

# ARJUNA (NEET)

## Body Fluids and Its Circulation

**DPP-01**

1. Micropolice man of blood:-  
(A) Neutrophil (B) Basophil  
(C) Eosinophil (D) Lymphocyte
2. Which leucocyte has bean shaped nucleus:-  
(A) Basophil (B) Monocyte  
(C) Neutrophil (D) Lymphocyte
3. Adult Hb has chain:-  
(A)  $2\alpha, 2\beta$  (B)  $2\alpha, 2\gamma$   
(C)  $2\alpha, 2\delta$  (D)  $4\alpha$
4. Mammalian RBC are:-  
(A) Biconcave, circular, non Nucleated  
(B) Biconcave, Nucleated  
(C) Oval Nucleated  
(D) None
5. 1<sup>st</sup> site of haemopoiesis:-  
(A) Bone marrow (B) Spleen  
(C) Liver (D) Yolk sac
6. Which WBC has maximum lobes of nucleus  
(A) Neutrophil (B) Acidophil  
(C) Basophil (D) Lymphocyte
7. Smallest blood element:-  
(A) RBC (B) WBC  
(C) platelets (D) None
8. Which WBCs resist infections and are also associated with allergic reactions  
(A) Lymphocytes (B) Neutrophils  
(C) Eosinophils (D) Monocytes
9. Largest leucocytes:  
(A) Neutrophil (B) Monocyte  
(C) Basophil (D) Lymphocyte
10. Which of the following is most abundant in blood.  
(A) RBC (B) WBC  
(C) Platelets (D) All are equal
11. Mammalian mature RBC does not contain:-  
(A) Membrane bounded cell organelles  
(B) Carbonic anhydrase  
(C) Haemoglobin  
(D) Enzyme of glycolytic pathway
12. Blood clot is mainly due to:-  
(A) Fibrin + Corpuscles  
(B) Heparin + Corpuscles  
(C) Plasma + Thrombocytes  
(D) Plasma + RBC
13. The number of RBC in a healthy individual are:  
(A) 5 million to 5.5 million RBCs  
(B) 5 billion to 5.5 billion RBCs  
(C) 1 million to 1.5 million RBCs  
(D) 1 billion to 1.5 billion RBCs
14. Megakaryocyte cell is:-  
(A) RBC producer  
(B) Thrombocyte producer  
(C) WBC producer  
(D) Protein producer
15. Match the items given in Column-I with those in Column-II and select the correct option given below:  

Column-I		Column-II
(a) Fibrinogen	(i) Osmotic balance	
(b) Globulin	(ii) Blood clotting	
(c) Albumin	(iii) Defence mechanism	
(a)	(b)	(c)
(A) i	iii	ii
(B) i	ii	iii
(C) iii	ii	i
(D) ii	iii	i



- 16.** Diapedesis means:-  
(A) Formation of WBC  
(B) Formation of RBC  
(C) Process by which certain WBCs squeeze through thin capillary wall  
(D) Movement of food in gut
- 17.** Serum differs from blood in lacking:  
(A) Albumins  
(B) Antibodies  
(C) Globulins  
(D) Clotting factors
- 18.** Name the blood cells whose reduction in number can cause clotting disorder, leading to excessive loss of blood from the body:  
(A) Neutrophils      (B) Erythrocytes  
(C) Thromobocytes      (D) Leucocytes
- 19.** A decrease in plasma albumin levels is likely to affect:  
(A) Clot formation  
(B) Oxygenation of hemoglobin  
(C) Osmotic balance  
(D) Immune functions
- 20.** Which one of the following is correct?  
(A) Serum = Blood + Fibrinogen  
(B) Plasma = Blood – Lymphocytes  
(C) Lymph = Plasma + RBC + WBC  
(D) Blood = Plasma + RBC + WBC + Platelets



**Answer Key**

1. (A)
2. (B)
3. (A)
4. (A)
5. (D)
6. (A)
7. (C)
8. (C)
9. (B)
10. (A)
11. (A)
12. (A)
13. (A)
14. (B)
15. (D)
16. (C)
17. (D)
18. (C)
19. (C)
20. (D)

