

Board – CBSE

Class – 11

Chapter – Body Fluids and Circulation

1. What is the vascular connection between the digestive tract and liver?
2. Name the following disorders related to blood circulation
 - a) Acute chest pain due to failure of oxygen supply to heart muscles
 - b) Increased systolic pressure.
3. Name the coronary artery disease that is caused as a result of narrowing of the lumen of arteries.
4. What is ECG?
5. Give a reason why the walls of ventricles are thicker than atria.
6. State the differences between the following:
 - (i) Lymph and blood
 - (ii) Eosinophils and Basophils
 - (iii) Bicuspid valve and tricuspid valve
7. Answer the questions below:
 - a) Which is the site where RBCs are formed?
 - b) Name the part of the heart that initiates and maintains the rhythmic activity
 - c) What is specific in the heart of crocodiles among reptilians?
8. List out the functions of:
 - (i) Lymphatic System.
 - (ii) Pulmonary vein.
 - (iii) Lymphocytes.
9. What are the causes of Anaemia?
10. Why does lymphatic circulation take place very slowly?
11. Why is the SA node called pace-maker of the heart?
12. What happens to a person suffering from hemophilia?
13. Distinguish between mitral and tricuspid valve?
14. Why does the fish heart pump only deoxygenated blood?
15. How is heart failure different from heart attack?
16. Why do we call our heart myogenic?
17. Why is the closed circulatory system more efficient than an open circulatory system?

18. What is meant by single circulation? Give an example.
19. Where and from which cells do platelets originate? What is their lifespan? How do they act when blood vessels get injured?
20. (a) Draw the L. S. of a human heart showing the internal structure. Label the parts of the left side of the heart and the blood vessels that enter and leave the chambers of the same side.
(b) What is the significance of the remnant of sinus venosus in the mammalian heart?
21. What is the lymphatic system? Discuss its importance.
22. A patient suffering from fever is advised to take a blood test. What may happen to his WBC count and why?
23. Write a note on "Regulation of cardiac activity"?
24. What is stroke volume? What is its relation to cardiac output?
25. Explain the chemical events that take place to form a blood clot to seal the wound?
26. Why does lymph contain much less proteins than the blood plasma? Name the two principal lymph vessels in humans.
27. Give the name of various types of formed elements present in the blood.
28. Define joint diastole. What are the constituents of the conducting system of the human heart?
29. What is the average number of thrombocytes in blood? What is their function?
30. Why is swelling of feet of leg caused when a person stands immobile for a long time?