Blood Practice Questions

1. The hematocrit is the volume of a blood sample made up of
   A. white blood cells.
   B. platelets.
   C. red blood cells.
   D. plasma.

2. Fifty-five percent of blood is
   A. plasma.
   B. organic molecules.
   C. blood cells.
   D. formed elements.

3. The formed elements of blood consist of
   A. red blood cells.
   B. white blood cells.
   C. platelets.
   D. All of the choices are correct.

4. Blood transports
   A. oxygen.
   B. glucose.
   C. carbon dioxide.
   D. All of the choices are correct.

5. Which of the following is a defensive function of blood?
   A. engulfing and destroying pathogens
   B. distributing heat around the body
   C. delivery of nutrients to cells
   D. regulating pH

6. Which components of blood do NOT perform the defensive functions of blood?
   A. platelets
   B. antibodies
   C. white blood cells
   D. red blood cells

7. The process of blood cell formation is called
   A. coagulation.
   B. hemostasis.
   C. hematopoiesis.
   D. blood typing

8. Where does the process of hematopoiesis occur in the adult?
   A. yellow bone marrow
   B. red bone marrow
   C. liver
   D. spleen

9. Red blood cells are also known as
   A. leukocytes.
   B. thrombocytes.
   C. multipotent stem cells.
   D. erythrocytes.
10. The main component of a red blood cell is
   A. fibrinogen.
   B. albumin.
   C. hemoglobin.
   D. globulin.

11. When the oxygen content of the blood is low, _____ is released by the kidneys to increase red blood cell production in the red bone marrow.
   A. renin
   B. erythropoietin
   C. prothrombin
   D. aldosterone

12. When erythrocytes are broken down, the heme group is excreted as
   A. amino acids.
   B. iron.
   C. bile pigments.
   D. erythropoietin.

13. _________ is an increased rate of red blood cell destruction.
   A. Hemolytic anemia
   B. Sickle-cell disease
   C. Pernicious anemia
   D. Aplastic anemia

14. _________ is a genetic blood disease.
   A. Hemolytic anemia
   B. Aplastic anemia
   C. Pernicious anemia
   D. Sickle-cell disease

15. _________ is a blood disorder caused by the lack of vitamin B-12.
   A. Pernicious anemia
   B. Polycythemia
   C. Sickle-cell disease
   D. Hemolytic anemia

16. Which of the following is NOT a function of leukocytes?
   A. They destroy dead or dying body cells.
   B. They fight infection.
   C. They take oxygen to cells.
   D. They recognize and kill cancer cells.

17. Which of the following is NOT a granular leukocyte?
   A. eosinophil
   B. monocyte
   C. neutrophil
   D. basophil

18. Which type of white blood cell is the first to respond to an infection?
   A. neutrophil
   B. eosinophil
   C. monocyte
   D. basophil
19. Which type of leukocyte has granules that release histamine and heparin?
   A. basophil
   B. lymphocyte
   C. monocyte
   D. neutrophil

20. Leukemia involves
   A. uncontrolled production of abnormal white blood cells.
   B. a viral infection.
   C. a bacterial infection.
   D. a decrease in leukocyte production.

21. Which type of white blood cell has the largest percentage in a blood sample?
   A. neutrophils
   B. basophils
   C. eosinophils
   D. lymphocytes

22. Which type of leukocyte will enlarge in the tissues and become macrophages?
   A. lymphocytes
   B. eosinophils
   C. neutrophils
   D. monocytes

23. What is needed for hemostasis?
   A. platelets
   B. proteins
   C. vitamin K
   D. All of the choices are correct.

24. The _________ mechanism for activation of clotting comes from the blood.
   A. intrinsic
   B. extrinsic

25. The extrinsic mechanism for activation of clotting comes from the
   A. external environment.
   B. damaged tissue.
   C. blood.
   D. central nervous system.

