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BIOLOGY

CIRCULATORY & SENSE ORGANS

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BIOLOGY

Circulatory and Sense Organs

1. _____ is a special connective tissue consisting of a fluid matrix, plasma, and formed elements – blood
2. What are needed for clotting or coagulation of blood - fibrinogens
3. Plasma without the clotting factors is called – Serum
4. The liquid part of the blood is called - Plasma
5. Three important plasma proteins are - albumin, globulin, fibrinogen

6. The red pigment in RBCs that carries oxygen is called – Haemoglobin

7. The term _____ is used to describe a number of disease conditions caused by the inability of RBCs to carry a sufficient amount of oxygen – Anemia.

8. If the body produces an excess of RBCs, the condition is called- Polycythemia.

9. What type of WBCs, produce antibodies to fight microbes – B lymphocytes

10. Prothrombin activator and the mineral _____ in the blood convert prothrombin to thrombin in blood clot formation – calcium

11. Thrombin converts the inactive plasma protein _____ into a fibrous gel called _____. - fibrinogen, fibrin

12. Vitamin _____ stimulates the liver to increase the synthesis of prothrombin. - vitamin K

13. If part of the blood is dislodged and circulates through the bloodstream, it is called an – embolus

14. _____ is a foreign substance that can cause the body to produce an antibody – antigen

15. A person with type AB blood has _____ antigens on the blood cells and _____ antibodies in the plasma – A and B

16. A person with type B blood has _____ antigens on the blood cells and _____ antibodies in the plasma - B, anti-A

17. Type ____ blood is considered the universal donor - type O, Rh negative
18. Type ____ blood is considered the universal recipient - type AB, Rh positive
19. A condition called ____ can develop if a Rh negative mother produces antibodies against an Rh-positive fetus - erythroblastosis fetalis
20. The two types of connective tissues that make blood cells are - myeloid, lymphatic
21. Abnormal low white blood cell count - Leukopenia
22. An abnormal high white blood cell count - Leukocytosis
23. An abnormal low level of platelets - Thrombocytopenia
24. An inherited disorder in which a small amount of haemoglobin is produced, can be major or minor - Thalassemia
25. A type of anemia that produces abnormal haemoglobin and red blood cell deformities - Sickle cell anemia
26. Damage to the heart cells due to lack of blood flow - Myocardial infarction
27. The heart valve located between the right atrium and right ventricle is called the - Tricuspid
28. When the heart is relaxing, it is said to be in - Diastole
29. When the heart is contracting it is said to be - Systole
30. Another word for the visceral pericardium is the - epicardium

31. The largest artery of the body is the - aorta
32. The largest vein in the human body is the - inferior vena cava
33. The largest internal organ is the - liver
34. RBCs have an average life span of - 120 days
35. Leucocytes are also known as - white blood cells (WBC)
36. Blood normally contains - 1, 50, 00-3, 50, 00 platelets mm⁻³
37. _____play a very important role in clotting. Calcium ion
38. Amphibians and the reptiles have a 3-chambered heart except - crocodiles
39. A patch of this tissue is present in the right upper corner of the right atrium called the - Sino-atrial node
40. Our heart normally beats how many times in a minute. - 70 -75
41. _____-is a graphical representation of the electrical activity of the heart during a cardiac cycle - ECG
42. The _____wave represents the electrical excitation (or depolarisation) of the atria- P wave
43. The _____-wave represents the return of the ventricles from excited to normal state (repolarisation) - T wave
44. The blood pumped by the right ventricle enters the - pulmonary artery,
45. The deoxygenated blood pumped into the pulmonary artery is passed

on to the _____ from where the oxygenated blood is carried by the pulmonary veins into the left atrium – lungs

46. A unique vascular connection exists between the digestive tract and liver called - hepatic portal system.

47. The _____ - vein carries blood from intestine to the liver before it is delivered to the systemic circulation.
- hepatic portal vein

48. What is the organ that pumps blood all throughout the human body – heart

49. Oxygen-rich blood flows from the left upper atrium into the - left lower ventricle.

50. The coloured part of the eye is called the - iris.

51. The white part of the eye is a tough outer layer called the - sclera

52. The body's largest organ – skin

53. Aqueous chamber is smaller in size and is filled with a water-like substance, called - aqueous humor

54. The vitreous chamber is located between the lens and the retina. It is filled with a jelly like protein, called - vitreous humor

55. The sensory receptors for taste are located inside small bumps on the tongue,
known as – papillae.

56. The inner most layer of an eye is called – Retina

57. What are the receptors for scotopic vision (night vision) – Rods

58. what are the receptors for photopic (day light) vision - cones

59. _____ refers to the process of adjusting to bright light after exposure to dim light. - Light adaptation.

60. The rods have a photo-sensitive chemical substance is called- Rhodopsin

61. _____ is a cartilaginous funnel-shaped structure that collects sound waves from the surroundings – Pinna

62. The smallest bone in our body – stapes in ear

63. The inner ear has a complicated structure known as - membranous labyrinth

64. A lymph-like fluid is found in the space between bony labyrinth and membranous labyrinth. This is called – perilymph

65. The bony labyrinth has three semi-circular canals at right angle to each other, a cavity, called -vestibule

66. The cell body contains cytoplasm with typical cell organelles and certain granular bodies called- Nissl's granules

67. The _____ transmit nerve impulses away from the cell body to a synapse or to a neuro-muscular junction __ Axon

68. The site for processing of vision, hearing, speech, memory, intelligence, emotions and thoughts – brain

69. The _____ - contains several centres which control body temperature urges for eating and drinking. - hypothalamus

70. The midbrain is located between - the thalamus/hypothalamus of the forebrain and pons of the hindbrain.

71. The dorsal portion of the midbrain consists mainly of four round swellings (lobes) called corpora quadrigemina

72. the photosensitive compounds (photopigments) in the human eyes is composed of - opsin (a protein) and retinal.

73. What is the structural unit of nervous system ? -Neuron

74. Important function of spinal cord – control of reflex action

75. Which of the following regulates involuntary action – Medulla Oblongata

76. which part of the brain maintains the balance of the body? - cerebellum

77. Which part of the brain controls sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste ? - cerebrum

78. The number of spinal nerves in our human body is - 31 pairs

79. The number of cranial nerves in our human body is – 12 pairs

80. The largest part of the human brain. - cerebrum or cortex is the

81. Which of the following is known as small brain – cerebellum

82. How many major sense organs in our body ?- 5

83. The eye is protected from sun light and dust by – Eye brows, eye lashes, Eye lids

84. The eye ball moves with the help of – Six Muscles

85. Cornea is covered by thin transparent protective coat called – conjunctiva
86. Iris is present below the -cornea
87. A central aperture called pupil is present in the – Iris
88. The blood vessels that supply blood to the walls of the heart are called -coronary arteries
89. The average heart beat in adult persons is – 70 to 80 per minute
90. RBC produced in – bone marrow
91. How many litres of blood has adult man – 5 litres
92. what is the chief organ of the blood circulatory system- heart
93. The colour of skin and hair is determined by the – melanin
94. People who have not melanin pigment have white skin and are called – Albinos
95. Which of the following prevents the skin from becoming dry - Sebum