ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

Sub: Biological Sciences **Class: XI** **Date: 1.2.2021**

Breathing and Respiration

F.M:15

WORKSHEET – 60 **(1x15=15)**

i) Most CO_2 is in the form of

(1) Carbonic Acid **(2) Hydrogen carbonate** (3) CO (4) CO_2

ii) In the nostril the air

(1) Filtered (2) Warmed (3)Moistened **(4) All of above**

iii) Smoking is not related to

(1) Bronchitis (2) Asthma **(3) Pleurisy** (4) Emphysema

iv) Last electron acceptor in ETS is

(1) Water (2) Cytochrome a3 **(3) O_2** (4) Cytochrome C

v) When the oxygen supply to the tissue is inadequate , the condition is

(1) Dyspnea **(2) Hypoxia** (3) asphyxia (4) Apnea

vi) The structure which prevents the entry of food particles into the respiratory passage is

(1) **Epiglottis** (2) Glottis (3) Larynx (4) Pharynx

vii) Last electron acceptor in ETS is

(1) Water (2) Cytochrome a3 **(3) O2`** (4) Cytochrome C

viii) The exchange of material between blood and interstitial fluid is by

(1) **Capillaries** (2) Arterioles (3) Veins (4) Arteries

ix) The energy-releasing metabolic process in which substrate is oxidised without an external electron acceptor is called

(1) **Fermentation** (2) Aerobic respiration (3) Photorespiration (4) Glycolysis

x) In negative pressure breathing , inhalation results from

(1) Contraction of abdominal muscle **(2) Contraction of diaphragm** (3) Forcing air from the throat down the lungs (4) Relaxing the muscle of the rib cage

xi) The alveoli of lungs is formed of

(1) **Squamous epithelium** (2) Columnar epithelium (3)Cubical epithelium (4) Ciliated epithelium

xii) Total Lung Capacity (TLC)=

(1) **Vital Capacity + Residual Volume** (2) Inspiratory Reserve Volume + Residual Volume (3) Vital Capacity + Inspiratory Reserve Volume (4) Residual Volume + Expiratory Reserve Volume

xiii) The lung is enclosed in a double layered membrane called

(1) Periosteum (2)Perichondrium (3) Pericardium **(4) Pleura**

xiv) With increase in temperature ,the respiratory rate will

(1) **increase** (2) remain unaffected (3) decrease rapidly (4) decrease slowly

xv) After O2 diffusion into pulmonary capillaries ,it diffuses into _____ and binds with _____

(1) RBC; CO_2 **(2) RBC, haemoglobin** (3) interstitial fluid ; CO_2 (4) interstitial fluid; RBC

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