

ARJUNA (NEET)

Body Fluids and It's Circulation

DPP-05

- The heart beat of which animal is myogenic in nature:
(A) Cockroach (B) Leech
(C) Elephant (D) All of these
- One of the following nerves inhibit the rate of heart beat:
(A) Vagus
(B) Sympathetic
(C) Occullomotor
(D) None of the above
- First heart sound is:
(A) Lubb sound at the end of the systole
(B) Lubb sound at the beginning of ventricular systole
(C) 'Dup' sound at the end of systole
(D) Dup sound at the beginning of ventricular systole
- Choose the correct pathway of the transmission of impulses in the heat beat:
(A) AV node → SA node → Bundle of His → Purkinje fibres
(B) SA node → AV node → Bundle of His → Purkinje fibres
(C) SA node → Bundle of His → AV node → Purkinje fibres
(D) AV node → Bundle of His → SA node → Purkinje fibres
- Impulse of heart beat originates from:
(A) S.A. node
(B) A.V. node
(C) Vagus Nerve
(D) Cardiac Nerve
- The pace maker in heart is:
(A) SA node (B) AV node
(C) Conus arterious (D) Heart muscles
- The small oval depression found on inter auricular septum in adult Human is termed:
(A) Foramen ovale
(B) Fossa ovalis
(C) Foramen of monro
(D) Foramen of magnum
- Purkinje fibres mainly help in contraction of:
(A) Right auricle
(B) Left ventricle
(C) Ventricles
(D) Aorta
- A heart "murmur" disorder indicates a defect of:
(A) Bundle of His
(B) Heart valves
(C) Sinuauricular node
(D) Atrioventricular node
- Blood enters into the heart because muscles of:
(A) Atria relax
(B) Ventricle contract
(C) Ventricle relax
(D) Atria contract

- 11.** In human oxygenated blood flows from:
- (A) Left auricle to left ventricle during auricular systole
 - (B) Right auricle to right ventricle during ventricular systole
 - (C) Right ventricle to aorta during ventricular systole
 - (D) Pulmonary vein to left auricle during auricular systole
- 12.** The cardiac impulses that results into the heart beat is delayed at:
- (A) Internodal tract
 - (B) AV node
 - (C) Bundle of His
 - (D) Purkinje fibres
- 13.** “Bundle of His” are:
- (A) nervous tissue supplied to ventricles
 - (B) nervous tissue supplied to heart
 - (C) muscular tissue supplied to ventricles
 - (D) muscular tissue supplied to heart
- 14.** Papillary muscles are located in:
- (A) Ventricle, heart of rabbit
 - (B) Dermis of mammalian skin
 - (C) Orbit of vertebrates eyes
 - (D) Pylorus of vertebrate stomach
- 15.** Cardiac output is determined by:
- (A) Heart rate
 - (B) Stroke volume
 - (C) Blood flow
 - (D) Both A and B
- 16.** Cardiac output is blood:
- (A) Received by heart per minute
 - (B) Pumped by ventricles per sec
 - (C) Pumped by left ventricle per minute
 - (D) Pumped by left ventricle per hour
- 17.** The ‘Lubb’ and ‘Dupp’ heart sound are due to:
- (A) Opening of heart valves
 - (B) Action of papillary muscles
 - (C) Closing of heart valves
 - (D) Activity of pace maker
- 18.** Ist Heart Sound is due to:
- (A) Closure of Semilunar Valve
 - (B) Closure of Pulmonary and Aortic Valve
 - (C) Vibration just after Closure of Mitral and Tricuspid Valve
 - (D) Vibration after Closure of Pulmonary and Aortic Valve
- 19.** The connection between pulmonary and Aortic arches in Foetus is:
- (A) Ligamentum arteriosus
 - (B) Ductus arteriosus
 - (C) Foramen ovale
 - (D) All of the above
- 20.** The mitral valve is supported by:
- (A) Bundle of HIS
 - (B) Ductus Arteriosus
 - (C) Foramen ovale
 - (D) Chorda tendinae



ANSWERS

1. (C)
2. (A)
3. (B)
4. (B)
5. (A)
6. (A)
7. (B)
8. (C)
9. (B)
10. (A)
11. (A)
12. (B)
13. (C)
14. (A)
15. (D)
16. (C)
17. (C)
18. (C)
19. (B)
20. (D)



***Note* - If you have any query/issue**

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