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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