BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

BREATHING AND EXCHANGE OF GASES

Check Point 24 1

1. Respiration can be deifned as

A. a catablic process by which animal cells utilise carbon dioxide , produce oxygen and convert the reeased energy to ATP.

B. a catabolic process by which animal cells utilise oxygen , produces carbon dixoxide and convert the released energy to ATP

C. an anabolic process by which animal cells utilise oxygen and carbon dioxide to from ATP.

D. an anabolic process by which animal cells utilise oxygen, produce carbon dioxide and convert the released energy to AtP

Answer: B

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2. Respiration system in human comprises of

A. lungs

B. gills

C. respiratory tract

D. both (a) and (c)

Answer: D

3. Which of the following characters is exclusive to mammalian respiratory system ?

A. Presence of nose

B. Presence of glottis

C. Respiration by lungs

D. None of the above

Answer: D

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4. Which of the following is a paired cartilage ?

A. Thyroid cartilage

B. Epiglottis cartilage

C. Cricoid cartilage

D. Arytenoid cartilage

Answer: D

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5. Adam's apple corresponds to

A. epiglottis

B. trachea

C. larynx

D. thyroid

Answer: C

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6. Which of the following prevents collapsing of Trachea

A. Muscles

B. Diaphragm

C. Ribs

D. Cartilaginous rings

Answer: D

7. Trachea is present in

A. respiratory zone

B. conductive zone

C. alveolar zone

D. respiratory cum conducting zone

Answer: B

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8. which features distinguish bronchioles from bronchi ?

A. Bronchioles are less in diameter than bronchi

B. Bronchioles do not have cartilage in their walls

C. Larger bronchioles are supported by connective tissue alone, which extend from the interlobular septa.

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: A

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9. Gaseous exchange for respiratory process occurs in

A. bronchi

B. trachea

C. alveoli

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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10. Mammalian lungs have an enormous number of minute alveoli (air sacs). This is to allow

A. more space for incrasing the volume of inspired air

B. more surface area for diffusion of gases

C. more spongy texture for keeping lungs in proper shape

D. more nerve supply to keep the lungs working

Answer: B

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11. Lipied surfactant called dipalmitoyl phosphatidylcholine is sectreted by

A. flat squamous cell of alveoli

B. granular pneumochtes of alveoli

C. both (a) and (b)

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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12. Pleura is a double membrane sac which

A. envelop the kidney

B. envelop the brain

C. envelop the lung

D. lines the nasal passage

Answer: C

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13. in human beings, lungs are divided into

A. 3 right and 2 left lobes

B. 2 right and 3 left lobes

C. 2 right and 2 left lobes

D. none of these

Answer: A

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14. The difference between right and left lung is

A. right lung has two fissures and left has one

B. right lung is longer than the left lung

C. right lung a pink in colour and left lung is transparent

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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15. The organ of sound production in birds is

A. larynx

B. syrinx

C. buccopharyngeal cavity

D. none of these

Answer: B

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Check Point 24 2

1. Which structures are respondsible for breathing process ?

A. Trachea and alveoli

B. Larynx and bronchi

C. Ribs and intercostal muscles

D. Intercostal muscles and diaphragm

Answer: D

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2. In human beings, rib cage and sternum move upwardly and outwardly during

A. exercise

B. sudden back injury

C. expiration

D. inspiration

Answer: D

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3. Expiration involves

A. relaxation of diaphragm and intercostal muscles

B. contraction of diaphragm and intercostal muscles

C. contraction of diaphragm muscles

D. contraction of intercostal muscles

Answer: A

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4. During normal respiration, without any effort, the volume of air insipred or expired is called

A. tidal volume

B. reserve volume

C. residual volume

D. none of these

Answer: A

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5. After a forceful expiration, some air is left in the lungs, which is

A. residual volume

B. vital capacity

C. total capacity

D. tidal volume

Answer: A

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6. After deep inspiration, capacity of maximum expiration of lung is called : —

A. total lung capacity

B. funcational residual capicity

C. vital capacity

D. respiratory capacity

Answer: C

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7. The respiratory center , which regulates respiration, is located in

