1. Micropolice man of blood:-

(A) Neutrophil (B) Basophil

(C) Eosinophil (D) Lymphocyte

Small

first to reach the site of infection

WBC → Granulocytes → Neutrophil, Basophil, Eosinophil

WBC → Agranulocytes → Lymphocytes, Monocytes

2. Which leucocyte has bean shaped nucleus:-

(A) Basophil (B) Monocyte

(C) Neutrophil (D) Lymphocyte

3. Adult Hb has chain:-

(A) 2α, 2β
(B) 2α, 2γ (foetus)
(C) 2α, 2δ
(D) 4α

globin ⟨→ 2α
2β

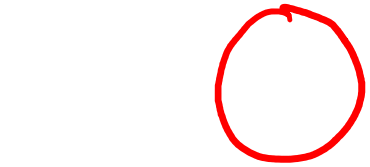
4. Mammalian RBC are:-

(A) Biconcave, circular , non Nucleated

(B) Biconcave, Nucleated

(C) Oval Nucleated

(D) None



(Camel, Lama)

↳ BICONVEX, OVAL

5. I[st] site of haemopoesis:

(A) Bone narrow (B) Spleen

(C) Liver (D) Yolksac

6. Which WBC has maximum lobes of nucleus

(A) Neutrophil (B) Acidophil

(C) Basophil (D) Lymphocyte

7. Smallest blood element:-

(l) 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

ALLERGIC

9. Largest leucocytes: (WBC)

(A) Neutrophil
(B) Basophil
(C) Monocyte
(D) Lympocyte

10. Which of the following is most abundant in blood.

(A) RBC
(B) WBC
(C) Platelets
(D) All are equal

RBC > Platelets > WBC

5 - 5.5 million/mm^3 blood.

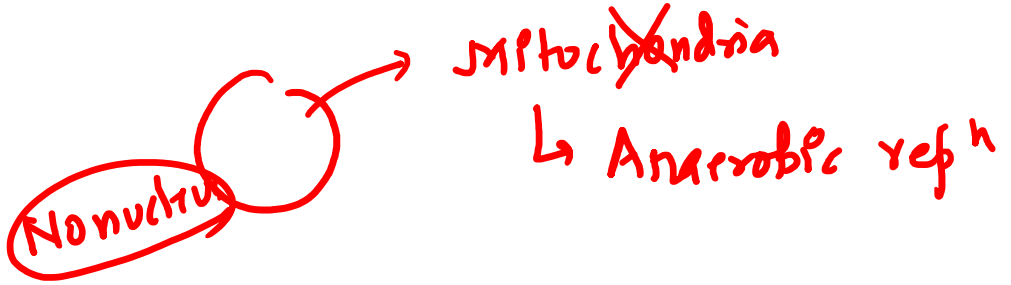
11. Mammalian mature RBC does not contain:-

