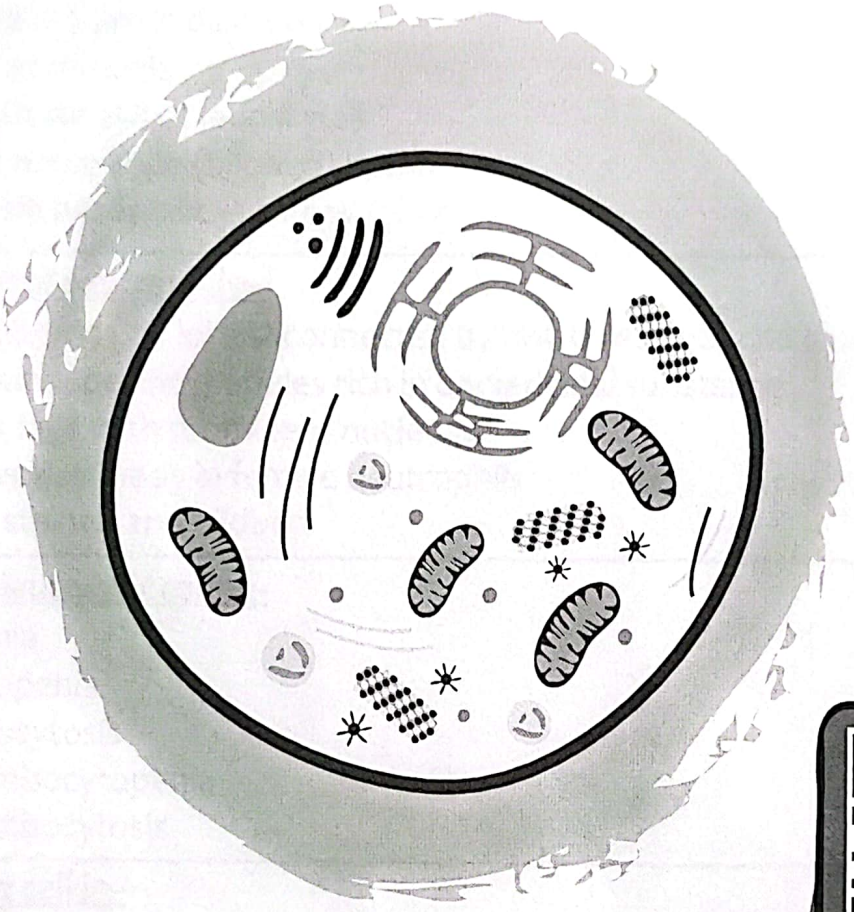
Level-1 Semester-2

Histology - HIS

BERLIN



SCAN ME

MCQ Lecture 2

WBCs

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MCQ on WBCs

1. What are the largest leukocytes:- a) Eosinophil b) Lymphocytes c) Monocytes d) Neutrophils e) Reticulocytes	**C**
2. Eosinophils:- a) Range 6-9 pm in diameter b) Phagocytic cells c) Constitute 25% of leucocytes d) Have horse-shoe (bilobed) nuclei e) Contain basophilic granules	**D**
3. The nucleus of neutrophils:- a) Multi-lobed (2-5 lobes) connected by fine threads of chromatin b) Contains specific granules rich in bactericidal substance c) Open face with prominent nucleolus d) Shows Barr body in female neutrophils e) Dark stained and bilobed	**A**
4. Decreased leucocytic count:- a) Anemia b) Leucopenia c) Leukocytosis d) Thrombocytopenia e) Thrombocytosis	**B**
5. Pus forming cell is:- a) RBC b) B-cell c) T-cell d) Neutrophil e) Eosinophil	**D**

6. The most numerous granular leucocyte is:- a) Neutrophil b) Eosinophil c) Basophil d) Monocyte e) Lymphocyte	A
7. Percentage of Neutrophils to total WBCs count:- a) 70-80% b) 20-30% c) 50-70% d) 40-60% e) 10-20%	C
8. The least cells percentage of WBCs is:- a) Neutrophil b) Eosinophil c) Basophil d) Monocyte e) Lymphocyte	C
9. Not a granular WBC:- a) Neutrophil b) Monocyte c) Eosinophil d) Basophil e) None of the above	B
10. Which of the following is a function of neutrophils:- a) Secrete histaminase enzyme b) Produce anti-bodies c) Secrete eosinophil-chemotactic factor d) Phagocytosis of microorganisms e) The main cell in allergic reactions	D

11. Which of the followings is a function of eosinophils:- a) Have allergic action b) Secrete histamine c) Secrete sulphatase d) Phagocytose bacteria e) Form pus	*C*
12. Nucleus of basophil is:- a) Obscured by cytoplasmic granules b) Dark stained c) Segmented d) Bilobed e) Horse-shoe pattern	*A*
13. Small lymphocytes are characterized by:- a) Abundant cytoplasm b) Dark stained condensed nucleus c) Indented nucleus d) Acidophilic cytoplasm e) None of the above	*B*
14. B lymphocytes are responsible for:- a) Innate immunity b) Humoral immunity c) Cellular immunity d) Allergic reactions e) Pus formation	*B*
15. B lymphocytes are developed in the following site:- a) Thymus b) Spleen c) Lymph node d) Bone marrow e) Liver	*D*

