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1. The average size of red blood cells are :
   (A) 6.2 μm (B) 7.2 μm (C) 8.2 μm (D) 9.2 μm

2. Life span of RBC :
   (A) 10 days (B) 100 days (C) 120 days (D) 150 days

3. Size of Platelets :
   (A) 1 μm (B) 2 - 4 μm (C) 4 - 6 μm (D) 6 - 8 μm

4. Concentration of potassium oxalate as an anticoagulant :
   (A) 2 mg / ml of blood (B) 3 mg / ml of blood
   (C) 4 mg / ml of blood (D) 1 mg / ml of blood

5. Amount of ammonium oxalate in 100 ml solution of double oxalate :
   (A) 1 gm (B) 1.2 gm (C) 2 gm (D) 2.5 gm

6. Most powerful calcium chelating agent :
   (A) EDTA (B) Potassium oxalate
   (C) Sodium oxalate (D) Double oxalate

7. Percentage of trisodium citrate solution for ESR testing :
   (A) 1.2% (B) 2% (C) 3.5% (D) 3.8%

8. Natural biological anticoagulant :
   (A) Heparin (B) ACD (C) EDTA (D) CPD

9. Romanowsky stain include the following EXCEPT :
   (A) Methylene blue (B) Giemsa
   (C) Jenners (D) Wrights

10. Fragmented red cells are also known as :
    (A) Crenated cells (B) Sickle cells
    (C) Schistocytes (D) Acanthocytes

11. 'Figure of eight' structures seen in red cells are known as :

(A) Howel Jolly bodies (B) Basophilic Stippling

(C) Dohle bodies (D) Cabot rings

12. Depth of Fuchs - Rosenthal counting chamber :

(A) 0.1 mm (B) 1.1 mm (C) 2 mm (D) 2.2 mm

13. Number of large squares in Fuchs Rosenthal counting chamber :

(A) 16 (B) 20 (C) 24 (D) 25

14. RBC diluting fluids include the following EXCEPT :

(A) Formal citrate solution (B) Hayem's Fluid

(C) Turk's fluid (D) Toisson's fluid

15. Normal RBC Count in adult male :

(A) 4000 - 11000 / mm^3 (B) 4 - 4.5 million / mm^3

(C) 4.5 - 6.5 million / mm^3 (D) 1.5 - 4 million / mm^3

16. Corrected WBC count is :

(A) $\frac{100 \times \text{uncorrected WBC}}{(100 + \text{N RBC}/100\,\text{WBC})}$ (B) $\frac{100 + \text{N RBC}/100\,\text{WBC}}{100 \times \text{uncorrected WBC}}$

(C) $\frac{100 \times \text{uncorrected WBC}}{100 - \text{N RBC}/100\,\text{WBC}}$ (D) None of these

17. Size of neutrophil :

(A) 8 - 10 µm (B) 10 - 12 µm (C) 12 - 14 µm (D) 14 - 16 µm

18. Colour of neutrophil granule :

(A) Orange red (B) Blue green (C) Black (D) Pale pink

19. Percentage of neutrophil in adult blood :

(A) 0 - 1% (B) 1 - 6% (C) 20 - 40% (D) 40 - 70%

20. Colour of eosinophil granule :
(A) Pale pink (B) Dark brown (C) Orange red (D) Blue green

21. Percentage of eosinophil in adult blood :
(A) 0 - 1% (B) 1 - 6% (C) 6 - 10% (D) 10 - 16%

22. Size of Basophil :
(A) 4 - 6 μm (B) 6 - 8 μm (C) 8 - 10 μm (D) 10 - 12 μm

23. Percentage of basophil in adult blood :
(A) 0 - 1% (B) 1 - 6% (C) 6 - 10% (D) 10 - 16%

24. Mast cell is related to which WBC ?
(A) Neutrophil (B) Eosinophil (C) Lymphocyte (D) Basophil

25. Size of Monocyte :
(A) 10 - 12 μm (B) 12 - 14 μm (C) 14 - 16 μm (D) 16 - 22 μm

26. Largest normal cell in peripheral blood :
(A) Neutrophil (B) Basophil (C) Monocyte (D) Eosinophil

27. Toxic granules are seen in :
(A) Neutrophil (B) Eosinophil (C) Basophil (D) RBC

28. Cytoplasmic vacuolations in WBC are known as :
(A) Howel Jolly bodies (B) Dohle bodies
(C) Pappen Leimer bodies (D) Basophilic stippling

29. Diluting fluid for absolute eosinophil count :
(A) Rees Ecker fluid (B) Gower's fluid
(C) Hayem's Fluid (D) Hingleman's fluid

30. Normal hematocrit in adult male :
(A) 20 - 24% (B) 25 - 30% (C) 30 - 35% (D) 40 - 54%

31. White colour to plasma is seen in :

(A) Leukemia (B) Lipemia (C) Jaundice (D) Hemolysis

32. Preferred and most accurate method of determining Hb concentration :

(A) Cyanmeth Hb method (B) Oxy Hb method

(C) Haldane method (D) Alkaline hematin method

33. Reagent used for cyanmeth Hb method :

(A) Hingleman's solution (B) Rees Ecker solution

(C) Drabkin's solution (D) Gower's solution

34. Each molecule of Hb contain how many grams of iron ?

(A) 0.347 gm% (B) 0.437 gm% (C) 1.347 gm% (D) 3.147 gm%

35. 1 gm of Hb combines with _____ of O_2.

