

BLOOD TRANSPORT SYSTEM BASED GENERAL SCIENCE MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

For All Competitive SSC, Bank, IBPS, UPSC, Railway, IT & Other Govt. Exams

Created By [Careericons](#) Team

Q1. Arteries supplying blood to the heart are called

- a) Hepatic arteries
 - b) Coronary arteries
 - c) Carotid arteries
 - d) Pulmonary arteries
-

Q2. What function does blood perform in the body?

- a) Maintains liquidity
 - b) Helps in digestion
 - c) Takes oxygen to all parts
 - d) Helps in erection
-

Q3. Scientists of which country have developed an artificial blood that is a kind of plastic blood which could be given to any patient regardless of his blood group?

- a) Britain
 - b) China
 - c) U.S.A.
 - d) Norway
-

Q4. With which of the physiological process thrombin is associated?

- a) Blood clotting
- b) Reproduction

c) Excretion

d) Growth

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Q5. With reference to the blood in a normal person, which one of the following statements is correct?

a) Blood cells constitute about 70 percent of the total volume of the blood

b) White Blood Cells (WBCs) are made by lymph nodes only

c) Compared to arteries, veins are less numerous and hold less of the body's blood at any given time

d) The blood has more platelets than WBC

Q6. Which of the following helps us in protecting from infection?

a) W.B.C.

b) Blood Plasma

c) R.B.C.

d) Haemoglobin

Q7. The blood pressure of an individual is 140 mm Hg. In this statement, 'Hg' refers to

a) Mercury

b) Hygrometer

c) Hydrogen

d) Heliograph

Q8. By which of the following antibodies are formed in blood plasma?

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

Q9. The enzyme which takes part in changing fibrinogen to fibrin when blood clots are

- a) Maltase
 - b) Thrombin
 - c) Pepsin
 - d) Prothrombin
-

Q10. The main function of white blood cells is

- a) Transport of carbon dioxide
 - b) To develop resistance towards disease
 - c) Transport of oxygen
 - d) None of the above
-

Q11. The diameter of white blood corpuscles in human body is, about

- a) 0.7 mm
 - b) 0.07 mm
 - c) 0.007 mm
 - d) 0.0007 mm
-

Q12. Assertion (A):

People with AB blood groups are universal recipients.

Reason (R):

Red blood cell of blood group AB has no antigen and so agglutination does not occur with any other blood group.

Code

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- b) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

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Q13. In pathology excess of white corpuscles in the blood is called

- a) Leukaemia
- b) Anaemia
- c) Anoxia
- d) Septicemia

Q14. The blood glucose level is commonly expressed as

- a) Milligram per decilitre
- b) Parts per million
- c) Mm. of Hg
- d) Gram (mg/dl) per litre

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

Q2. Answer: (c)

Q3. Answer: (a)

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Q4. Answer: (a)

Q5. Answer: (d)

Q6. Answer: (a)

Q7. Answer: (a)

Q8. Answer: (a)

Q9. Answer: (b)

Q10. Answer: (b)

Q11. Answer: (c)

Q12. Answer: (b)

Q13. Answer: (a)

Q14. Answer: (a)

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