(A) Membrane bounded cell organelles

(B) Carbonic anhydrase

(C) Haemoglobin

(D) Enzyme of glycolyte pathway



12. Blood clot is mainly due to:-

(A) Fibrin + Corpuscles

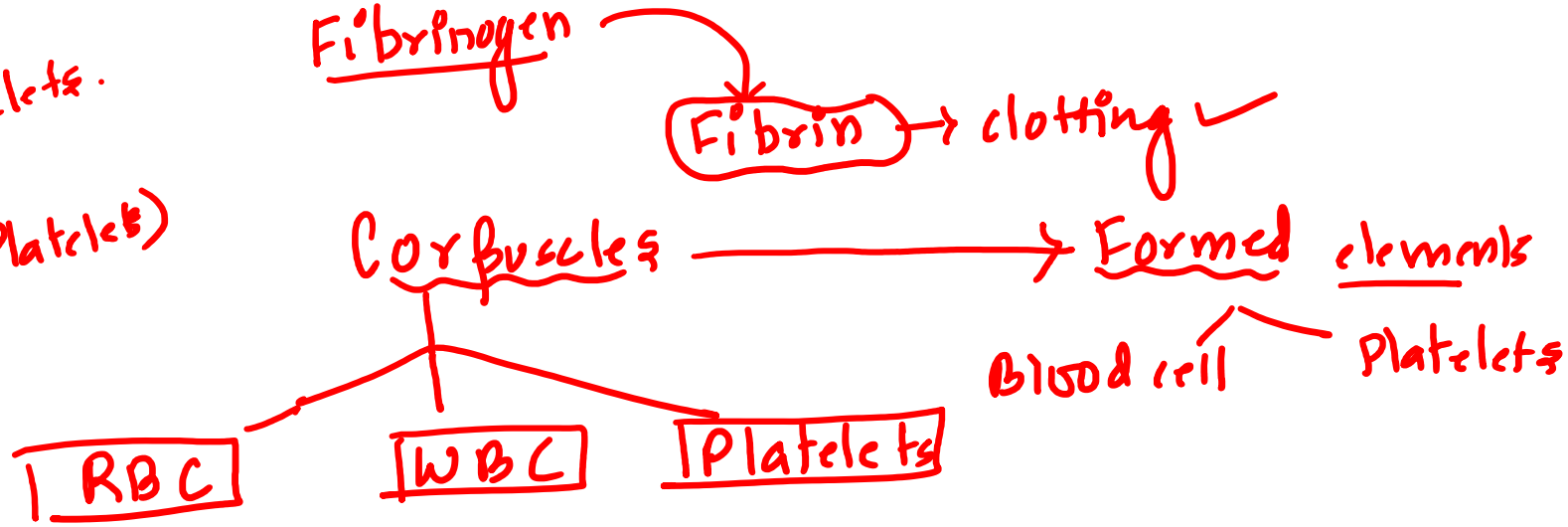
(B) Heparin + Corpuscles

(C) Plasma + Thrombocytes

(D) Plasma + RBC

Platelets.

(Platelets)



