

xv) Chloride shift is called

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	<u>9</u> (1x1	l5=15)	
i) \	Which of the followi	ng causes a	rightward shift in t	the O ₂ dissociation	curve?	
(1) I	ncreased H+ Concer	ntration (2) [Decrease in pH	(3) Increased CO ₂	concentration	
	(4) All of the a	above				
ii) F	Haemoglobin has ma	aximum affir	nity for?			
(1) (co	(2) CO ₂		(3)O ₂	(4) N ₂	
iii) F	Haemoglobin is a					
(1) E	Enzyme	(2) Chromo	protein	(3) Nucleolipid	(4) Lipoprotein	
-	The maximum volum called	ne of air forc	efully exhaled afte	er taking the deepe	est possible breath is	
` '			spiratory Volume	(3) Vital capacity	(4) Tidal volume	
-	A partial pressure gra					
-	Atmosphere and lung		_	ically active tissues	(3) air at sea level	
	and at high altitudes		All of the above			
-	vi) Compared to the interstitial fluid that bathes active muscle cells, blood reaching that tissues					
	n arteries has a	(2) [ower all	/2\	(4) Crostor	
	Higher Pco2	• •	•	(3) Higher P o2	(4) Greater	
	nydrogencarbonate on the respiratory mech					
VII) I	ine respiratory meci	iailisiii is co	introlled by the			
/1\ C	Sympathotic poryous	cyctom (2)	Paripharal parva	us system (2)	Control norvous	
	Sympathetic nervous		•	us system (3)	Central nervous	
S	system (4) Para	asympatheti	ic nervous system			
s viii)T	system (4) Para The largest quantity	asympatheti of air that ca	ic nervous system an be exhaled afte	er the maximum ins	spiratory effort is	
viii)T (1) T	system (4) Para The largest quantity Fidal volume	asympatheti of air that ca (2) Total lur	ic nervous system an be exhaled afte ng capacity	er the maximum ins	spiratory effort is (4) Residual volume	
viii) T (1) T ix) E	System (4) Para The largest quantity Fidal volume Even when there is n	asympatheti of air that ca (2) Total lur no air in it , h	ic nervous system an be exhaled afte ng capacity numan trachea doe	er the maximum ins (3) Vital capacity es not collapse due	spiratory effort is (4) Residual volume to presence of	
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(1) Co-toxicity (2) Haldane effect (3) Bohr effect (4) Hamburger's phenomenon

****** Manjaree Guha