

[Body Fluids and Circulation NEET 2023 | DPP questions Pdf](#)

Contact 📞: shoppingupdater@gmail.com

Body Fluids and Circulation Blood and formed elements

1. Name the blood cells whose reduction in number in cause clotting disorder, leading to excessive loss of blood from the body
 - a. thrombocytes
 - b. erythrocytes
 - c. Neutrophils
 - d. leucocytes
2. Serum differs from blood in lacking
 - a. antibodies
 - b. clotting factors
 - c. albumins
 - d. Globulins
3. Which of the following organs can be called a sort of "blood bank"?
 - a. Lungs
 - b. Heart
 - c. Liver
 - d. Spleen
4. Which of the following cells does not exhibit phagocytosis activity?
 - a. Monocyte
 - b. Neutrophil
 - c. Basophil
 - d. Macrophage
5. One of the common symptoms observed in people infected with Dengue fever is
 - a. Significant decrease in RBC count
 - b. Significant decrease in WBC count
 - c. Significant decrease in platelets count
 - d. Significant increase in platelets count
6. Which one of the following types of cells lacks nucleus in humans?
 - a. Erythrocytes
 - b. Neutrophils
 - c. Eosinophils
 - d. Monocytes
7. . The cells involved in inflammatory reactions are
 - a. Basophils
 - b. Neutrophils
 - c. Eosinophils
 - d. Lymphocytes
8. The blood protein involved in blood coagulation is:
 - a. Heparin
 - b. Prothrombin
 - c. Thrombin
 - d. All of these

9. In the ABO system of blood groups, if both antigens are present but no antibody, the blood group of the individual would be:

- a. B
- b. O
- c. AB
- d. A

10. Which of the following substances, if introduced into the bloodstream, would cause coagulation of blood at the site of its introduction?

- a. Prothrombin
- b. Fibrinogen
- c. Thromboplastin
- d. Heparin

Body Fluids and Circulation Blood groups, Coagulation of blood, Lymph

1. A certain road accident patient with an unknown blood group needs immediate blood transfusion. His one doctor friend at once offers his blood. What was the blood group of the donor?

- a. Blood group AB
- b. Blood group O
- c. Blood group A
- d. Blood group B

2. Which one of the following plasma proteins is involved in the coagulation of blood?

- a. Fibrinogen
- b. Serum amylase
- c. Globulin
- d. Albumin

3. The normal pH of the arterial blood is: a. 6.8

- b. 7.8
- c. 7.4
- d. 8.8

4. Which of the following accelerates extrinsic or tissue thromboplastin formation?

- a. Factor VII (proconvertin)
- b. Factor XI (plasma thromboplastin antecedent)
- c. Heparin
- d. Calcium

5. In the ABO system of blood groups, if both antigens are present but no antibody, the blood group of the individual would be:

- a. B
- b. O
- c. AB
- d. A

6. Which of the following organs can be called a sort of "blood bank"?

- a. Lungs
 - b. Heart
 - c. Liver
 - d. Spleen
7. Antiserum contains
- a. antigens
 - b. antibodies
 - c. leucocytes
 - d. RBCs
8. Which of the following blood groups can be given to any patient ?
- a. A
 - b. B
 - c. O
 - d. AB
9. Which of the following substances, if introduced into the bloodstream, would cause coagulation of blood at the site of its introduction?
- a. Prothrombin
 - b. Fibrinogen
 - c. Thromboplastin
 - d. Heparin

Human circulatory system - heart

1. Which of the following is correct about the human heart ?
- a. The volume of both atria > the volume of both ventricles
 - b. The volume of both ventricles > the volume of both atria
 - c. The volume of both atria = the volume of both ventricles
 - d. Ventricles are upper chambers and atria are lower chambers in out heart
2. Which of the following chambers of the heart has the thickest muscular wall ?
- a. Left atrium
 - b. Right atrium
 - c. Right ventricle
 - d. Left ventricle
3. Heart pumps blood more forcefully in older persons than younger ones due to
- a. decrease in oxygen content of blood
 - b. decrease in elasticity of arteries
 - c. fall in nutrient content of blood
 - d. increase in elasticity of arteries
4. Pacemaker is situated in the
- a. wall of right atrium
 - b. interauricular septum
 - c. interventricular septum
 - d. wall of left atrium
5. In which one of the following pairs, two terms represent the same thing ?
- a. Lymphocyte - erythrocyte
 - b. Plasma - serum

- c. Mitral valve - bicuspid valve
 - d. Atrioventricular node - pacemaker
6. Chordae tendineae are found in
- a. ventricles of brain
 - b. joints of legs
 - c. ventricles of heart
 - d. atria of heart
7. Carotid artery supplies
- a. Deoxygenated blood to kidneys
 - b. Deoxygenated blood to liver
 - c. Oxygenated blood to limbs
 - d. Oxygenated blood to brain
8. Deoxygenated blood from wall of heart is carried by
- a. Coronary sinus
 - b. Inferior vena cava
 - c. Superior vena cava
 - d. Pulmonary artery
9. Valves occur in
- a. Arteries, veins and auricles
 - b. Atria, ventricles and veins
 - c. Arteries, veins and ventricles
 - d. SA node, AV node and veins
10. Cardiac muscles are found in:
- a. Epicardium
 - b. Myocardium
 - c. Endocardium
 - d. All of these

