



Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on Cardiovascular System, a topic under Human Anatomy and Physiology first semester. Read following article for your reference.

[Cardiovascular System](#)

1.What is the primary role of the cardiovascular system?

- a) Digestion of food
- b) Regulation of body temperature
- c) Transportation of nutrients, oxygen, hormones, and waste products throughout the body
- d) Protection against diseases

2.Which organ is responsible for pumping blood throughout the body?

- a) Lungs
- b) Liver
- c) Kidneys
- d) Heart

3.What are the three main types of blood vessels in the cardiovascular system?

- a) Arteries, Veins, and Capillaries
- b) Arteries, Veins, and Nerves
- c) Arteries, Nerves, and Capillaries
- d) Veins, Nerves, and Capillaries

4.What is the function of arteries in the cardiovascular system?

- a) Carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body
- b) Carry deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart
- c) Facilitate the exchange of oxygen, nutrients, and waste between the blood and the body's tissues
- d) None of the above

5.What is the function of veins in the cardiovascular system?

- a) Carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body
- b) Carry deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart

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- c) Facilitate the exchange of oxygen, nutrients, and waste between the blood and the body's tissues
- d) None of the above

6.What is the function of capillaries in the cardiovascular system?

- a) Carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body
- b) Carry deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart
- c) Facilitate the exchange of oxygen, nutrients, and waste between the blood and the body's tissues
- d) None of the above

7.What is the primary function of the heart's conduction system?

- a) To initiate and transmit the electrical impulses responsible for the coordinated contractions of each cardiac cycle
- b) To pump blood throughout the body
- c) To carry oxygen and nutrients to the body's cells
- d) To remove waste products from the body's cells

8.What is the role of the autonomic nervous system in the regulation of the heart's conduction system?

- a) It influences the heart rate and rhythm
- b) It controls the contraction and relaxation of the heart muscle
- c) It regulates the diameter of blood vessels
- d) All of the above

9.What is an electrocardiogram (ECG)?

- a) A test that monitors and records the electrical activity of the heart
- b) A test that measures the amount of oxygen in the blood
- c) A test that measures the amount of carbon dioxide in the blood
- d) None of the above

10.What is coronary artery disease (CAD)?

- a) A condition where the coronary arteries become hardened and narrowed due to the buildup of plaque

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- b) A condition where the heart muscle becomes enlarged
- c) A condition where the heart valves do not work properly
- d) None of the above

11.What is an arrhythmia?

- a) A problem with the rate or rhythm of the heartbeat
- b) A problem with the structure of the heart
- c) A problem with the blood vessels of the heart
- d) None of the above

12.What is a congenital heart defect?

- a) A heart problem that is present at birth
- b) A heart problem that develops later in life
- c) A heart problem that is caused by a heart attack
- d) None of the above

13.What is cardiomyopathy?

- a) A disease of the heart muscle that makes it harder for the heart to pump blood to the rest of the body
- b) A disease of the heart valves that makes it harder for the heart to pump blood to the rest of the body
- c) A disease of the blood vessels that makes it harder for the heart to pump blood to the rest of the body
- d) None of the above

14.What is valvular heart disease?

- a) A disease where the heart's valves do not work properly
- b) A disease where the heart's muscle does not work properly
- c) A disease where the heart's blood vessels do not work properly
- d) None of the above

15.What is endocarditis?

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- a) An infection of the heart's inner lining
- b) An infection of the heart's muscle
- c) An infection of the heart's valves
- d) None of the above

16.What is the function of the sinoatrial (SA) node in the heart's conduction system?

- a) It initiates the electrical impulses that regulate the heart's rhythm
- b) It delays the electrical impulses to ensure the atria have enough time to fully eject blood into the ventricles
- c) It transmits the electrical impulses from the atrioventricular (AV) node to the Purkinje fibers of the ventricles
- d) None of the above

17.What is the function of the atrioventricular (AV) node in the heart's conduction system?

- a) It initiates the electrical impulses that regulate the heart's rhythm
- b) It delays the electrical impulses to ensure the atria have enough time to fully eject blood into the ventricles
- c) It transmits the electrical impulses from the atrioventricular (AV) node to the Purkinje fibers of the ventricles
- d) None of the above

18.What is the function of the atrioventricular (AV) bundle (Bundle of His) in the heart's conduction system?

- a) It initiates the electrical impulses that regulate the heart's rhythm
- b) It delays the electrical impulses to ensure the atria have enough time to fully eject blood into the ventricles
- c) It transmits the electrical impulses from the atrioventricular (AV) node to the Purkinje fibers of the ventricles
- d) None of the above

19.What is the function of the Purkinje fibers in the heart's conduction system?

- a) They initiate the electrical impulses that regulate the heart's rhythm
- b) They delay the electrical impulses to ensure the atria have enough time to fully eject blood into the ventricles

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- c) They spread the wave impulses along the ventricles, causing them to contract
- d) None of the above

20.What is cardiac output?

- a) The volume of blood being pumped by a single ventricle of the heart per unit time
- b) The volume of blood being pumped by the heart per minute
- c) The volume of blood being pumped by the heart per second
- d) None of the above

21.What is the cardiac cycle?