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

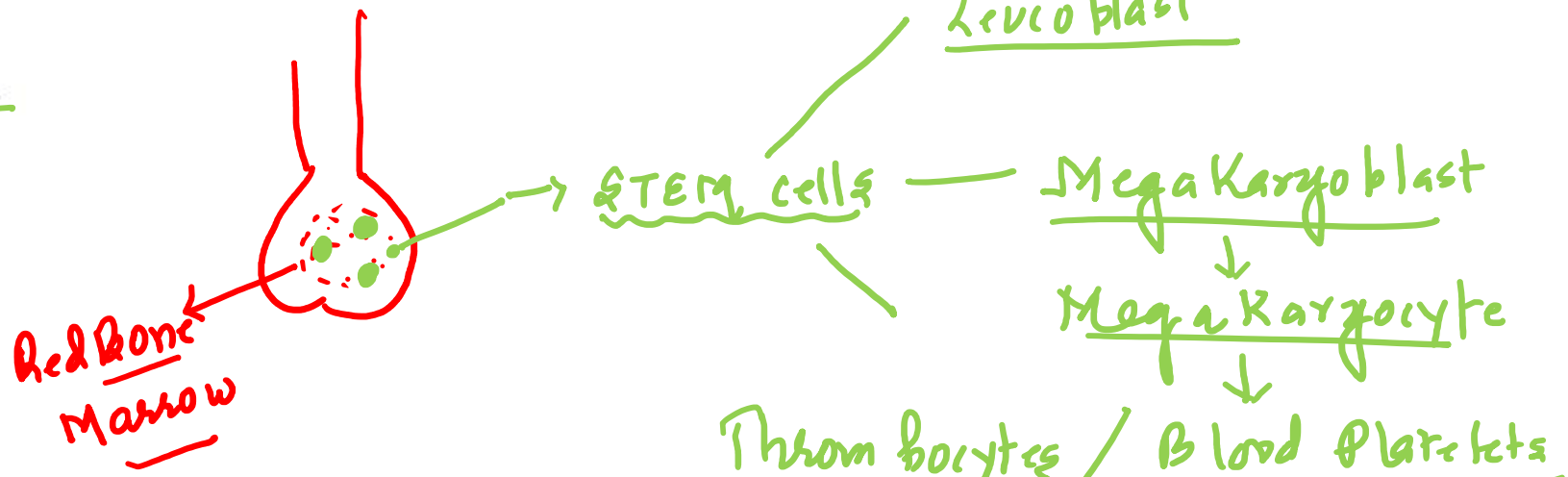
14. Megakaryocyte cell is:-

(A) RBC producer

(B) Thrombocyte producer

(C) WBC producer

(D) Protein producer



15. Match the items given in Column-1 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

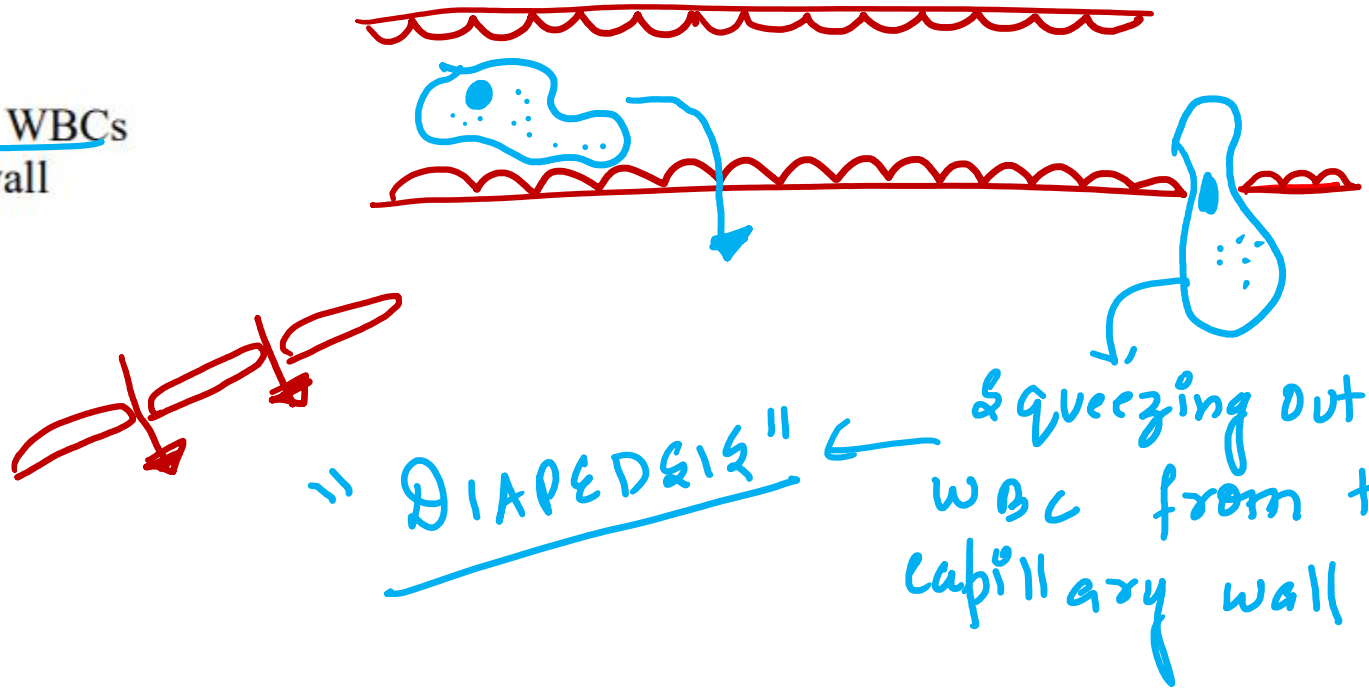
16. Diapedesis means:-

(A) Formation of WBC

(B) Formation of RBC

(C) Process by which certain WBCs squeeze through thin capiliary wall

(D) Movement of food in gut



" DIAPEDESIS " ← Squeezing out of WBC from the capillary wall

17. Serum differes from blood in lacking:

(A) Albumins
(B) Antibodies
(C) Globulins
(D) Clotting factors

SERUM = Plasma - 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

→ Blood Platelets

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

A