A. cerebral peduncle

B. vagus nerve

C. cerebellum

D. medulla oblongata

Answer: D

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8. Pneumotaxis centre is associated with

A. breathing

B. respiration

C. movement

D. closure of glottis

Answer: A

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9. Medullary inspiratory centre is under

A. nervous control

B. physical control

C. chemical control

D. electric control

Answer: C

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10. Repiratory centre of brain is sensitive to

A. more O_2 conc, in blood

B. more CO_2conc in blood

C. accumulation of blood in brain

D. All of the above

Answer: B

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Check Point 24 3

1. Exchange of gases in lungs is by

A. simple diffusion

B. active transport

C. passive transport

D. osmosis

Answer: A

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2. The limity of exchange of gases between alveoli and pulmonary blood is called

A. respiratory capacity

B. exchange capacity

C. breathing capacity

D. diffusing capacity

Answer: D

3. Partial pressure of oxygen in the inspired and expired air is respecitvely

A. 159 and 104 mm Hg

B. 158 and 40 mm Hg

C. 100 and 95 mm Hg

D. 40 and 95 mm Hg

Answer: A

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4. what is true for CO_2 concentration ?

A. more in alveolar air than in atmospheric air

B. more in atmospheric air than in alveolar air

C. more in atmospheric air thant in deoxgenated blood

D. more in atmospheric air than in deoxgenated blood

Answer: A

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5. Factors determining the extent to which oxygen will combine with haemoglobin are

A. pCO_2 in blood

B. body temperature

C. blood H^+ concentration

D. All of the preceding

Answer: D

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6. When studing transport of gases in the body the 'Dissociation curve' is connected with

A. carbonic anhydrase

B. carbon dioxide

C. oxygen

D. oxyhaemoglobin

Answer: D

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7. Dissociation curve shifts to the right when

A. CO_2 concentration decreases

B. CO_2 concentration increases

C. O_2 concentration increases

D. Cl^- concentration increases

Answer: B

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8. Under a given concentration in blood, dissociation of oxygaemoglobin will increase if

A. pH of blood falls

B. pH of blood rises

C. CO_2 concetration in blood falls

D. free fatty acid concentration in blood falls

Answer: A

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9. The shape of oxygen dissociation curve is

A. completely sigmoid in the presence of strong electrolyte

B. hyperbolic in the presence of weak electrolyte

C. straight in the presence of strong electrolyte

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

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10. Haemoglobin most strongly combines with

A. carbon monoxide

B. oxygen

C. carbon dioxide

D. ozone

Answer: A

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11. Oxygen dissociation curve of myoglobin with

A. hypobolic

B. hyperbolic

C. linear

D. sigmoid

Answer: B

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12. which among the following has the maximum affinity to combine with oxygen ?

A. Adult haemoglobin

B. Myoglobin

C. Foetal haemoglobin

D. Hemocyanin

Answer: B

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13. The carbon dioxide is transported via blood to lungs mostly

A. in the form of carbonic acid only

B. as bicarbonates

C. in combination with haemoglobin only

D. dissolved in blood plasma

Answer: B

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14. The process by which chloride ions pass into R.B.C. and bicarbonate ions pass out is called

A. bicarbonate shift

B. chloride shift

C. buffer shift

D. enezyme shift

Answer: B

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15. Blood contains CO_2 in which of the following forms

A. $NaHCO_3$

B. carbonic acid

C. $Hb - CO_2$

D. $Hb - CO_2$ and CO

Answer: A

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16. Carbonic anhydrease is found in

A. RBCs

B. WBCs

C. blood plasma

D. blood platelets

Answer: A

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17. Asthma is a respiratory disease caused by:

A. infection of trachea

B. infection of lungs

C. bleeding into pleural cavity

D. spasm in bronchial muscles

Answer: D

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18. One main reason for emphysema is

A. dysphnoea

B. tobacco (cigaretie) smoking

C. eupnooa

D. heavy exercise

Answer: B

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19. The state during which the respiratory centre is inhibited is termed as

