



# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



**Sub: Biological Sciences**

**Class: XI**

**Date: 25.1 .2021**

## Breathing and Respiration

**F.M:15**

### WORKSHEET – 59

**(1x15=15)**

- i) Which of the following causes a rightward shift in the  $O_2$  dissociation curve?  
(1) Increased  $H^+$  Concentration (2) Decrease in pH (3) Increased  $CO_2$  concentration  
(4) All of the above
- ii) Haemoglobin has maximum affinity for?  
(1) CO (2)  $CO_2$  (3)  $O_2$  (4)  $N_2$
- iii) Haemoglobin is a  
(1) Enzyme (2) Chromoprotein (3) Nucleolipid (4) Lipoprotein
- iv) The maximum volume of air forcefully exhaled after taking the deepest possible breath is called  
(1) Residual volume (2) Total respiratory Volume (3) Vital capacity (4) Tidal volume
- v) A partial pressure gradient of  $O_2$  exists between  
(1) Atmosphere and lungs (2) lungs and metabolically active tissues (3) air at sea level and at high altitudes (4) All of the above
- vi) Compared to the interstitial fluid that bathes active muscle cells, blood reaching that tissues in arteries has a  
(1) Higher  $P_{CO_2}$  (2) lower pH (3) Higher  $P_{O_2}$  (4) Greater hydrogencarbonate concentration
- vii) The respiratory mechanism is controlled by the  
(1) Sympathetic nervous system (2) Peripheral nervous system (3) Central nervous system  
(4) Parasympathetic nervous system
- viii) The largest quantity of air that can be exhaled after the maximum inspiratory effort is  
(1) Tidal volume (2) Total lung capacity (3) Vital capacity (4) Residual volume
- ix) Even when there is no air in it, human trachea does not collapse due to presence of  
(1) Chitinous rings (2) Turgid pressure (3) Bony rings (4) Cartilagenous rings
- x) The Adam's apple is formed predominantly by which of the following structures  
(1) Larynx (2) Bronchi (3) Pharynx (4) Oesophagus
- xi) The structure which does not contribute to breathing movements in mammals in mammals is  
(1) Diaphragm (2) Ribs (3) Larynx (4) Abdominal muscle
- xii) The common part of respiratory and digestive system is  
(1) Nasopharynx (2) Oropharynx (3) Laryngopharynx (4) Oesophagus
- xiii) One of the following that takes part in forced inspiration is  
(1) Diaphragm (2) Thoracic ribs (3) External intercostals muscle  
(4) Abdominal muscle
- xiv) The amount of  $CO_2$  in inspired air is  
(1) 5.5% (2) 2.5% (3) 0.04% (4) 0.4%
- xv) Chloride shift is called

(1) Co-toxicity  
phenomenon

(2) Haldane effect

(3) Bohr effect

(4) Hamburger's

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