(A) 1.34 ml (B) 0.34 ml (C) 0.36 ml (D) 3.14 ml

36. MCV is calculated as follows :

(A) $\frac{\text{Hb / Litre of blood}}{\text{RBC / Litre of blood}}$ (B) $\frac{\text{PCV} \times 10}{\text{RBC in millions}}$

(C) $\frac{\text{Hb \% of normal}}{\text{RBC \% of normal}}$ (D) $\frac{\text{PCV} \times \text{Hb}}{\text{RBC in millions}}$

37. During reticulocyte count, number of normal RBC counted :

(A) 100 (B) 200 (C) 500 (D) 1000

38. First Stage of ESR is :

(A) Stage of packing (B) Stage of sedimentation

(C) Stage of aggregation (D) Stage of filling

39. Amount of blood taken for ESR estimation by westegren method :

(A) 1.5 ml (B) 1.6 ml (C) 2 ml (D) 2.5 ml

40. Stain used for supravital staining :

(A) Toluidine blue (B) Brilliant cresyl blue

(C) Wright's stain (D) Giemsa

41. Normal range of retic count in adults :

(A) 0.5 - 2% (B) 2 - 4% (C) 4 - 6% (D) 6 - 8%

42. Normal range of retic count in infants :

(A) 1 - 2% (B) 2 - 6% (C) 6 - 8% (D) 8 - 12%

43. Anti coagulant used for osmotic fragility test :

(A) Heparin (B) EDTA (C) CPD (D) ACD

44. Method to detect fetal Hb include :

(A) Retic count (B) Osmotic fragility test

(C) Kleihauer test (D) None of the above

45. In acute leukemia, peripheral blood do not show :

(A) Blast cells (B) Thrombocytopenia

(C) Leukocytosis (D) None of the above

46. Which of the following blood group is known as universal donor :

(A) A Group (B) B Group (C) AB Group (D) O Group

47. Normal bleeding time is :

(A) 1 - 2 mts (B) 2 - 6 mts (C) 6 - 10 mts (D) 10 - 20 mts

48. Normal value of prothrombin time is :

(A) 1 - 6 sec. (B) 11 - 15 sec. (C) 6 - 10 sec. (D) 20 - 25 sec.

49. Normal value of APTT :

(A) 1 - 6 sec. (B) 10 - 20 sec. (C) 20 - 30 sec. (D) 34 - 48 sec.

50. Which of the following blood group is known as the universal recipient ?
(A) Blood group A (B) Blood group B (C) Blood group AB (D) Blood group O

51. Universal donor of plasma is :
(A) Blood group A (B) Blood group B (C) Blood group AB (D) Blood group O

52. Test used to detect presence of Rh antibodies in a patient serum :
(A) Indirect coomb's test (B) Direct coomb's test
(C) Cross matching (D) All of the above

53. Best all round preservative of urine :
(A) Thymol (B) Toluene (C) Chloroform (D) Conc. HCl

54. Best urine preservative for chemical examination :
(A) Sodium carbonate (B) Thymol
(C) Toluene (D) Conc. HCl

55. Urine preservative for urobilinogen estimation :
(A) Toluene (B) Conc. HCl
(C) Sodium carbonate (D) Thymol

56. Normal specific gravity of urine :
(A) 1.015 - 1.025 (B) 1.105 - 1.125
(C) 1.005 - 1.010 (D) 1.050 - 1.055

57. Specific gravity correction for albumin :
(A) 0.001 deducted for each 1 gm/dl of albumin
(B) 0.001 added for each 1 gm/dl of albumin
(C) 0.002 deducted for each 1 gm/dl of albumin
(D) 0.003 deducted for each 1 gm/dl of albumin

58. Test for Bence - Jones protein :
(A) Heller's Nitric acid test (B) Heat coagulation test
(C) Brad shaw test (D) Ehrlich's test

59. Crystals found in acid urine include all EXCEPT :

(A) Cysteine
(B) Leucine
(C) Tyrosine
(D) Calcium carbonate

60. Specific test used for detecting glucose in urine :

(A) Bial's test
(B) Rubner's test
(C) Glucose oxidase test
(D) Seliwanoff's test

61. Specific test for β - hydroxybutyric acid :

(A) Hart's test
(B) Gerhardt test
(C) Rothera's test
(D) Fouchet's test

62. Guiacum test is done for detection of which substance present in urine :

(A) Bilirubin (B) Protein (C) Ketone bodies (D) Blood

63. Crystals found in alkaline urine include all EXCEPT :

(A) Cystine crystals
(B) Calcium carbonate
(C) Ammonium magnesium phosphate
(D) Dicalcium phosphate

