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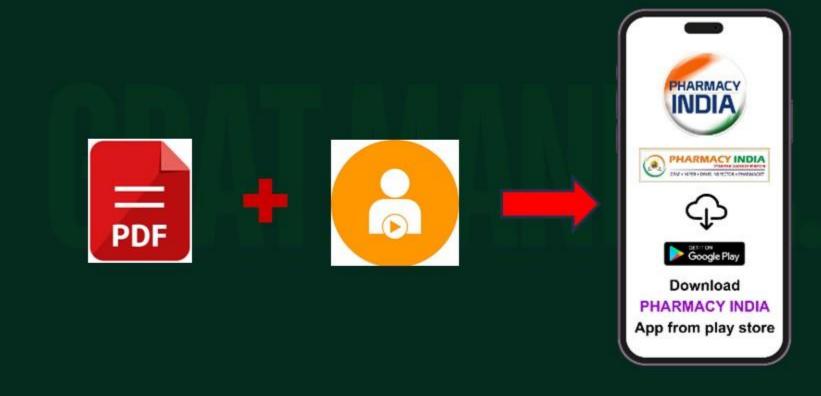




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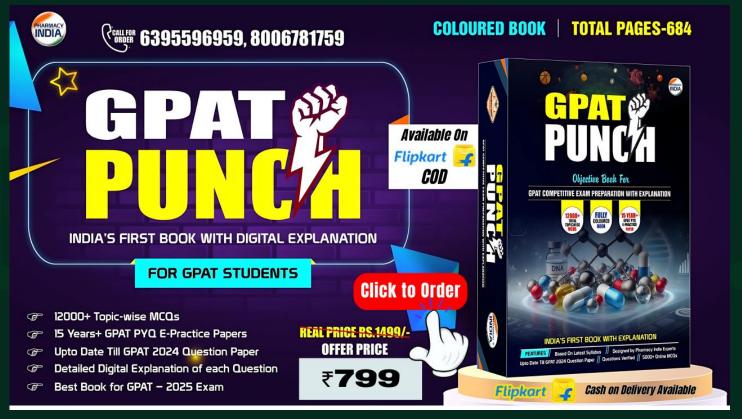
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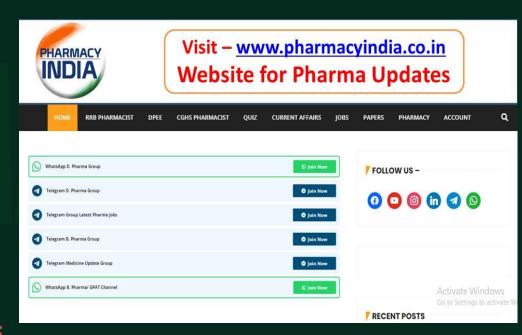
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What is the most abundant plasma protein in human blood?



B. Fibrinogen

C. Albumin

D. Prothrombin







What is the most abundant plasma protein in human blood?



B. Fibrinogen

C. Albumin

D. Prothrombin







Which component of blood contributes most significantly to its viscosity?



B. Platelets

C. Plasma

D. Red blood cells







Which component of blood contributes most significantly to its viscosity?



B. Platelets

C. Plasma

D. Red blood cells







What is the lifespan of platelets in the bloodstream?



B. 5-9 days

C. 10-14 days

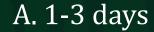
D. 15-20 days







What is the lifespan of platelets in the bloodstream?



B. 5-9 days

C. 10-14 days

D. 15-20 days







Which white blood cell type is the first responder to microbial infections?



B. Neutrophils

C. Basophils

D. Monocytes







Which white blood cell type is the first responder to microbial infections?



B. Neutrophils

C. Basophils

D. Monocytes







What is the average diameter of a red blood cell in humans?



B. 7.5 μm

C. 10 µm

D. 12 μm







What is the average diameter of a red blood cell in humans?



B. 7.5 μm

C. 10 µm

D. 12 μm







What is the plasma concentration of fibrinogen in normal blood?



B. 200-400 mg/dL

C. 400-600 mg/dL

D. 600-800 mg/dL







What is the plasma concentration of fibrinogen in normal blood?