16. Nucleus of monocyte is:- a) Kidney shaped b) Multi-lobed c) Bilobed d) Irregular e) Dark stained	**A**
17. Which of the following cells has anti-parasitic action:- a) Lymphocytes b) Eosinophils c) Basophils d) Plasma cells e) Platelets	**B**
18. T-lymphocyte can:- a) Phagocytose pathogenic microorganism b) Differentiate into plasma cells for antibody production c) Differentiate into macrophages due to tissue damage d) Responsible for cell mediated immunity e) Secrete histaminase	**D**
19. Macrophages are derived from:- a) B-lymphocytes b) Monocytes c) T-lymphocytes d) Natural killer cells e) Plasma cells	**B**
20. Basophils:- a) Have kidney-shaped nucleus b) Have acidophilic granules obscuring the nucleus c) Their specific granules contain histamine and heparin d) Attract monocytes to the infected area e) Called pus cells	**C**

21. Which one is true about eosinophils:- a) 25-35% of leukocytes b) Segmented nucleus c) Contain alpha granules d) Diameter ranges from 12-15 micron e) Secrete histamine & heparin	**D**
22. Leukocytes:- a) Non-nucleated cells b) 2-4 million/mm3 c) The most numerous cell is neutrophil d) Related to clot formation e) The largest cell is eosinophil	**C**
23. About WBCs:- a) Leucopenia means increase in the total number of leukocytes b) Leucopenia occurs in acute infections c) Differential count for neutrophils is 20% d) Neutrophilia means increased number of neutrophils e) Neutropenia means increased number of neutrophils	**D**
24. Neutrophils:- a) Range 15-20 micron b) Rich in rER & prominent Golgi c) Contain specific granules rich in bactericidal substances d) Secrete histamine e) Secrete antibodies	**C**
25. Eosinophils are:- a) Bacterial phagocytic cell b) Anti-allergic cell c) Non-granular leukocyte d) Involved in humoral immunity e) Involved in macrophage formation	**B**

26. B-lymphocytes:- a) Constitutes 1% of leukocytes b) Life span is few hours c) Important in humoral immunity d) Important in cellular immunity e) Anti-parasitic action	C
27. T-lymphocytes:- a) Live for many days b) Develop in bone marrow c) Constitutes 60% of leukocytes d) Important in cellular immunity e) Important in humoral immunity	D
28. Which of the following cells appear during granulopoiesis:- a) Myeloblasts with basophilic granular cytoplasm b) Metamyelocytes with non-specific granules c) Myelocytes with non-specific granules d) Promyelocytes with fine non-specific granules e) Megakaryoblasts with acidophilic granular cytoplasm	D
29. In granulopoiesis, the largest cell is:- a) Myeloblast b) Promyelocyte c) Myelocytes d) Metamyelocytes e) Basophil	B
30. Specific granules start to appear in which stage of granulopoiesis:- a) Myeloblast b) Promyelocyte c) Myelocytes d) Metamyelocytes e) UMC	C

31. Promyelocytes:- a) Precursor of platelets b) Contain fine nonspecific granules c) Small cell d) Contain specific granules e) Precursor for monocytes	*B*
32. Concerning granulopoiesis which one is true:- a) Myeloblast is basophilic with fine granules b) Promyelocyte is basophilic with specific granules c) Myelocytes contains specific granules for neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils d) Metamyelocytes has no specific granules e) Myeloblast in non-granular acidophilic	*C*
33. The largest blast cell in hemopoietic cell line:- a) Proerythroblast b) Normoblast c) Lymphoblast d) Monoblast e) Megakaryoblast	*D*
34. What is meant by granulopoiesis:- a) Development of platelets b) Development of eosinophils c) Development of lymphocytes d) Development of monocytes e) Development of red blood cells	*B*
35. What is the shape of the nucleus of eosinophils:- a) Horse shoe (bilobed) nucleus b) Irregular nucleus c) Segmented nucleus d) Rounded nucleus e) Kidney shaped nucleus	*A*

36. Which of the followings is true about primary neutrophilic granules:- a) Faint pink b) Azurophilic c) Less dense d) Smaller in size e) Bactericidal & Bacteriostatic substances	**B**
37. Neutrophilia can be caused by:- a) Viral infection b) Allergy c) Acute bacterial infection d) Chronic infection e) Parasitic infection	**C**
38. Eosinophilia can be caused by:- a) Allergy b) Bacterial infection c) Chronic infection d) Autoimmune disease e) Prolonged steroid therapy	**A**
39. Eosinopenia can be caused by:- a) Allergy b) Bacterial infection c) Chronic infection d) Autoimmune disease e) Prolonged steroid therapy	**E**
40. Which of the followings is not true about granules of basophils:- a) Large b) Irregular c) Obscure the nucleus d) Pink acidophilic e) Contain histamine & heparin	**D**

41. Basophilia can be seen in:- a) Bacterial infection b) Allergy c) Chronic infection d) Autoimmune disease e) Prolonged steroid therapy	*B*
42. The main site of development of T-lymphocytes is:- a) Thymus gland b) Bone marrow c) Liver d) Spleen e) Lymph node	*A*
43. In granulopoiesis the fine non-specific granules appear in stage of:- a) Myeloblast b) Myelocyte c) Promyelocyte d) Metamyelocyte e) Mature granulocyte	*C*
44. Not true about Metamyelocyte:- a) Small nucleus b) Specific granules c) Develop from myelocytes d) The largest cell in granulopoiesis e) Give rise to mature granulocytes	*D*
45. Neutropenia can be seen in:- a) Acute bacterial infection b) Parasitic infection c) Allergic reaction d) Tonsillitis e) Chronic infection	*E*