

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 14 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Thalassemia is also called.	A. Cooley's anaemia B. Peter's anaemia C. Thomas anaemia D. Mendl'e anaemia
2	Hemoglobin Molecule in most cases, does not have beta chain in it, instead F chain is present in	A. Oedema B. Lecuaemia C. Thalasemia D. Anaemia
3	The uncontrolled production of white blood cells result in	A. Oedema B. Leucaemia C. Thaiassaemia D. Asthma
4	Antibodies are produced from	A. Eosinophils B. Basophils C. Lymphocytes D. Monocytes
5	In normal human body percentage of plasma in blood volume is.	A. 45% B. 30% C. 55% D. 60%
6	Antiserum is a serum containing.	A. Hormones B. Antigen C. Enzymes D. Antibodies
7	Which one of following is not cell but the fragment of large cells.	A. Basophils B. Leucocytes C. Platelets D. Erythrocytes
8	A substance that inhibits blood clotting is.	A. Heparin B. Fibrin C. Fibrinogen D. Thrombin
9	Platelets are not cells, but are fragments of large cells called.	A. Microkaryocytes B. Karyocytes C. Megakaryocytes D. None of these
10	Blood provides immunity	A. Leukocytes B. Platelets C. RBC D. Lymphocytes
11	Which of the following possesses bilobed nucleus.	A. Basophiles B. Eosinophils C. Erythrocytes D. Lymphocytes
12	In the embryonic life red blood cells are formed in the.	A. Bone marrow and vertebrae B. Liver and spleen C. Heart and bone marrow D. Sternum and ribs
13	The volume of the blood in a normal person, plasma constitutes about.	A. 15% B. 25% C. 55% D. 75%
14	One cubic millimeter of human male blood contains RBC.	A. 4-4.5 millions B. 5-5.5 millions C. 6-6.5 millions D. 3-3,5 millions
15	Platelets are fragments of large cells called.	A. Microkaryocytes B. Erythrocytes C. Megakaryocytes D. Leucocytes

16	Which of the following is not true about histamine.	A. Produced by basochills B. cause inflammation C. Causes dilation of blood capillaries D. Released by Eosinophils
17	White blood cells are grouped into two main types, granulocytes and agranulocytes, Which one of the following is not among Granulocytes.	A. Neutrophil B. Basophil C. Eosinophil D. Monocyte