B. 200-400 mg/dL

C. 400-600 mg/dL

D. 600-800 mg/dL







Which ion plays a crucial role in blood clotting?

- A. Sodium
- B. Calcium
- C. Potassium
- D. Magnesium







Which ion plays a crucial role in blood clotting?



B. Calcium

C. Potassium

D. Magnesium







What is the main function of basophils?

- A. Phagocytosis
- B. Antibody production
- C. Release of histamine during allergic reactions
- D. Oxygen transport







What is the main function of basophils?

- A. Phagocytosis
- B. Antibody production
- C. Release of histamine during allergic reactions
- D. Oxygen transport







What percentage of total white blood cells do lymphocytes constitute?



B. 20-40%

C. 50-70%

D. 1-5%







What percentage of total white blood cells do lymphocytes constitute?



B. 20-40%

C. 50-70%

D. 1-5%







Which is the largest white blood cell?

- A. Monocyte
- B. Neutrophil
- C. Basophil
- D. Eosinophil







Which is the largest white blood cell?

A. Monocyte

B. Neutrophil

C. Basophil

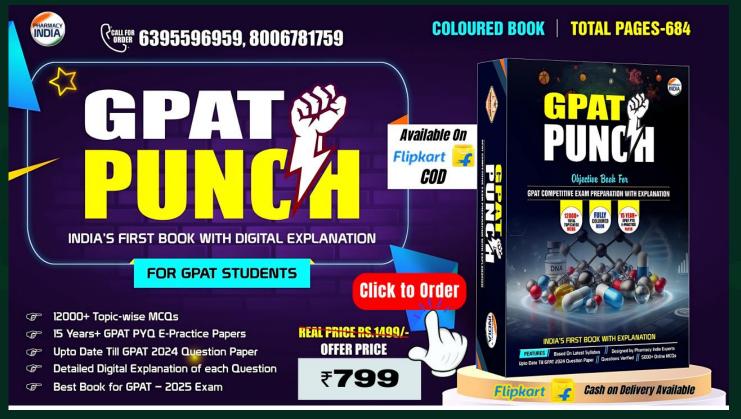
D. Eosinophil





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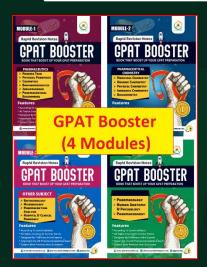
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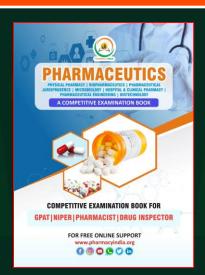
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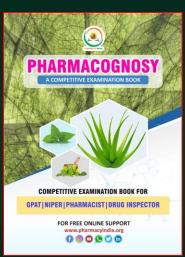
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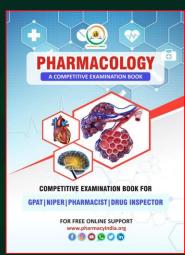
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Which protein in plasma is involved in iron transport?

- A. Albumin
- B. Globulin
- C. Transferrin
- D. Fibrinogen







Which protein in plasma is involved in iron transport?

- A. Albumin
- B. Globulin
- C. Transferrin
- D. Fibrinogen







What type of hemoglobin is predominant in fetal blood?



B. HbF

C. HbA2

D. HbS







What type of hemoglobin is predominant in fetal blood?

A. HbA

B. HbF

C. HbA2

D. HbS







Where are most plasma proteins synthesized?

- A. Spleen
- B. Bone marrow
- C. Liver
- D. Thymus







Where are most plasma proteins synthesized?



B. Bone marrow

C. Liver

D. Thymus







Which anticoagulant is naturally present in blood plasma?



B. Heparin

C. Aspirin

D. EDTA







Which anticoagulant is naturally present in blood plasma?



B. Heparin

C. Aspirin

D. EDTA







What is the function of eosinophils in blood?

- A. Fight bacterial infections
- B. Combat parasitic infections
- C. Facilitate clotting
- D. Release antibodies







What is the function of eosinophils in blood?

- A. Fight bacterial infections
- B. Combat parasitic infections
- C. Facilitate clotting
- D. Release antibodies







What is the role of carbonic anhydrase in red blood cells?



