



Name of the Bundle	Proficient and Advance Bundle V2	Subject	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
Topic	BLOOD	Last updated on	25 January 2024

1. What is the primary function of red blood cells (RBCs) in the blood?

- a) Oxygen transport
- b) Immune response
- c) Blood clotting
- d) Nutrient absorption

**Ans: a) Oxygen transport**

2. Which blood type is considered the universal donor?

- a) A
- b) B
- c) AB
- d) O(Negative)

**Ans: d) O(Negative)**

3. What is the liquid component of blood that carries cells, nutrients, hormones, and waste products?

- a) Plasma
- b) Serum
- c) Platelets
- d) Hemoglobin

**Ans: a) Plasma**

4. What is the average lifespan of a red blood cell in the human body?

- a) 1 day
- b) 30 days
- c) 90 days
- d) 120 days

**Ans: d) 120 days**



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5. Which organ is responsible for the production of most blood cells in the human body?

- a) Liver
- b) Spleen
- c) Kidneys
- d) Bone marrow

**Ans: d) Bone marrow**

6. What is the process by which blood vessels constrict to minimize blood loss after an injury?

- a) Coagulation
- b) Haemolysis
- c) Vasodilation
- d) Vasoconstriction

**Ans: d) Vasoconstriction**

7. Which of the following is a condition characterized by an abnormal decrease in the number of platelets in the blood?

- a) Hemophilia
- b) Leukemia
- c) Thrombocytopenia
- d) Anemia

**Ans: c) Thrombocytopenia**

8. What is the name of the protein responsible for carrying oxygen in red blood cells?

- a) Insulin
- b) Hemoglobin
- c) Albumin
- d) Fibrinogen

**Ans: b) Hemoglobin**



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9. What is the Rh factor in blood typing?

- a) A clotting factor
- b) A type of white blood cell
- c) A protein on the surface of red blood cells
- d) A hormone

**Ans: c) A protein on the surface of red blood cells**

10. Which blood vessel carries oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart?

- a) Pulmonary artery
- b) Pulmonary vein
- c) Aorta
- d) Coronary artery

**Ans: b) Pulmonary vein**

11. What is the approximate number of red blood cells in one microliter ( $\mu\text{L}$ ) of blood?

- a) 1,000,000
- b) 3,000,000
- c) 5,000,000
- d) 7,000,000

**Ans: c) 5,000,000**

12. Which type of blood cell is responsible for carrying oxygen throughout the body?

- a) White blood cells
- b) Platelets
- c) Red blood cells
- d) Plasma cells

**Ans: c) Red blood cells**



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13. What is the primary function of white blood cells (WBCs) in the blood?

- a) Oxygen transport
- b) Immune defence
- c) Clotting
- d) Nutrient absorption

**Ans: b) Immune defence**

14. Which component of blood is essential for blood clotting and wound healing?

- a) Red blood cells
- b) Platelets
- c) Plasma
- d) White blood cells

**Ans: b) Platelets**

15. What is the term for the process of blood cell formation?

- a) Hemolysis
- b) Hematopoiesis
- c) Hemostasis
- d) Hemoglobin synthesis

**Ans: b) Hematopoiesis**

16. Which of the following is NOT a type of plasma protein?

- a) Albumin
- b) Fibrinogen
- c) Insulin
- d) Globulins

**Ans: c) Insulin**



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17. What is the iron-containing protein in red blood cells that binds to oxygen for transport?

- a) Hemostatic
- b) Hemoglobin
- c) Hemocyanin
- d) Hemolysin

**Ans: b) Hemoglobin**

18. Which component of blood is responsible for maintaining fluid balance and osmotic pressure in the body?

- a) Red blood cells
- b) Platelets
- c) Albumin
- d) Globulins

**Ans: c) Albumin**

19. What is the term for the clear, straw-coloured fluid that remains after blood has clotted and the blood cells have settled?

- a) Plasma
- b) Serum
- c) Fibrinogen
- d) Erythropoietin

**Ans: b) Serum**

20. How many liters of blood does the average adult human body contain?

- a) 3-4 liters
- b) 5-6 liters
- c) 7-8 liters
- d) 9-10 liters

**Ans: b) 5-6 litres**



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21. What is the approximate percentage of plasma in human blood?