26. Which of the following is the correct order of events of coagulation?
   (1) thrombin converts fibrinogen to fibrin
   (2) fibrin strands form the clot
   (3) prothrombin activator is formed
   (4) prothrombin converted to thrombin
   A. 3, 4, 1, 2
   B. 2, 1, 4, 3
   C. 1, 2, 3, 4
   D. 4, 1, 2, 3

27. What vitamin is needed for the formation of prothrombin by the liver?
   A. vitamin K
   B. vitamin B-12
   C. vitamin A
   D. vitamin C
28. What chemical will dissolve fibrin to remove a blood clot?
   A. thrombin
   B. plasmin
   C. serum
   D. prothrombin

29. What can help prevent clots from forming in undamaged blood vessels?
   A. heparin from basophils and mast cells
   B. smooth endothelium of blood vessel walls
   C. prothrombin activator
   D. Both heparin and a smooth endothelium are correct.

30. A blood condition due to the lack of one or more clotting factors is
   A. hemophilia.
   B. embolus.
   C. thrombus.
   D. thrombocytopenia.

31. Blood type is determined by
   A. antigens on red blood cells.
   B. antibodies on red blood cells.
   C. antibodies in the plasma.
   D. antigens in the plasma.

32. A person with blood type A has which antigen?
   A. A
   B. B
   C. A and B
   D. neither A nor B

33. A person with blood type B has which antibodies?
   A. no antibodies
   B. anti-A
   C. anti-A and anti-B
   D. anti-B

34. A person with type AB blood has ________ antigens.
   A. A
   B. B
   C. both A and B
   D. no

35. A person with type O blood has _________ antibodies.
   A. anti-A
   B. anti-B
   C. both anti-A and anti-B
   D. no

36. Which blood type is considered the universal donor type?
   A. Type AB
   B. Type O
   C. Type B
   D. Type A

37. Why is Type AB blood considered the universal recipient?
   A. It has both antibodies in the plasma.
   B. It has no antibodies in the plasma.
   C. It has no antigens on the red blood cells.
38. Mr. Jones has Type A blood and needs a transfusion. What type(s) could he safely be given?
   A. Type A only
   B. Type A or Type AB
   C. Type A or Type O
   D. Type O only

39. Mrs. Smith needs a blood transfusion. She has Type O blood. What type(s) could she safely be given?
   A. Type O only
   B. Type A, Type B, Type AB, or Type O
   C. Type AB and Type O
   D. Type AB only

40. When could an Rh-negative person get antibodies to the Rh antigen?
   A. at birth
   B. an Rh-negative person will never get antibodies
   C. when exposed to Rh antigen

41. Which could result in hemolytic disease of the newborn?
   A. mother Rh-; father Rh-; baby Rh+
   B. mother Rh-; father Rh+; baby Rh+
   C. mother Rh+; father Rh-; baby Rh--
   D. mother Rh+; father Rh+; baby Rh--

42. White blood cells defend the body against pathogens.
   True False

43. Mature red blood cells are capable of mitosis.
   True False

44. Platelets in a damaged blood vessel can adhere to each other and exposed collagen fibers.
   True False

45. Cross-matching blood is important before a transfusion is given because there are other blood antigens
    that could cause agglutination.
   True False

46. Worn-out red blood cells are removed from circulation by the ________ and ________.
   A. liver; spleen
   B. kidneys; thymus gland
   C. spleen; kidneys
   D. liver; kidneys

47. A large majority of the proteins found in plasma are produced by the ________.
   A. lungs
   B. spleen
   C. liver
   D. kidneys

48. The hemoglobin within erythrocytes plays a major role in the transport of ________ by the blood.
   A. hormones
   B. oxygen
   C. hydrogen ions
   D. carbon dioxide
49. A decrease in blood oxygen increases the release of _______ from kidneys and liver, and it stimulates
the production of _______ by red bone marrow.
   A. folic acid; erythrocytes
   B. erythropoietin; erythrocytes
   C. folic acid; leukocytes
   D. erythropoietin; leukocytes