B. CO2 transport as bicarbonate ions

C. ATP production

D. Immune response







What is the role of carbonic anhydrase in red blood cells?



B. CO2 transport as bicarbonate ions

C. ATP production

D. Immune response





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17.

What is the average hemoglobin concentration in adult males?



B. 12-16 g/dL

C. 13-18 g/dL

D. 15-20 g/dL





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17.

What is the average hemoglobin concentration in adult males?



B. 12-16 g/dL

C. 13-18 g/dL

D. 15-20 g/dL







Which protein helps in maintaining the osmotic balance of blood?



B. Albumin

C. Hemoglobin

D. Fibrinogen







Which protein helps in maintaining the osmotic balance of blood?

A. Prothrombin

B. Albumin

C. Hemoglobin

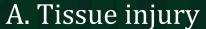
D. Fibrinogen







What triggers the intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation?



B. Contact with a foreign surface

C. Platelet aggregation

D. Endothelial cell activation







What triggers the intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation?

- A. Tissue injury
- B. Contact with a foreign surface
- C. Platelet aggregation
- D. Endothelial cell activation







Which type of granulocyte is least abundant in blood?

- A. Neutrophil
- B. Eosinophil
- C. Basophil
- D. Monocyte







Which type of granulocyte is least abundant in blood?

- A. Neutrophil
- B. Eosinophil
- C. Basophil
- D. Monocyte





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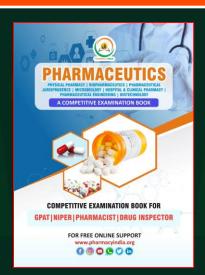
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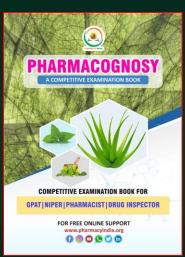
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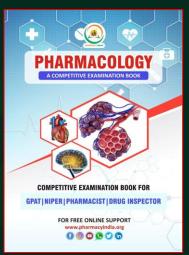
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What is the average volume of blood in an adult human?



B. 4-5 liters

C. 5-6 liters

D. 7-8 liters







What is the average volume of blood in an adult human?



B. 4-5 liters

C. 5-6 liters

D. 7-8 liters







Which type of leukocyte can transform into a macrophage in tissues?



B. Monocyte

C. Lymphocyte

D. Basophil







Which type of leukocyte can transform into a macrophage in tissues?

A. Neutrophil

B. Monocyte

C. Lymphocyte

D. Basophil







Which gas is bound to hemoglobin for excretion from the body?



B. Carbon dioxide

C. Nitrogen

D. Methane







Which gas is bound to hemoglobin for excretion from the body?



B. Carbon dioxide

C. Nitrogen

D. Methane





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24.

What is the normal range of hematocrit in adult females?



B. 30-37%

C. 37-43%

D. 43-49%





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24.

What is the normal range of hematocrit in adult females?



B. 30-37%

C. 37-43%

D. 43-49%







Which clotting factor is activated directly by thrombin?



B. Factor IX

C. Fibrinogen

D. Prothrombin







Which clotting factor is activated directly by thrombin?



B. Factor IX

C. Fibrinogen

D. Prothrombin







Which of the following is the main stimulus for the release of secretin from the duodenum?

- a) High protein content in food
- b) Low pH (acidic chyme) in the duodenum
- c) High fat content in food
- d) Stretching of the stomach







Which of the following is the main stimulus for the release of secretin from the duodenum?

- a) High protein content in food
- b) Low pH (acidic chyme) in the duodenum
- c) High fat content in food
- d) Stretching of the stomach







In the process of glycogenolysis, the liver releases glucose into the bloodstream in response to:

- a) Increased blood glucose levels
- b) Decreased blood glucose levels
- c) Increased insulin levels
- d) Increased glucagon secretion







In the process of glycogenolysis, the liver releases glucose into the bloodstream in response to:

- a) Increased blood glucose levels
- b) Decreased blood glucose levels
- c) Increased insulin levels
- d) Increased glucagon secretion







Which organ is responsible for the mechanical breakdown of food through muscular contractions?

