

PSC Laboratory Technician Grade ii - Ism Examination Previous Year Question Paper

***Exam Name: Laboratory Technician Grade ii -
Ism***

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Medium of Questions: English



193/2015

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) Sick 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 / mm³ (B) 4 - 4.5 million / mm³
(C) 4.5 - 6.5 million / mm³ (D) 1.5 - 4 million / mm³
16. Corrected WBC count is :
(A) $\frac{100 \times \text{uncorrected WBC}}{(100 + N \text{ RBC} / 100 \text{ WBC})}$ (B) $\frac{100 + N \text{ RBC} / 100 \text{ WBC}}{100 \times \text{uncorrected WBC}}$
(C) $\frac{100 \times \text{uncorrected WBC}}{100 - N \text{ RBC} / 100 \text{ WBC}}$ (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 O₂.
(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) Bradshaw 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) Gerhard's test
(C) Rothera's test (D) Fouchet's test
62. Guaiacum 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) $\frac{1}{2}$ 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) Arundhati 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

98. The Headquarters of first defence university of India is at :
(A) Delhi (B) Kanpur (C) Mumbai (D) Gurgaon
99. The original name of Agamananda Swami was :
(A) Krishnan Nambyathiri (B) Raman Pilla
(C) Kunjikkannan (D) Prabhakaran Pilla
100. How many members can be nominated to the Indian Parliament by the President ?
(A) 10 (B) 12 (C) 14 (D) 16

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