50. _______ are the blood cells that help provide a defense against disease organisms.
   A. Leukocytes
   B. Both leukocytes and erythrocytes
   C. Erythrocytes
   D. Platelets

51. _______ form a temporary plug to stop bleeding in a broken blood vessel.
   A. Monocytes
   B. Neutrophils
   C. Platelets
   D. Basophils

52. The enzyme _______ converts fibrinogen into strands of ________, which form a blood clot.
   A. thromboplastin; thrombin
   B. thrombin; fibrin
   C. prothrombin activator; fibrin
   D. prostaglandin; prothrombin

53. Two organs that help detect low blood cell numbers and produce hormones to correct this are the
   ________ and ________.
   A. bone marrow and gall bladder
   B. kidney and liver
   C. liver and spleen
   D. brainstem and heart

54. Platelets become sticky and adhere to each other when exposed to:
   A. heparin.
   B. collagen in connective tissues.
   C. fibrinogen.
   D. positively charged endothelial cells.

55. Which of the following is the correct sequence of clotting proteins?
   A. Fibrinogen, fibrin, prothrombin, thrombin.
   B. Prothrombin, thrombin, fibrinogen, fibrin.
   C. Prothrombin, thrombin, prothrombin activator, fibrin.
   D. Fibrin, thrombin, prothrombin, fibrinogen.

56. A piece of a clot that moves from where it formed and can block another vessel elsewhere is termed
    ________.
   A. embocyte
   B. thrombocyte
   C. embolus
   D. thrombus

57. The protein responsible for helping break down clots after they are no longer needed is
    ________.
   A. tissue plasminogen activator
   B. hemoglobin
   C. albumin
   D. prothrombin activator
58. Which of the following are actually cell fragments and not whole cells?
   A. RBCs
   B. WBCs
   C. globulins
   D. platelets
   E. albumins

59. How many globin chains are found in hemoglobin?
   A. 0
   B. 1
   C. 2
   D. 3
   E. 4

60. If your skin and the whites of your eyes appear yellow, what is not being excreted?
   A. carbon dioxide
   B. carbonic acid
   C. bicarbonate ion
   D. heme
   E. globin chains

61. If a person does not have enough iron in their diet, they may suffer from
   A. jaundice.
   B. hemolysis.
   C. blood doping.
   D. acidosis.
   E. anemia.

62. Red blood cells are unable to undergo mitosis.
    True    False

63. In someone with terrible allergies, what leukocyte levels would be elevated?
   A. neutrophil, eosinophil
   B. monocyte, megakaryocyte
   C. eosinophil, basophil
   D. megakaryocyte, basophil
   E. lymphocyte, monocyte
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   B. embolus.
   C. thrombus.
   D. thrombocytopenia.

31. Blood type is determined by **A**, antigens on red blood cells.
   B. antibodies on red blood cells.
   C. antibodies in the plasma.
   D. antigens in the plasma.

32. A person with blood type A has which antigen?
   **A**, A
   B. B
   C. A and B
   D. neither A nor B

33. A person with blood type B has which antibodies?
   **A**, no antibodies
   B. anti-A
   C. anti-A and anti-B
   D. anti-B

34. A person with type AB blood has ________ antigens.
   **A**, A
   B. B
   **C**, both A and B
   D. no

35. A person with type O blood has _________antibodies.
   **A**, anti-A
   B. anti-B
   **C**, both anti-A and anti-B
   D. no
36. Which blood type is considered the universal donor type?
   A. Type AB
   B. Type O
   C. Type B
   D. Type A

37. Why is Type AB blood considered the universal recipient?
   A. It has both antibodies in the plasma.
   B. It has no antibodies in the plasma.
   C. It has no antigens on the red blood cells.