- a) Esophagus
- b) Stomach
- c) Small intestine
- d) Pancreas







Which organ is responsible for the mechanical breakdown of food through muscular contractions?

- a) Esophagus
- b) Stomach
- c) Small intestine
- d) Pancreas







Where does the absorption of water primarily occur in the alimentary canal?

- a) Stomach
- b) Small intestine
- c) Large intestine
- d) Esophagus







Where does the absorption of water primarily occur in the alimentary canal?

- a) Stomach
- b) Small intestine
- c) Large intestine
- d) Esophagus







Which organ is responsible for the production of digestive enzymes that break down carbohydrates, proteins, and fats?



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- a) Pancreas
- b) Gallbladder
- c) Stomach
- d) Small intestine





Which organ is responsible for the production of digestive enzymes that break down carbohydrates, proteins, and fats?

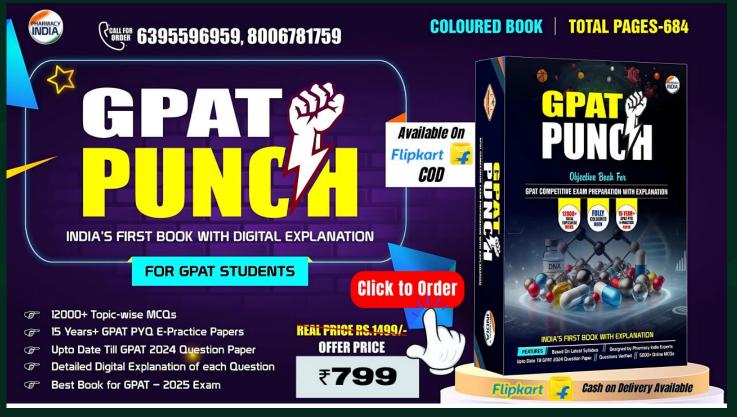


- a) Pancreas
- b) Gallbladder
- c) Stomach
- d) Small intestine



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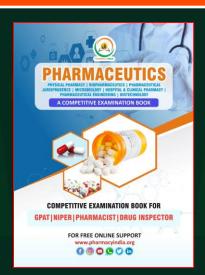
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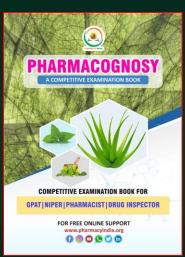
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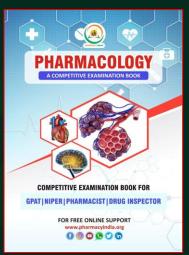
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Which structure prevents food from entering the trachea during swallowing?

- a) Epiglottis
- b) Uvula
- c) Tonsils
- d) Vocal cords







Which structure prevents food from entering the trachea during swallowing?

- a) Epiglottis
- b) Uvula
- c) Tonsils
- d) Vocal cords







Where does the process of chemical digestion primarily occur?

- a) Stomach
- b) Esophagus
- c) Mouth
- d) Small intestine







Where does the process of chemical digestion primarily occur?

- a) Stomach
- b) Esophagus
- c) Mouth
- d) Small intestine







How many permanent molars are there in an adult human mouth?

- a) 4
- b) 8
- c) 12
- d) 16







How many permanent molars are there in an adult human mouth?

- a) 4
- b) 8
- c) 12
- d) 16







Which type of teeth are commonly known as "eye teeth" and are used for tearing and grasping food?

- a) Incisors
- b) Canines
- c) Premolars
- d) Molars







Which type of teeth are commonly known as "eye teeth" and are used for tearing and grasping food?

- a) Incisors
- b) Canines
- c) Premolars
- d) Molars







Which gland produces digestive enzymes such as lipase, amylase, and proteases?

- a) Salivary glands
- b) Liver
- c) Pancreas
- d) Gastric glands







Which gland produces digestive enzymes such as lipase, amylase, and proteases?

- a) Salivary glands
- b) Liver
- c) Pancreas
- d) Gastric glands







Which gland plays a crucial role in the metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats?

- a) Salivary glands
- b) Liver
- c) Pancreas
- d) Gastric glands







Which gland plays a crucial role in the metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats?