- a) 10%
- b) 25%
- c) 45%
- d) 60%

**Ans: d) 60%**

22. Which of the following is the most abundant type of blood cell in the human body?

- a) White blood cells
- b) Platelets
- c) Red blood cells
- d) Plasma cells

**Ans: c) Red blood cells**

23. What is the normal range of white blood cells in one microliter ( $\mu\text{L}$ ) of blood?

- a) 1,000-3,000
- b) 4,000-11,000
- c) 12,000-15,000
- d) 16,000-20,000

**Ans: b) 4,000-11,000**

24. What is the term for a condition characterized by an abnormally high white blood cell count?

- a) Leukopenia
- b) Anemia
- c) Leukocytosis
- d) Thrombocytopenia

**Ans: c) Leukocytosis**



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25. What is the approximate number of platelets in one microliter ( $\mu\text{L}$ ) of blood?

- a) 10,000-30,000
- b) 50,000-100,000
- c) 150,000-450,000
- d) 500,000-1,000,000

**Ans: c) 150,000-450,000**

26. Which element is a key component of haemoglobin in red blood cells?

- a) Iron
- b) Calcium
- c) Sodium
- d) Potassium

**Ans: a) Iron**

27. Which blood component transports carbon dioxide from tissues to the lungs for exhalation?

- a) Red blood cells
- b) Platelets
- c) White blood cells
- d) Plasma

**Ans: a) Red blood cells**

28. What is the function of plasma in blood?

- a) Carrying oxygen
- b) Providing structural support
- c) Maintaining fluid balance
- d) Phagocytosis

**Ans: c) Maintaining fluid balance**



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29. What are the two main types of lymphocytes involved in the immune response?

- a) T cells and B cells
- b) Neutrophils and Eosinophils
- c) Monocytes and Basophils
- d) Platelets and Red blood cells

**Ans: a) T cells and B cells**

30. What is the primary function of cytotoxic T cells?

- a) Producing antibodies
- b) Phagocytosis
- c) Directly killing infected cells
- d) Suppressing the immune response

**Ans: c) Directly killing infected cells**

31. Where do T cells mature before entering the bloodstream?

- a) Bone marrow
- b) Thymus
- c) Spleen
- d) Lymph nodes

**Ans: b) Thymus**

32. In the ABO blood group system, which blood type contains both A and B antigens on the surface of red blood cells?

- a) A
- b) B
- c) AB
- d) O

**Ans: c) AB**





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33. Which type of lymphocyte is responsible for the production of antibodies?

- a) T cells
- b) B cells
- c) Natural killer cells
- d) Memory cells

**Ans: b) B cells**

34. If a person has blood type A, which antibodies are present in their plasma?

- a) Anti-A antibodies
- b) Anti-B antibodies
- c) Both anti-A and anti-B antibodies
- d) No antibodies

**Ans: b) Anti-B antibodies**

35. What is the most common blood type among the global population?

- a) A
- b) B
- c) AB
- d) O

**Ans: d) O**

36. In the ABO blood group system, which blood type is considered the "universal recipient"?

- a) A
- b) B
- c) AB(Positive)
- d) O

**Ans: c) AB(Positive)**



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37. Which term is used to describe individuals who lack the Rh factor on the surface of their red blood cells?

- a) Rh-positive
- b) Rh-negative
- c) Rh-neutral
- d) Rh-ambiguous

**Ans: b) Rh-negative**

38. What is the potential risk for a Rh-negative pregnant woman carrying an Rh-positive fetus?

- a) No risk
- b) Increased risk of blood clotting
- c) Increased risk of haemolytic disease of the newborn
- d) Increased risk of diabetes

**Ans: c) Increased risk of haemolytic disease of the newborn**

39. Which of the following is correct?

- a) Serum contains blood and fibrinogen
- b) Plasma is blood without lymphocytes
- c) Blood comprises plasma, RBC, WBC and platelets
- d) Lymph is plasma with RBC and WBC

**Ans: c) Blood comprises plasma, RBC, WBC and platelets**

40. Lymph differs from blood in having

- a) no plasma
- b) more RBCs and less WBCs
- c) more WBCs and no RBCs
- d) plasma without proteins

**Ans: c) more WBCs and no RBCs**



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41. Which of the following statements about red blood cells is true?

