Yakeen NEET 2.0 2026

Zoology By Samapti Sinha Ma'am Body Fluids and Circulation

DPP: 2

- Q1 The rarest leucocyte of human blood is
 - (A) Basophil
- (B) Monocyte
- (C) Neutrophil
- (D) Eosinophil
- **Q2** Which type of white blood cells are phagocytic cells that destroy foreign organisms entering the body?
 - (A) Neutrophils
- (B) Eosinophils
- (C) Basophils
- (D) Lymphocytes
- Q3 Nucleus of granular WBCs is mainly
 - (A) Spindle shape
- (B) Round
- (C) Oval shape
- (D) Lobed
- **Q4** Which type of white blood cells are responsible for immune responses of the body?
 - (A) Neutrophils
- (B) Eosinophils
- (C) Lymphocytes
- (D) Monocytes
- Q5 Assertion: (WBC) white blood cells are colourless. Reason: There is lack of haemoglobin. in WBC.
 - (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (C) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false
 - (D) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are false.
- **Q6** Lymphocytes are primarily involved in:
 - (A) transporting gases.
 - (B) immune responses.

- (C) coagulation of blood.
- (D) Transporting nutrients.
- **Q7** Match the following columns

Column I (Types of WBCs)		Column II (Functions)	
A.	Basophils	1.	Phagocytes
В.	Neutrophils	2.	Secrete histamine, serotonin and heparin
C.	Eosinophils	3.	Allergic reaction
D.	Lymphocytes	4.	Immunity

Codes

- A B C D

 (a) 1 2 3 4

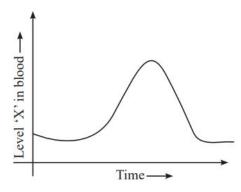
 (b) 2 1 3 4

 (c) 1 4 2 3

 (d) 4 1 2 3

 (A) (a) (B) (b)

 (C) (c) (D) (d)
- Q8 A person visited the village and after spending some time there he started sneezing and felt irritation in his throat. He consulted a doctor and after a thorough examination it was found that he is allergic. In the graph, it is clearly shown that the level of " X " in blood significantly rises. The following statements are proposed to explain the graph, and select the most appropriate explanation.



- (A) The leucocytes start increasing their number which shows the cancerous condition.
- (B) Basophils in blood significantly rise to fight against the infection.
- (C) The red bone marrow cancer is there which affects the number of blood cells in blood.
- (D) The eosinophils start increasing their numbers as they function to resist infections and are associated with allergic reactions.
- **Q9** Abnormal fall in total count of WBCs in the human blood is called;
 - (A) Anaemia
- (B) Polycythemia
- (C) Leucopenia
- (D) Leukemia
- Q10 Human blood consists of
 - (A) Fluid Matrix
 - (B) Formed elements
 - (C) Plasma
 - (D) All of the above
- **Q11** Which of the following is not a constituent of formed elements?
 - (A) Erythrocytes
- (B) Leucocytes
- (C) Platelets
- (D) Plasma
- Q12 Blood group 'A' received blood from the

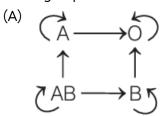
__ group

- (A) A, AB, O
- (B) A, O
- (C) O
- (D) B, AB

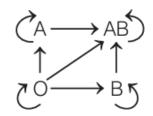
Q13 Antibody are absent in _____blood group.

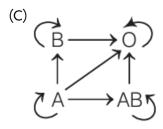
Choose the option that fills the blank correctly.

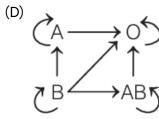
- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) AB
- (D) O
- Q14 What is the basis for ABO grouping?
 - (A) Presence or absence of antigens on RBCs
 - (B) Presence or absence of antibodies in the plasma
 - (C) Distribution of antigens and antibodies in blood groups
 - (D) Compatibility of donor and recipient blood types
- Q15 Blood of AB blood group can transfer to
 - (A) A
 - (B) B
 - (C) AB
 - (D) O
- Q16 Grouping of ABO blood is based on the:
 - (A) presence or absence of surface antigens on RBCs.
 - (B) surface lipids present on the cell membrane.
 - (C) nature of all constituents.
 - (D) nature of RBC and WBC.
- Q17 Which of the given options is **correct** about blood groups and donor compatibility?



(B)







Q18 Universal donor blood group is

- (A)AB
- (B) O
- (C) A
- (D) B

Q19 Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- (A) A person of O blood group has anti A and anti B antibodies in his blood plasma.
- (B) A person of B blood group can not donate blood to a person of A blood group.
- (C) Blood group is designated on the basis of the presence of antibodies in the blood plasma.
- (D) A person of AB blood group is universal recipient.

Q20 What is the primary cause of erythroblastosis foetalis?

- (A) Incompatibility between the mother's and father's blood types
- (B)

Exposure to certain infections during pregnancy

- (C) Genetic mutation in the fetus
- (D) Maternal malnutrition during pregnancy

Q21 Which of the following is NOT a potential complication of erythroblastosis foetalis?

- (A) Jaundice in the newborn
- (B) Anemia in the mother
- (C) Heart failure in the fetus
- (D) Respiratory distress syndrome in the newborn

Q22 What is the purpose of administering anti-Rh antibodies to the mother immediately after the delivery of the first child in erythroblastosis foetalis?

- (A) To prevent the formation of Rh antibodies in the mother's blood
- (B) To destroy the foetal RBCs in case of Rh incompatibility
- (C) To avoid erythroblastosis foetalis in subsequent pregnancies
- (D) To match the Rh group before transfusions

Q23 Why 1st child of Rh^+ husband and Rh^- wife does not have erythroblastosis foetalis?

- (A) Due to the absence of Rh antigen in mothers blood
- (B) Due to the presence of Rh antibodies in $\begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll$
- (C) Due to the absence of Rh antibodies in mothers blood
- (D) Both (A) and (C)

Q24 What will happen if a Rh^- persons blood is exposed to the Rh^+ person?

- (A) Antigen formation takes place
- (B) Negative and positive Rh antigen cancel out each other
- (C) Nothing will happen
- (D) Antibody will be produced



- **Q25** Rh factor is responsible for which of the following disease?
 - (A) AIDS
 - (B) Turner's syndrome
 - (C) Erythroblastosis foetalis
 - (D) Sickle -cell anaemia
- Q26 Erythroblastosis foetalis is a disease in which-
 - (A) adults have severe anaemia and jaundice
 - (B) foetus does not survive due to erythrocyte blast
 - (C) foetus suffers from blood cancer
 - (D) foetus have severe anaemia and jaundice



Answer Key

Q1	(A)
Q2	(A)
Q3	(D)
Q4	(C)
Q5	(A)
Q6	(B)
Q7	(B)
Q8	(D)
Q9	(C)
Q10	(D)
Q11	(D)
Q12	(B)

Q13 (C)

	Q14	(A)
	Q15	(C)
	Q16	(A)
	Q17	(B)
	Q18	(B)
	Q19	(C)
	Q20	(A)
	Q21	(B)
1	Q22	(C)
ı	Q23	(C)
1	Q24	(C)
1	Q25	(C)
	026	(D)



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