- a) The sequence of events that occurs in a complete heartbeat
- b) The sequence of events that occurs in a complete breath
- c) The sequence of events that occurs in a complete blink
- d) None of the above

22.What is the function of the sympathetic nervous system in the regulation of blood pressure?

- a) It increases heart rate and constricts blood vessels, thereby increasing blood pressure
- b) It decreases heart rate, thereby decreasing blood pressure
- c) It has no effect on blood pressure
- d) None of the above

23.What is the function of the parasympathetic nervous system in the regulation of blood pressure?

- a) It increases heart rate and constricts blood vessels, thereby increasing blood pressure
- b) It decreases heart rate, thereby decreasing blood pressure
- c) It has no effect on blood pressure
- d) None of the above

24.What is a pulse?

- a) The arterial palpation of the cardiac cycle
- b) The venous palpation of the cardiac cycle



- c) The capillary palpation of the cardiac cycle
- d) None of the above

25.What is an electrocardiogram (ECG)?

- a) A test that monitors and records the electrical activity of the heart
- b) A test that measures the amount of oxygen in the blood
- c) A test that measures the amount of carbon dioxide in the blood
- d) None of the above

26.What is coronary artery disease (CAD)?

- a) A condition where the coronary arteries become hardened and narrowed due to the buildup of plaque
- b) A condition where the heart muscle becomes enlarged
- c) A condition where the heart valves do not work properly
- d) None of the above

27.What is an arrhythmia?

- a) A problem with the rate or rhythm of the heartbeat
- b) A problem with the structure of the heart
- c) A problem with the blood vessels of the heart
- d) None of the above

28.What is a congenital heart defect?

- a) A heart problem that is present at birth
- b) A heart problem that develops later in life
- c) A heart problem that is caused by a heart attack
- d) None of the above

29.What is cardiomyopathy?

- a) A disease of the heart muscle that makes it harder for the heart to pump blood to the rest of the body



- b) A disease of the heart valves that makes it harder for the heart to pump blood to the rest of the body
- c) A disease of the blood vessels that makes it harder for the heart to pump blood to the rest of the body
- d) None of the above

30.What is valvular heart disease?

- a) A disease where the heart's valves do not work properly
- b) A disease where the heart's muscle does not work properly
- c) A disease where the heart's blood vessels do not work properly
- d) None of the above

Answers

1. The primary role of the cardiovascular system is the transportation of nutrients, oxygen, hormones, and waste products throughout the body.
2. The organ responsible for pumping blood throughout the body is the heart.
3. The three main types of blood vessels in the cardiovascular system are arteries, veins, and capillaries.
4. The function of arteries in the cardiovascular system is to carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body.
5. The function of veins in the cardiovascular system is to carry deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart.
6. The function of capillaries in the cardiovascular system is to facilitate the exchange of oxygen, nutrients, and waste between the blood and the body's tissues.
7. The primary function of the heart's conduction system is to initiate and transmit the electrical impulses responsible for the coordinated contractions of each cardiac cycle.
8. The role of the autonomic nervous system in the regulation of the heart's conduction system includes influencing the heart rate and rhythm, controlling the contraction and relaxation of the heart muscle, and regulating the diameter of blood vessels.
9. An electrocardiogram (ECG) is a test that monitors and records the electrical activity of the heart.
10. Coronary artery disease (CAD) is a condition where the coronary arteries become hardened and narrowed due to the buildup of plaque.

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11. An arrhythmia is a problem with the rate or rhythm of the heartbeat.
12. A congenital heart defect is a heart problem that is present at birth.
13. Cardiomyopathy is a disease of the heart muscle that makes it harder for the heart to pump blood to the rest of the body.
14. Valvular heart disease is a disease where the heart's valves do not work properly.
15. Endocarditis is an infection of the heart's inner lining.
16. The function of the sinoatrial (SA) node in the heart's conduction system is to initiate the electrical impulses that regulate the heart's rhythm.
17. The function of the atrioventricular (AV) node in the heart's conduction system is to delay the electrical impulses to ensure the atria have enough time to fully eject blood into the ventricles.
18. The function of the atrioventricular (AV) bundle (Bundle of His) in the heart's conduction system is to transmit the electrical impulses from the atrioventricular (AV) node to the Purkinje fibers of the ventricles.
19. The function of the Purkinje fibers in the heart's conduction system is to spread the wave impulses along the ventricles, causing them to contract.
20. Cardiac output is the volume of blood being pumped by the heart per minute.
21. The cardiac cycle is the sequence of events that occurs in a complete heartbeat.
22. The function of the sympathetic nervous system in the regulation of blood pressure is to increase heart rate and constrict blood vessels, thereby increasing blood pressure.
23. The function of the parasympathetic nervous system in the regulation of blood pressure is to decrease heart rate, thereby decreasing blood pressure.
24. A pulse is the arterial palpation of the cardiac cycle.
25. An electrocardiogram (ECG) is a test that monitors and records the electrical activity of the heart.
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