Body Fluids and Circulation Blood Vessels

1. Which blood vessel has the largest amount of urea ?
 - a. Renal vein
 - b. Hepatic vein
 - c. Hepatic portal vein
 - d. Dorsal aorta
2. Carotid artery supplies
 - a. Deoxygenated blood to kidneys
 - b. Deoxygenated blood to liver
 - c. Oxygenated blood to limbs
 - d. Oxygenated blood to brain
3. Deoxygenated blood from wall of heart is carried by
 - a. Coronary sinus
 - b. Inferior vena cava
 - c. Superior vena cava
 - d. Pulmonary artery
4. Blood vessel carrying least CO₂ is
 - a. Pulmonary vein
 - b. Pulmonary artery
 - c. Vena Cava
 - d. Hepatic vein
5. Valves occur in

- a. Arteries, veins and auricles
 - b. Atria, ventricles and veins
 - c. Arteries, veins and ventricles
 - d. SA node, AV node and veins
6. Pulmonary aorta in mammalian embryo communicates with carotico - systemic aorta by a thin vessel called ductus arteriosus which later closes and remains in adult as
- a. Carotico - pulmonary aperture
 - b. Ligamentum arteriosus
 - c. Fossa ovalis
 - d. None of the above
7. Pulmonary artery differs from pulmonary vein in having
- a. No endothelium
 - b. Having strong valves
 - c. Having oxygenated blood
 - d. Having thick muscular walls
8. Which one of the following has an elastic wall ?
- a. Pracaval
 - b. Postcaval
 - c. Dorsal aorta
 - d. Pulmonary vein
9. Which of the statements is false ?
- a. Tunica media is thin in veins
 - b. Capillaries have a greater total surface area than any other type of vessel
 - c. Exchange between blood and tissue fluid occur across the walls of venules
 - d. Small arteries and arterioles present great resistance to blood flow
10. Both pulmonary and renal arteries
- a. Have internal valves
 - b. Contain oxygenated blood
 - c. Have thick - wall and narrow lumen
 - d. Deliver carbon dioxide to the organs they supply

Body Fluids and Circulation DOUBLE CIRCULATION

1. A correct systemic circulation pathway is
- a. Right auricle → Left ventricle → Aorta → Tissue → Veins
 - b. Right ventricle → Pulmonary aorta → Tissues → Pulmonary vein → Left auricle
 - c. Left atrium → Left ventricle → Aorta → Arteries → Tissues → Veins → Right atrium
 - d. Left auricle → Left ventricle → Pulmonary aorta → Tissues → Right auricle
2. Cardiac muscles are found in:
- a. Epicardium
 - b. Myocardium
 - c. Endocardium
 - d. All of these
3. The bulk of the heart wall is
- a. Endocardium
 - b. Pericardium

- c. Epicardium
 - d. Myocardium
4. Though the heart is an involuntary organ, the fibres are different from smooth muscles in possessing
- a. Striations
 - b. Tendons
 - c. Mitochondria
 - d. Sarcoplasm
5. Foramen ovale is present only in the heart of embryos leading from the right atrium to
- a. Left atrium
 - b. Right ventricle
 - c. Postcaval vein
 - d. Pulmonary artery
6. Tricuspid valve is present between the
- a. Two atria
 - b. Two ventricles
 - c. Left atrium and ventricle
 - d. Right atrium and ventricle
7. Mitral valve in mammals guards the opening between
- a. Left atrium and left ventricle
 - b. Right atrium and left ventricle
 - c. Left atrium and right ventricle
 - d. Right atrium and right ventricle
8. In the heart of man, the mitral valve is attached to the papillary muscles by
- a. Bundle of his
 - b. Purkinje fibres
 - c. Columnae carneae
 - d. Chordae tendineae
9. Which term does not apply to the human heart ?
- a. Pacemaker
 - b. Mitral valve
 - c. Neurogenic
 - d. Four chambered
10. A heart murmur indicates a defective
- a. Heart valve
 - b. Bundle of his
 - c. Sinoatrial node
 - d. Atrioventricular node

Body Fluids and Circulation Conducting System of Heart

1. Which is not true about chordae

tendineae ?

