Blood Quiz

1. A protein in the plasma which contributes to the osmotic pressure of blood is ________.
   A) elastin  
   B) prothrombin  
   C) albumin  
   D) thrombin

2. A woman with blood type O has a baby with blood type O. The father ________.
   A) must be type O only.  
   B) could be A, B or O, but in no way AB.  
   C) could possibly be AB.  
   D) is Rh-.

3. Active macrophages that work in long-term cleanup of tissues are called ________.
   A) neutrophils  
   B) eosinophils  
   C) basophils  
   D) lymphocytes  
   E) monocytes

4. Although it carries much oxygen, ________ is more attracted to pesticides and carbon monoxide.
   A) hemoglobin  
   B) plasma  
   C) thrombin  
   D) white blood cells

5. The normal pH of blood is in the range of _____; therefore, a pH of 7.10 would be a condition called ________.
   A) 7.00 – 7.15, alkalosis  
   B) 7.35 – 7.45, acidosis  
   C) 7.25 – 7.55, acidosis  
   D) 7.35 – 7.55, alkalosis  
   E) 7.25 – 7.55, alkalosis
6. Which of the following is NOT a function of blood?

A) To regulate body temperature.
B) To increase fluid loss.
C) To transport nutrients.
D) To regulate pH.

7. Each of the following is a characteristic of red blood cells EXCEPT that they _________.

A) live about 30 days.
B) are formed in the red bone marrow.
C) are anucleate.
D) contain hemoglobin.

8. Each of the following occurs when blood clots after a cut EXCEPT:

A) platelets release clotting factor.
B) thromboplastin converts prothrombin into thrombin.
C) thrombin converts fibrin into fibrinogen.
D) fibrin filaments trap cells to produce a clot.

9. Fragments of megakaryocytes that rupture into pieces are responsible for clotting are called _________.

A) WBCs
B) RBCs
C) Antibodies
D) platelets

10. Hematopoiesis primarily occurs in:

A) most flat bones and the epiphyses of certain long bones.
B) the kidneys.
C) the liver.
D) irregular bones.

11. In a normal sample of centrifuged blood, the buffy coat accounts for:

A) approximately 10 percent of whole blood.
B) all of the white blood cells and plasma.
C) the top portion of the centrifuged blood.
D) approximately 1 percent of blood volume.
12. Neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils are alike in that they ________.

A) lack a defined nucleus.
B) are granulocytes.
C) release histamine.
D) are the only phagocytic leukocytes.

13. The fluid that leaks into the tissues from the blood is ________.

A) useless.
B) harmful.
C) lymph.
D) plasma.

14. The largest of the WBCs is the

A) eosinophil.
B) monocyte.
C) basophil.
D) neutrophil.
E) lymphocyte.

15. Which WBC has a very thin rim of cytoplasm and a large, spherical nucleus?

A) neutrophil
B) eosinophil
C) basophil
D) lymphocyte
E) monocyte

16. Which WBC increases during allergic reactions and parasitic worm infections?

A) eosinophils
B) basophils
C) neutrophils
D) lymphocytes
E) monocytes

17. Which WBC releases histamine at sites of inflammation?

A) neutrophil
B) eosinophil
C) basophil
D) lymphocyte
E) monocyte
18. Unlike red blood cells, white blood cells _______.

A) contain hemoglobin  
B) are biconcave  
C) have a nucleus  
D) live for one week

19. When oxygen levels are low, the _______ is stimulated to release _______.

A) liver, calcitonin  
B) bone, oxygen  
C) kidney, erythropoietin  
D) Bone, erythropoietin

20. Approximately 55 percent of blood is _______.

A) plasma  
B) red blood cells  
C) white blood cells  
D) lymph
Solutions

1. C
2. B
3. E
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. A
11. D
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. A
16. A
17. C
18. C
19. C
20. A