38. Mr. Jones has Type A blood and needs a transfusion. What type(s) could he safely be given?
   A. Type A only
   B. Type A or Type AB
   C. Type A or Type O
   D. Type O only

39. Mrs. Smith needs a blood transfusion. She has Type O blood. What type(s) could she safely be given?
   A. Type O only
   B. Type A, Type B, Type AB, or Type O
   C. Type AB and Type O
   D. Type AB only

40. When could an Rh-negative person get antibodies to the Rh antigen?
   A. at birth
   B. an Rh-negative person will never get antibodies
   C. when exposed to Rh antigen

41. Which could result in hemolytic disease of the newborn?
   A. mother Rh-; father Rh-; baby Rh+
   B. mother Rh-; father Rh+; baby Rh+
   C. mother Rh+; father Rh-; baby Rh-
   D. mother Rh+; father Rh+; baby Rh-
42. White blood cells defend the body against pathogens.  
   **TRUE**

43. Mature red blood cells are capable of mitosis.  
   **FALSE**

44. Platelets in a damaged blood vessel can adhere to each other and exposed collagen fibers.  
   **TRUE**

45. Cross-matching blood is important before a transfusion is given because there are other blood antigens that could cause agglutination.  
   **TRUE**

46. Worn-out red blood cells are removed from circulation by the ________ and _________.  
   A. liver; spleen  
   B. kidneys; thymus gland  
   C. spleen; kidneys  
   D. liver; kidneys

47. A large majority of the proteins found in plasma are produced by the _________.  
   A. lungs  
   B. spleen  
   C. liver  
   D. kidneys

48. The hemoglobin within erythrocytes plays a major role in the transport of ________ by the blood.  
   A. hormones  
   B. oxygen  
   C. hydrogen ions  
   D. carbon dioxide
49. A decrease in blood oxygen increases the release of ________ from kidneys and liver, and it stimulates the production of ________ by red bone marrow.
   A. folate acid; erythrocytes
   B. erythropoietin; erythrocytes
   C. folate acid; leukocytes
   D. erythropoietin; leukocytes

   Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
   Gunstream - Chapter 11 #13
   Learning Outcome: 11.04 Explain where production and destruction of red blood cells occur and the factors controlling these processes.
   Section 11.02
   Topic: Blood

50. ________ are the blood cells that help provide a defense against disease organisms.
   A. Leukocytes
   B. Both leukocytes and erythrocytes
   C. Erythrocytes
   D. Platelets

   Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
   Gunstream - Chapter 11 #15
   Learning Outcome: 11.05 Describe the types of white blood cells and explain the functions of each type.
   Section 11.04
   Topic: Blood

51. ________ form a temporary plug to stop bleeding in a broken blood vessel.
   A. Monocytes
   B. Neutrophils
   C. Platelets
   D. Basophils

   Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
   Gunstream - Chapter 11 #20
   Learning Outcome: 11.08 Describe the function of platelets.
   Section 11.04
   Topic: Blood

52. The enzyme ________ converts fibrinogen into strands of ________, which form a blood clot.
   A. thromboplastin; thrombin
   B. thrombin; fibrin
   C. prothrombin activator; fibrin
   D. prothrombin; protrombin

   Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
   Gunstream - Chapter 11 #21
   Learning Outcome: 11.10 Describe the sequence of events in hemostasis.
   Section 11.06
   Topic: Blood

53. Two organs that help detect low blood cell numbers and produce hormones to correct this are the ________ and ________.
   A. bone marrow and gall bladder
   B. kidney and liver
   C. liver and spleen
   D. brainstem and heart

   Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
   Gunstream - Chapter 11 #26
   Learning Outcome: 11.04 Explain where production and destruction of red blood cells occur and the factors controlling these processes.
   Section 11.02
   Topic: Blood

54. Platelets become sticky and adhere to each other when exposed to:
   A. heparin.
   B. collagen in connective tissues.
   C. fibrinogen.
   D. positively charged endothelial cells.

   Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
   Gunstream - Chapter 11 #30
   Learning Outcome: 11.08 Describe the function of platelets.
   Section 11.06
   Topic: Blood
55. Which of the following is the correct sequence of clotting proteins?
A. Fibrinogen, fibrin, prothrombin, thrombin.
B. Prothrombin, thrombin, fibrinogen, fibrin.
C. Prothrombin, thrombin, prothrombin activator, fibrin.
D. Fibrin, thrombin, prothrombin, fibrinogen.

56. A piece of a clot that moves from where it formed and can block another vessel elsewhere is termed
   ________.
A. embocyte
B. thrombocyte
C. embolus
D. thrombus

57. The protein responsible for helping break down clots after they are no longer needed is
   ________.
A. tissue plasminogen activator
B. hemoglobin
C. albumin
D. prothrombin activator

58. Which of the following are actually cell fragments and not whole cells?
A. RBCs
B. WBCs
C. globulins
D. platelets
E. albumins

Platelets are cell fragments of whole cells called megakaryocytes.

59. How many globin chains are found in hemoglobin?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
E. 4

There are four globin chains in hemoglobin.
60. If your skin and the whites of your eyes appear yellow, what is not being excreted?
A. carbon dioxide
B. carbonic acid
C. bicarbonate ion
D. heme
E. globin chains

This is referred to as jaundice, caused by the failure of the liver to excrete heme.

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 06.02.03 Summarize the role of erythropoietin in red blood cell production.
Mader - Chapter 06 #19
Section: 06.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

61. If a person does not have enough iron in their diet, they may suffer from
A. jaundice.
B. hemolysis.
C. blood doping.
D. acidosis.
E. anemia.

Anemia can be caused by an iron deficiency.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 06.02.03 Summarize the role of erythropoietin in red blood cell production.
Mader - Chapter 06 #22
Section: 06.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

62. Red blood cells are unable to undergo mitosis.
**TRUE**

Red blood cells do not have a nucleus so they cannot undergo mitosis.

Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Learning Outcome: 06.02.03 Summarize the role of erythropoietin in red blood cell production.
Mader - Chapter 06 #23
Section: 06.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

63. In someone with terrible allergies, what leukocyte levels would be elevated?
A. neutrophil, eosinophil
B. monocyte, megakaryocyte
C. eosinophil, basophil
D. megakaryocyte, basophil
E. lymphocyte, monocyte

Eosinophils and basophils are elevated in those with allergies.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 06.03.01 Explain the function of white blood cells in the body.
Mader - Chapter 06 #27
Section: 06.03
Topic: Cardiovascular System
# Blood Practice Questions

## Summary

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**Gunstream - Chapter 11**

Learning Outcome: 06.01.02 Compare the composition of formed elements and plasma in the blood.
Learning Outcome: 06.02.01 Explain the role of hemoglobin in gas transport.
Learning Outcome: 06.02.03 Summarize the role of erythropoietin in red blood cell production.
Learning Outcome: 06.03.01 Explain the function of white blood cells in the body.
Learning Outcome: 11.03 Explain the role of hemoglobin in red blood cell function.
Learning Outcome: 11.04 Explain where production and destruction of red blood cells occur and the factors controlling these processes.
Learning Outcome: 11.05 Describe the types of white blood cells and explain the functions of each type.
Learning Outcome: 11.08 Describe the function of platelets.
Learning Outcome: 11.09 Identify the normal components of plasma and explain their importance.
Learning Outcome: 11.10 Describe the sequence of events in hemostasis.
Learning Outcome: 11.13 Describe the major blood disorders.

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Section 11.03 1
Section 11.04 1
Section 11.05 1
Section 11.06 4
Section 11.08 1
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| Section: 06.02 | 4 |
| Section: 06.03 | 1 |
| Section: 11.01 | 7 |
| Section: 11.02 | 17 |
| Section: 11.03 | 9 |
| Section: 11.04 | 12 |
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