- a. They are stripes of muscles fibres
 - b. They are attached to valves
 - c. They are attached to papillary muscles
 - d. They prevent collapsing of valves into atria
2. Which one of the following pairs of terms both words represent one and the same thing?
- a. Plasma - serum

- b. Atrioventricular - pacemaker c. Leukocytes - lymphocytes d. Mitral valve - bicuspid valve
3. Which term does not apply to the human heart ?
- Pacemaker
 - Mitral valve
 - Neurogenic
 - Four chambered
4. Heart of heart' is
- SA node
 - AV node
 - Bundle of his
 - Purkinje fibres
5. SA node is located in
- Upper lateral wall of left atrium
 - Lower lateral wall of left atrium
 - Lower lateral wall of right ventricle
 - Upper part of wall of right atrium
6. Impulses originating from sinoatrial node are first transmitted to the
- Pacemaker
 - Bundle of his
 - Purkinje system
 - Atrioventricular node
7. What happens when the pacemaker is non - functional ?
- Only ventricles will contract rhythmically
 - Only and ventricle contract rhythmically
 - Only and ventricles contract simultaneously
 - The cardiac muscles do not contract in a coordinated manner rhythmically
8. The duration of cardiac cycle in a normal man
- 0.8 seconds
 - 80 seconds
 - 8 seconds
 - 72 seconds
9. Identify the correct sequence of events in a cardiac cycle
- Diastole, atrial systole, ventricular diastole
 - Atrial systole, ventricular systole, joint diastole
 - Atrial systole , ventricular diastole, ventricular systole
 - Ventricular diastole, diastole, ventricular systole, atrial systole
10. During systole of heart
- Only atria contract
 - Only ventricles contract
 - Atria and ventricles contract separately
 - Atria and ventricles contract simultaneously

ECG

1. Which is not usually detected by ECG ?
- Arrhythmia

- b. Myocardial infarction
 - c. Heart block
 - d. Valvular defects
2. Rate of heartbeat is maximum in
- a. Man
 - b. Whale
 - c. Elephant
 - d. Mouse
3. P wave of ECG indicates
- a. Activation of SA node
 - b. Depolarization of atrial muscles
 - c. Spread of excitation from AV node to Purkinje fibres
 - d. Repolarization of atria and depolarization ventricles
4. QRS is related to
- a. SA node activation
 - b. Atrial relaxation
 - c. Atrial contraction
 - d. Ventricular contraction
5. In ECG, what does the T wave represent?
- a. Diastole of atria
 - b. Systole of ventricles
 - c. Repolarization of ventricles
 - d. Diastole of atria and ventricles
6. Which correctly pairs an ECG phase with cardiac events responsible?
- a. P wave - depolarization of the ventricles
 - b. P wave - depolarization of the AV node
 - c. QRS wave - depolarization of the ventricles
 - d. T wave - repolarization of the atria
7. Typical 'lubb - dupp' sounds heard during heartbeat are due to
- a. Closing of semilunar valves
 - b. Blood under pressure through aorta
 - c. Closing of bicuspid and tricuspid valves
 - d. Closure of bicuspid - tricuspid valves followed by semilunar valves
8. Closure of which of the following makes a louder sound of heartbeat?
- a. Thebesian
 - b. Eustachian
 - c. Semilunar valves
 - d. Atrioventricular valves
9. The "lubb" sound (first heart sound) is caused by the
- a. Filling of the ventricles
 - b. Ventricular contraction
 - c. Closing of the AV valves
 - d. Closing of semilunar valves
10. Average cardiac output is

- a. 4 L/min
- b. 5 L/min
- c. 6.3 L/min
- d. 7.3 L/min

Regulation of cardiac Activity

1. Consider the following statements: A marathon runner is likely to show
 1. Reduced heart rate
 2. Enlarged heart
 3. Larger stroke volume
 4. Decreased arterial blood pressure
 Which of the above statements is / are correct?
 - a. All of the above
 - b. 1, 2, and 3
 - c. 1 and 2
 - d. 1 alone
2. Congestion of the lungs is one of the main symptoms in
 - a. Angina
 - b. Hypotension
 - c. Heart failure
 - d. Atherosclerosis
3. To which of the following, a bundle of His passes stimulus for contraction?
 - a. Atrium
 - b. AV node
 - c. SA node
 - d. Purkinje fibre
4. An ischemic injury to the heart that destroys myocardial cells is
 - a. Heart block
 - b. Fibrillation
 - c. Cardiac arrest
 - d. Myocardial infarction
5. The thickening and loss of elasticity of arterial walls are called
 - a. Arthritis
 - b. Aneurysm
 - c. Arteriosclerosis
 - d. Both (2) and (3)
6. Slowing of heartbeat is called
 - a. Tachycardia
 - b. Bradycardia
 - c. Cardiac arrest
 - d. Angina pectoris
7. By which instrument BP of man is determined ?
 - a. BP meter
 - b. Ultrasound
 - c. Stethoscope

- d. Sphygmomanometer
8. Parasympathetic stimulation of the heart
- Decreases the heart rate
 - Increases cardiac output
 - Increases the force of ventricular contraction
 - Increases the rate of depolarization of the SA node
9. Which of the following hormones has no effect on heartbeat ?
- Oxytocin
 - Thyroxine
 - Adrenaline
 - Noradrenaline
10. Sympathetic stimulation
- Decreases blood pressure
 - Increases heartbeat
 - Decreases heartbeat
 - Not related to heartbeat

- More DPP questions

- ➔ [Breathing and Exchange of Gases NEET 2023 | DPP questions](#)
- ➔ [Digestion and Absorption Class 11 NEET 2023 | DPP questions](#)