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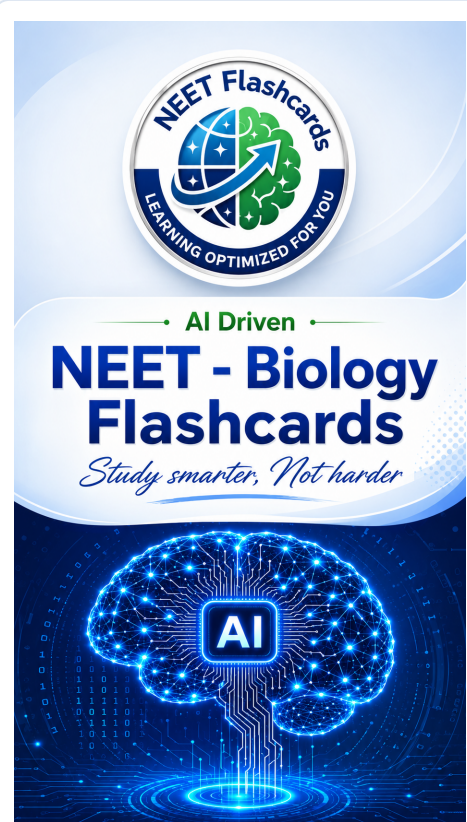
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Question	Answer
ABO grouping is based on the presence or absence of which antigens?	Surface antigens A and B on RBCs.
Define cardiac output.	Volume of blood pumped out by each ventricle per minute.
How is a standard ECG recorded?	By connecting the patient to an electrocardiograph using three electrical leads.
How is lymph different from blood?	Lymph lacks high protein content and formed elements found in blood.
How is tissue fluid formed?	Water and small water-soluble substances move out of capillaries into tissue spaces.
In which animals is single circulation present?	Fishes.
In which pregnancy does Rh incompatibility usually become dangerous?	Subsequent pregnancies after the first child.
Is heart failure the same as a heart attack?	No. Heart attack occurs due to sudden damage to heart muscle from inadequate blood supply.
Thrombin is formed from which inactive substance?	Prothrombin.
Through which system does the medulla oblongata regulate heart activity?	Autonomic nervous system (ANS).
What are platelets also called?	Thrombocytes.
What are Purkinje fibres?	Minute fibres arising from AV bundle branches throughout ventricular musculature.
What are RBCs also called?	Erythrocytes.
What are the two main categories of WBCs?	Granulocytes and agranulocytes.
What are the two major components of blood?	Plasma and formed elements.
What are the two types of circulatory systems?	Open circulatory system and closed circulatory system.
What causes angina?	Conditions affecting blood flow.
What causes reopening of tricuspid and bicuspid valves?	Pressure exerted by blood accumulated in atria.
What does 120 mm Hg represent in blood pressure?	Systolic or pumping pressure.
What does the end of the T-wave indicate?	End of systole.
What forms the tunica intima?	Inner lining of squamous endothelium.
What happens due to atrial depolarisation represented by the P-wave?	Contraction of both atria.

Question	Answer
What happens in systemic circulation?	Oxygenated blood goes from left ventricle to body tissues and deoxygenated blood returns to right atrium.
What happens to atria during ventricular systole?	Atria undergo relaxation (diastole).
What is another name for Coronary Artery Disease?	Atherosclerosis.
What is another name for the human circulatory system?	Blood vascular system.
What is lymph?	The fluid present in the lymphatic system.
What is Rh factor?	An antigen similar to one present in Rhesus monkeys found on RBC surface.
What is SAN?	Sino-atrial node located in the right upper corner of the right atrium.
What is systemic circulation?	Circulation of oxygenated blood from left ventricle to body tissues and return of deoxygenated blood to right atrium.
What is the approximate stroke volume of each ventricle?	About 70 mL.
What is the function of fibrinogen?	It is needed for clotting or coagulation of blood.
What is the hepatic portal system?	Unique vascular connection between digestive tract and liver.
What is the normal heart rate in humans?	70 - 75 beats per minute (average 72 beats/min).
What protects the heart?	A double-walled membranous bag called pericardium.
What separates the right and left atria?	Inter-atrial septum.
What type of heart do all vertebrates possess?	Muscular chambered heart.
Which blood group has no antigens on RBCs?	O blood group.
Which components are collectively called formed elements?	Erythrocytes, leucocytes, and platelets.
Which node acts as the pacemaker of the heart?	Sino-atrial node (SAN).
Which node generates the action potential initiating atrial systole?	SAN.
Which protein gives RBCs their red colour?	Haemoglobin.
Which valves are present at the openings of the pulmonary artery and aorta?	Semilunar valves.
Which ventricle pumps blood into the aorta?	Left ventricle.
Why do living cells require an efficient transport mechanism?	To receive nutrients, oxygen, and essential substances and to remove harmful wastes continuously.



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