- a) They have a nucleus.
- b) They are produced in the spleen.
- c) They are primarily composed of plasma.
- d) They have a biconcave shape.

**Ans: d) They have a biconcave shape.**

42. WBCs which release heparin and histamine

- (a) Basophils
- (b) Neutrophils
- (c) Monocytes
- (d) Eosinophils

**Ans: (a) Basophils**

43. Which type of white blood cell is primarily responsible for phagocytosis and engulfing bacteria?

- a) Neutrophils
- b) Lymphocytes
- c) Monocytes
- d) Eosinophils

**Ans: a) Neutrophils**

44. Which white blood cells play a key role in the immune system and produce antibodies?

- a) Neutrophils
- b) Lymphocytes
- c) Monocytes
- d) Basophils

**Ans: b) Lymphocytes**



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45. What is the function of monocytes in the immune system?

- a) Phagocytosis
- b) Antibody production
- c) Allergic response
- d) Blood clotting

**Ans: a) Phagocytosis**

46. Which type of white blood cell releases histamine and is involved in allergic reactions?

- a) Neutrophils
- b) Lymphocytes
- c) Monocytes
- d) Basophils

**Ans: d) Basophils**

47. In humans, \_\_\_\_\_ is the difference between systolic and diastolic pressure.

- a) 40 mm Hg
- b) 20 mm Hg
- c) 0 mm Hg
- d) None of the above

**Ans: a) 40 mm Hg**

48. Which white blood cells are characterized by their multilobed nuclei and are involved in combating parasitic infections and allergies?

- a) Neutrophils
- b) Lymphocytes
- c) Monocytes
- d) Eosinophils

**Ans: d) Eosinophils**



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49. Which type of blood vessels carry blood away from the heart?

- a) Arteries
- b) Veins
- c) Capillaries
- d) Venules

**Ans: a) Arteries**

50. What is the largest artery in the human body?

- a) Pulmonary artery
- b) Aorta
- c) Coronary artery
- d) Brachiocephalic artery

**Ans: b) Aorta**

51. Where does the exchange of oxygen, nutrients, and waste products occur between the blood and tissues?

- a) Arteries
- b) Veins
- c) Capillaries
- d) Venules

**Ans: c) Capillaries**

52. Which blood vessels have valves to prevent the backflow of blood?

- a) Arteries
- b) Veins
- c) Capillaries
- d) Venules

**Ans: b) Veins**



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53. Which type of blood vessels have the thickest walls and are highly elastic to withstand the pressure generated by the pumping of the heart?

- a) Arteries
- b) Veins
- c) Capillaries
- d) Venules

**Ans: a) Arteries**

54. What is the function of arterioles in the circulatory system?

- a) Carry oxygenated blood to the heart
- b) Connect arteries and veins
- c) Regulate blood flow to capillaries
- d) Carry deoxygenated blood to the lungs

**Ans: c) Regulate blood flow to capillaries**

55. Which blood vessels are responsible for draining blood from capillaries and returning it to the heart?

- a) Arteries
- b) Veins
- c) Capillaries
- d) Venules

**Ans: b) Veins**

56. Where does the exchange of gases, such as oxygen and carbon dioxide, occur in the circulatory system?

- a) Arteries
- b) Veins
- c) Capillaries
- d) Venules

**Ans: c) Capillaries**



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PONNUSAMY NAGAR, SALEM ROAD(NH-44), NAMAKKAL - 637003. TAMILNADU.  
Mobile: 9942099122, 9942099109, Web: www.selvamtech.edu.in

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57. The normal diastolic blood pressure in a normal healthy adult human is

- a) 80 mm Hg
- b) 60 mm Hg
- c) 90 mm Hg
- d) 110 mm Hg

**Ans: a) 80 mm Hg**

58. Which blood vessels carry deoxygenated blood from the body back to the heart?

- a) Arteries
- b) Veins
- c) Capillaries
- d) Venules

**Ans: b) Veins**