64. Test for bilirubin include all EXCEPT :

(A) Gmelin's test
(B) Smith's test
(C) Fouchet's test
(D) Ehrlich's test

65. Addis count is a quantitative measure of :

(A) Urine sediment
(B) Reticulocyte
(C) Neutrophils with left shift
(D) Nucleated red cells

66. Specific gravity of transudate is :

(A) Less than 1.018
(B) Greater than 1.018
(C) Greater than 2
(D) None of these

67. Mercury containing fixative include the following EXCEPT :

(A) Helly's (B) Zenker's

(C) FMA fixative (D) Carnoy's fixative

68. Following are clearing agents EXCEPT :

(A) Toluence (B) Benzene (C) Chloroform (D) Acetone

69. Knife recommended for cutting celloidin embedded tissue :

(A) Plano concave (B) Biconcave (C) Plane wedge (D) Tool edge

70. Microtome knife with profile resembling chisel is :

(A) Plano concave (B) Biconcave (C) Plane wedge (D) Tool edge

71. Which one among the following is an aqueous mounting media ?

(A) Potassium Acetate gum syrup

(B) Canada Balsam

(C) DPX

(D) None of these

72. Special stain used to demonstrate muscle :

(A) PAS (B) Van Gieson (C) Reticulin (D) Perl's

73. Endogenous pigments include the following EXCEPT :

(A) Hemosiderin (B) Haemozoin

(C) Formalin pigment (D) Bilirubin

74. Fixative solution used for museum specimen :

(A) Zenker's fluid (B) Kaiserling solution

(C) Methanol (D) Glutaraldehyde

75. Blood for platelet count should be examined within how many hours ?

(A) 1 Hr (B) 2 Hrs (C) 3 Hrs (D) ½ an Hr

76. Changes occurring in blood due to longer storage include the following EXCEPT :

(A) Swelling of RBC (B) Crenation of RBC

(C) Increase in ESR (D) Increase in osmotic fragility

77. Rouleaux formation is inhibited with which fluid :

(A) Gower's fluid (B) Hayem's fluid

(C) Hingleman's fluid (D) Rees Eckor fluid

78. Special stain to demonstrate fungus :

(A) Reticulin (B) PAS

(C) Masson's Trichrome (D) Giemsa

79. Sections crumble on cutting due to the following EXCEPT :

(A) Knife is blunt

(B) Wax too soft and need ice application

(C) Wax contaminated with clearing agent

(D) Tilt of knife is too great

80. Special stain used after frozen section :

(A) Vonkossa (B) Reticulin (C) Oil red O (D) Congo red

81. Villuvandi Samaram is associated with :

(A) Vaikom Satyagraha (B) Chattambi Swamikal

(C) Ayyankali (D) K. Kelappan

82. Ente Gurunadhan was written by :

(A) Kumaranasan (B) Vallathol

(C) Pallathu Raman (D) Ulloor

83. Pankaj Advani is a famous _____ player.

(A) Cricket (B) Snooker (C) Billiards (D) Hockey

84. Atmavidyasangam was established by :

(A) Vagbhadananda (B) V. M Vishnu Bharati

(C) V. Kunjabu (D) C. S Gopalakrishna Pillai

85. Shooranad revolt was in the year :

(A) 1946 (B) 1947 (C) 1948 (D) 1949

86. Who among the following is known as Vayalar Stalin ?

(A) C. K Kumarapanikkar (B) K. Das

(C) C. Keshavan (D) T. V Thomas

87. The enquiry about Malabar riots was done by :

(A) T. L Stronge (B) Logan (C) T. H. Baber (D) Thomas Harvey

88. Nepal became a republic in :

(A) 2006 (B) 2008 (C) 2009 (D) 2010

89. Which among the following film bagged the national award for best environment film ?

(A) Ottal (B) Kapila (C) Aalif (D) Oral Pokkam

90. The first lady Chief Information Commissioner of India :

(A) Sushama Singh (B) Deepak Sandhu

(C) Sujatha Singh (D) Arundhathi Bhattacharya

91. Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA) is in operation in the country from :

(A) 1998 (B) 1999 (C) 2001 (D) 2004

92. Which among the following article prohibit child labour in India ?

(A) 16 (B) 18 (C) 22 (D) 24

93. The State Reorganization Commission was headed by :

(A) Fazal Ali (B) H.N. Kunzru

(C) K.M. Panikkar (D) C. Rajagopalachari

94. River Periyar originates from :

(A) Brahmagiri vanam (B) Poomala

(C) Kanathur kunnu (D) Sivagiri mala

95. Rajya samacharam was published by :

(A) Benjamin Bailey (B) Richard Collins

(C) Herman Gundert (D) Fr. Clement

96. The first prohibited newspaper in Kerala :

(A) Sannishttavadi (B) Swadeshabhimani

(C) Malayala Manorama (D) Vidyasamgraham

97. The first lady judge of Kerala high court was :

(A) K.K. Usha (B) Anna Chandi

(C) Fathima Beevi (D) Sujatha Manohar