

Chapter – 15 | Body Fluids and Circulation**QUIZ
PART-02**

1. Blood groups were categorized by:

- A. William Harvey
- B. Karl Landsteiner
- C. Robert Koch
- D. Louis Pasteur (B)

Explanation : Karl Landsteiner classified blood groups into ABO and Rh blood groups.

2. ABO blood grouping is based on the presence or absence of:

- A. Haemoglobin
- B. Platelets
- C. A and B antigens
- D. Plasma proteins (C)

Explanation : ABO groups depend on A and B antigens present on the surface of RBCs.

3. Which blood group has both A and B antigens on RBCs?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. AB
- D. O (C)

Explanation : AB blood group has both A and B antigens on red blood cells.

4. Which blood group has no A or B antigen on RBCs?

- A. O
- B. AB
- C. A
- D. B (C)

Explanation : O blood group has no A or B antigen on RBCs.

5. Which blood group has no antibodies in plasma?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. AB
- D. O (C)

Explanation : AB blood group has no anti-A or anti-B antibodies in plasma.

6. Which blood group contains anti-A antibodies in plasma?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. AB
- D. O (B)

Explanation : B blood group has B antigen on RBCs and anti-A antibodies in plasma.

7. In ABO grouping, which blood group is called the universal donor?

- A. AB
- B. O
- C. A
- D. B (B)

Explanation : In ABO grouping, O group can donate blood to all ABO groups because it has no A or B antigens.

8. In ABO grouping, which blood group is called the universal recipient?

- A. O
- B. A
- C. B
- D. AB (D)

Explanation : AB blood group can receive blood from A, B, AB, and O groups because it has no anti-A or anti-B antibodies.

9. Rh antigen is found on the surface of:

- A. RBCs
- B. WBCs
- C. Platelets
- D. Plasma (A)

Explanation : Rh antigen is present on the surface of red blood cells.

10. Rh incompatibility in pregnancy may cause:

- A. Erythroblastosis foetalis
- B. Blood clotting
- C. Universal donation
- D. High blood pressure (A)

Explanation : Rh antibodies from an Rh– mother can destroy Rh+ foetal RBCs, causing erythroblastosis foetalis.