- a) Salivary glands
- b) Liver
- c) Pancreas
- d) Gastric glands







Which gland produces hydrochloric acid, intrinsic factor, and digestive enzymes like pepsinogen?

- a) Salivary glands
- b) Liver
- c) Pancreas
- d) Gastric glands







Which gland produces hydrochloric acid, intrinsic factor, and digestive enzymes like pepsinogen?

- a) Salivary glands
- b) Liver
- c) Pancreas
- d) Gastric glands







Which enzyme is responsible for the conversion of trypsinogen into its active form, trypsin?

- a) Lipase
- b) Amylase
- c) Pepsin
- d) Enterokinase







Which enzyme is responsible for the conversion of trypsinogen into its active form, trypsin?

- a) Lipase
- b) Amylase
- c) Pepsin
- d) Enterokinase







Which enzyme is responsible for breaking down carbohydrates into simple sugars like glucose?

- a) Lipase
- b) Amylase
- c) Pepsin
- d) Trypsin







Which enzyme is responsible for breaking down carbohydrates into simple sugars like glucose?

- a) Lipase
- b) Amylase
- c) Pepsin
- d) Trypsin







What is the term used to describe the inflammation of the pancreas, often caused by gallstones or alcohol abuse?





- a) Hepatitis
- b) Cirrhosis
- c) Pancreatitis
- d) Cholecystitis



What is the term used to describe the inflammation of the pancreas, often caused by gallstones or alcohol abuse?



- a) Hepatitis
- b) Cirrhosis
- c) Pancreatitis
- d) Cholecystitis



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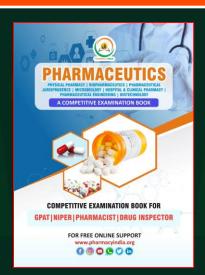
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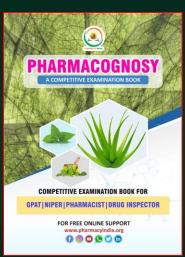
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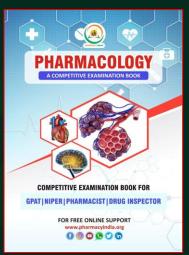
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Which of the following is a part of the digestive tract that has no digestive function but is important in immunity?



- a) Stomach
- b) Small intestine
- c) Appendix
- d) Pancreas





Which of the following is a part of the digestive tract that has no digestive function but is important in immunity?



- a) Stomach
- b) Small intestine
- c) Appendix
- d) Pancreas





Which part of the small intestine is primarily responsible for absorbing nutrients?

- a) Duodenum
- b) Jejunum
- c) Ileum
- d) Cecum







Which part of the small intestine is primarily responsible for absorbing nutrients?

- a) Duodenum
- b) Jejunum
- c) Ileum
- d) Cecum







The digestive system's "first line of defense" against ingested pathogens is the:

- a) Stomach acid
- b) Pancreas
- c) Large intestine
- d) Small intestine







The digestive system's "first line of defense" against ingested pathogens is the:

- a) Stomach acid
- b) Pancreas
- c) Large intestine
- d) Small intestine







Which of the following hormones inhibits gastric secretion and motility during the cephalic phase of digestion?



- a) Secretin
- b) Somatostatin
- c) Cholecystokinin (CCK)
- d) Ghrelin





Which of the following hormones inhibits gastric secretion and motility during the cephalic phase of digestion?



- a) Secretin
- b) Somatostatin
- c) Cholecystokinin (CCK)
- d) Ghrelin





Which of the following conditions is characterized by inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract and is often associated with ulceration?



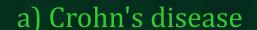
- a) Crohn's disease
- b) Irritable bowel syndrome
- c) Celiac disease
- d) Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)





Which of the following conditions is characterized by inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract and is often associated with ulceration?





- b) Irritable bowel syndrome
- c) Celiac disease
- d) Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)





Which of the following best describes the role of the pancreatic duct in digestion?

- a) Transports bile to the small intestine
- b) Secretes digestive enzymes into the stomach
- c) Carries digestive enzymes and bicarbonate to the duodenum
- d) Absorbs nutrients in the small intestine







Which of the following best describes the role of the pancreatic duct in digestion?

