

Chapter – 15 | Body Fluids and Circulation**QUIZ
PART-08**

1. The action of the heart is called myogenic because it is regulated by:
- A. Nodal tissue
 - B. Blood plasma
 - C. Lymph
 - D. Kidney
- (A)

Explanation : The heart is myogenic because its rhythmic activity is self-regulated by nodal tissue.

2. Rhythmic contraction of the heart is called:
- A. Blood pressure
 - B. Heart beats
 - C. Angina
 - D. Cardiac arrest
- (B)

Explanation : Regular rhythmic contraction of the heart produces heart beats.

3. The neural centre that moderates cardiac function is present in the:
- A. Cerebrum
 - B. Cerebellum
 - C. Medulla oblongata
 - D. Spinal cord
- (C)

Explanation : The medulla oblongata controls cardiac function through the autonomic nervous system.

4. Sympathetic nerves mainly:
- A. Decrease heart rate
 - B. Increase heart rate
 - C. Stop heart beat
 - D. Reduce cardiac output
- (B)

Explanation : Sympathetic signals increase heart rate and strengthen ventricular contraction.

5. Parasympathetic neural signals help in:
- A. Increasing cardiac output
 - B. Reducing cardiac output
 - C. Increasing blood pressure only
 - D. Causing heart attack
- (B)

Explanation : Parasympathetic signals reduce heart rate, conduction speed, and cardiac output.

6. Adrenaline released from adrenal medulla helps to:
- A. Increase cardiac output
 - B. Decrease heart beat permanently
 - C. Stop ventricular contraction
 - D. Cause joint diastole
- (A)

Explanation : Adrenaline increases cardiac activity and cardiac output.

7. Normal blood pressure in a healthy human is:
- A. 80/120 mm Hg
 - B. 120/80 mm Hg
 - C. 140/90 mm Hg
 - D. 180/100 mm Hg
- (B)

Explanation : Normal blood pressure is about 120/80 mm Hg.

8. Blood pressure of 140/90 mm Hg or higher is called:
- A. Angina
 - B. Hypertension
 - C. Cardiac arrest
 - D. Heart failure
- (B)

Explanation : 140/90 mm Hg or higher is considered hypertension.

9. Coronary artery disease mainly occurs due to narrowing of arteries by deposition of:
- A. Calcium, fat and fibrous tissue
 - B. Oxygen and glucose
 - C. RBCs and WBCs only
 - D. Water and salts
- (A)

Explanation : CAD occurs when artery lumen narrows due to deposits like calcium, fat, and fibrous tissue.

10. Chest pain due to insufficient oxygen supply to heart muscle is called:
- A. Hypertension
 - B. Angina
 - C. Cardiac arrest
 - D. Lymph disorder
- (B)

Explanation : Angina occurs when the heart muscle does not receive enough oxygen, usually due to obstructed blood flow.