

I. Name the following:

1. The vein that carries oxygenated blood.
2. The phase of cardiac cycle in which the ventricles relax.
3. The membrane covering the heart.

4. The fluid present between the membrane covering of heart.
5. The valve present in between right atrium and right ventricle.
6. The blood vessel that brings blood from the body parts to the heart.
7. An artery which carries deoxygenated blood.
8. A fluid connective tissue.
9. The element needed for blood clotting.
10. The minute blood vessels that join arteries and veins.
11. An organ that destroys worn out red blood cells.
12. A blood vessel that supplies oxygen to the heart.
13. The blood vessel which has valves in its inner lining.
14. Blood cells, the deficiency of which causes anaemia.
15. The smallest blood vessels.
16. The category of blood vessels which starts from capillaries and ends in capillaries.
17. The vitamin necessary for blood clotting.
18. A genetic disorder in which blood does not clot.
19. The nearest organ to which the heart supplies oxygenated blood.
20. The process by which WBCs engulf bacteria.
21. The opening through which the two auricles open into ventricle.
22. The instrument used for measuring heartbeat.
23. The enzyme essential for blood clotting.
24. The site of production of red blood cells in the adult human.
25. The type of blood group in which both A and B antigens are present.
26. An unstable bright red compound formed between haemoglobin and oxygen to carry the oxygen to the body cell.
27. The type of blood cells showing amoeboid movement.
28. The process by which leucocytes squeeze out through walls of capillaries.
29. The non-nucleated mature blood cells in mammals.
30. The respiratory pigment contained in human blood.
31. The fluid that transports fatty acid and glycerol.
32. The site of production of RBC in the human embryo.
33. A disease in which the number of WBCs increase at the cost of RBCs.

1. Pulmonary vein

2. Ventricular diastole

3. Pericardium