- a) Transports bile to the small intestine
- b) Secretes digestive enzymes into the stomach
- c) Carries digestive enzymes and bicarbonate to the duodenum
- d) Absorbs nutrients in the small intestine







Which of the following is a major function of the colon?

- a) Secretion of digestive enzymes
- b) Absorption of nutrients from digested food
- c) Reabsorption of water and electrolytes
- d) Secretion of bile for digestion of fats







Which of the following is a major function of the colon?

- a) Secretion of digestive enzymes
- b) Absorption of nutrients from digested food
- c) Reabsorption of water and electrolytes
- d) Secretion of bile for digestion of fats







Which of the following causes the relaxation of the lower esophageal sphincter, leading to gastroesophageal reflux?

- a) Increase in gastric pressure
- b) Vagal stimulation
- c) Inhibition of gastric acid secretion
- d) Increased production of pepsin







Which of the following causes the relaxation of the lower esophageal sphincter, leading to gastroesophageal reflux?

- a) Increase in gastric pressure
- b) Vagal stimulation
- c) Inhibition of gastric acid secretion
- d) Increased production of pepsin







Which of the following is the main function of the intestinal microvilli?

- a) Secretion of digestive enzymes
- b) Absorption of digested nutrients
- c) Neutralization of stomach acid
- d) Storage of bile







Which of the following is the main function of the intestinal microvilli?

- a) Secretion of digestive enzymes
- b) Absorption of digested nutrients
- c) Neutralization of stomach acid
- d) Storage of bile







Which of the following stimulates the secretion of bile from the gallbladder?

- a) Secretin
- b) Gastrin
- c) Cholecystokinin (CCK)
- d) Somatostatin







Which of the following stimulates the secretion of bile from the gallbladder?

- a) Secretin
- b) Gastrin
- c) Cholecystokinin (CCK)
- d) Somatostatin





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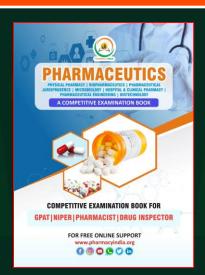
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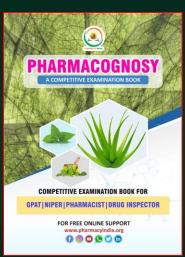
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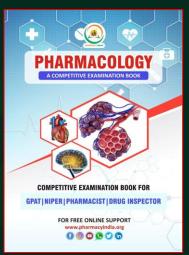
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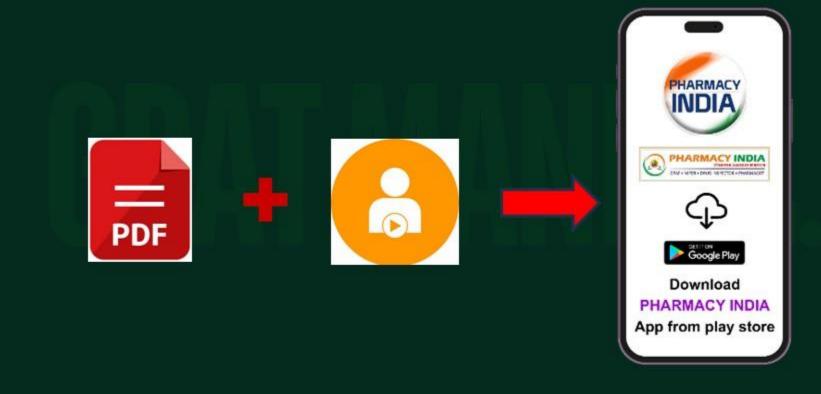
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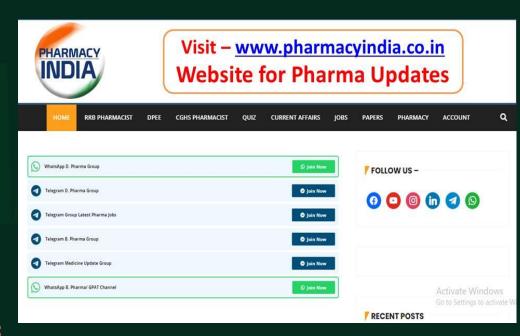






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