

1. osmosis
2. diffusion
3. active transport
4. a, b or c

Ans: 3

Question (13): The liquid portion of the blood is called _____.

1. water
2. plasma
3. serum
4. sap

Ans: 2

Question (14): The right side of the heart deals with _____.

1. oxygenated blood
2. deoxygenated blood
3. mixture of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood
4. either a or b at a time

Ans: 2

Question (15): _____ carries oxygenated blood.

1. pulmonary artery
2. hepatic portal vein
3. pulmonary vein
4. all of the above

Ans: 3

Question (16): Deoxygenated blood is carried by _____.

1. pulmonary artery
2. hepatic vein
3. renal vein
4. all of the above

Ans: 4

Question (17): The threads formed during clotting are made up of _____.

1. thrombin
2. prothrombin
3. fibrinogen
4. fibrin

Ans: 4

Question (18): The double membraned structure surrounding the heart is called _____.

1. plasmalemma
2. pleural membrane
3. tonoplast
4. pericardium

Ans: 4

Question (19): An example of lymph gland is _____.

1. spleen
2. liver
3. tonsil
4. thyroid

Ans: 3

Question (20): Human circulatory system is called double circulation because of _____.

1. systemic and hepatic portal system
2. hepatic portal and pulmonary system
3. systemic and pulmonary circulation
4. systemic, hepatic and pulmonary circulation

Ans: 3

Question (21): Pulse beat is measured in _____.

1. nerve
2. artery
3. vein
4. heart

Ans: 2

Question (22): Thick muscular walls are present in _____.

1. arteries
2. arterioles
3. veins
4. venules

Ans: 1

Question (23): Diapedesis is shown by _____.

1. RBC
2. WBC
3. platelets
4. a,b and c

Ans: 2

Question (24): The main cells present in lymph are _____.

1. red blood cells
2. platelets
3. lymphocytes
4. monocytes

Ans: 3

Question (25): The normal blood pressure in man is _____.

1. 80/120 mm Hg
2. 120/80 mm Hg
3. 120/100 mm Hg
4. 100/80 mm Hg

Ans: 2

Question (26): The opening between the right auricle and the right ventricle is guarded by the _____.

1. tricuspid valve
2. bicuspid valve
3. semi-lunar valve
4. mitral valve

Ans: 1

Question (27): The food is transported in the phloem in the form of _____.

1. glucose
2. sucrose
3. amino acids
4. fats

Ans: 2

Question (28): The fluid that does not form clots is _____.

1. blood
2. plasma
3. lymph
4. serum

Ans: 4

Question (29): The smallest blood vessel in the body is a _____.

1. vein
2. vena cava
3. capillary
4. venule

Ans: 3

Question (30): The blood vessel carrying blood from heart to the lungs is called _____.

1. carotid artery
2. carotid vein
3. pulmonary artery
4. pulmonary vein

Ans: 3

Question (31): Valves are present in _____.

1. arteries
2. arterioles
3. veins
4. capillaries

Ans: 3

Question (32): The movement of particles from the region of their higher concentration to the region of their lower concentration is called as _____.

1. osmosis
2. diffusion
3. active transport
4. ascent of sap

Ans: 2

Question (33): A portal vein runs from

1. an organ to the heart
2. the heart to an organ
3. one organ to another
4. an organ to the vena cava

Ans: 3

Question (34): Deoxygenated blood is received by the _____.

1. left auricle
2. right auricle
3. left ventricle
4. right ventricle

Ans: 2

Question (35): Mitral valve is the other name for _____.

1. semilunar valve
2. bicuspid valve
3. tricuspid valve
4. venous valves

Ans: 2

Question (36): Lacteals in the intestine take up _____.

1. digested starch
2. digested fats
3. digested proteins
4. glucose

Ans: 2

Question (37): Semilunar valves guard the junction of _____.

1. left ventricle and aorta
2. right ventricle and aorta
3. left ventricle and pulmonary artery
4. right ventricle and pulmonary vein

Ans: 1

Question (38): Antibodies are produced as a reaction to the presence of _____.

1. red blood cells
2. haemoglobin
3. antigens
4. white blood cells

Ans: 3

Question (39): Red blood cells are destroyed in the _____.

1. lungs
2. liver
3. heart
4. spleen

Ans: 2

Question (40): Red blood cells are _____.

1. biconcave discs
2. biconvex discs
3. cylindrical
4. spherical

Ans: 1

Question (41): Thrombocytes is the other name of _____.

1. RBC
2. WBC
3. platelets
4. lymphocytes

Ans: 3