A. asphyxia

B. choking

C. anoxia

D. suffocation

Answer: A

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20. Brochitis is related with

A. inflammation of the bronchi and bronchioles

B. discolouration of skin

C. allergic reaction in nasal lining

D. excess of oxygenated Hb

Answer: A

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Chapter Exercises A Taking It Together Assorted Questions Of The Chapter Of Advanced Level Practice

1. The portion inside the nose, which contains mucous lining and hair epithelium is

A. larynx

B. vestibule

C. gullet

D. glottis

Answer: B

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2. Aerobic respiration does not

A. take place under normal conditions

B. take place in animals

C. utlise molecular oxygen

D. take place at oxygen deficient situations

Answer: D

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3. Common factors in the trachea of mammals and insects is

A. ciliated inner lining

B. non-collapsible wall

C. paired nature

D. origin from head regian

Answer: B

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4. A charcteristic feature of purely conducting zone of trachea is

A. it has alveoli

B. there is maximum exchange of gases

C. there is no gaseous exchange

D. it has respiratory bronchioles

Answer: C

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5. which one of the following has the smallest diameter

A. Right primary bronchus

B. Left primary bronchus

C. Trachea

D. Respiratory bronchiole

Answer: D

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6. Schneiderian membrane is present at

A. upper part of nasal passage

B. larynx

C. wall of trachea

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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7. In the nasal chamber, the processes of three bones are seen to increase the surface area of this chamber. These bones are

A. nasal, hyoid, maxilla

B. stapes, amxilla, mandible

C. nasals, ethomids, maxila

D. malleus, incus, stapes

Answer: C

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8. The position of larynex is

A. at the level of 3rd to 6th cervial vertebrae

B. below the level of 2nd to 5th cervical vertebrae.

C. at the level of 6th to 8th cervical vertebrae.

D. below the level of 6th to 8th cervical vertebrae

Answer: A

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9. In mammals, the body cavity is partitioned into thoracic and abdominal parts by

A. liver

B. lungs

C. ribs

D. diaphragm

Answer: D

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10. The ventilation movements of the lungs in mammals are governed by

A. diaphragm

B. costal muscles

C. both (a) and (b)

D. muscular wall of lung

Answer: C

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11. which structure is not related to respiration in frog ?

A. diaphragm

B. skin

C. Buccal cavity

D. Lungs

Answer: A

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12. Expiratory muscles contract at the time of

A. deep inspiration

B. normal inspiration and expiration

C. forcelful expiration

D. normal expiration

Answer: C

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13. the most important function of diaphragm of the mammals is

A. divide the body cavity into compartment

B. protect lungs

C. aid in respiration

D. aid in ventilation

Answer: D

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14. During forced expiration , actively contracting muscles

A. diaphragm

B. external intercostals

C. abdominal mucles

D. diaphragm and intestinal muscles

Answer: C

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15. Mark the correct pair of muscles involved in the normal breathing in humans.

A. External and internal intercostal muscles

B. Diaphragm and abdominal muscles

C. Diaphragm and external intercostal muscles

D. diaphragm and intestinal muscles

Answer: C

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16. A person suffers punctures in his chest cavity in an accident, without any damage to the lungs its effect could be

A. reduced brathing rate

B. rapid inreases n berathing rate

C. no change in respiration

D. cessation of breathing

Answer: D

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17. A person breathes in some volume of air by forced inspiration after having a forced expiration. This quantity of air taken in is

A. total lung capacity

B. tidal volume

C. vital capacity

D. inspiratory capacity

Answer: A

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18. During inspiration , air passes into lungs due to

A. Increases in volume of thoratic cavity and fall in lung pressure

B. fall in pressure inside the lungs

C. increased volume of thoracic cavity

D. muscular expansion of lungs

Answer: A

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19. The largest quantity of air that can be expired in a single respiration after a maximal inspiratory effort is called

A. residual volume

B. tidal volume

C. expiratory reserve volume

D. total lung volume

Answer: C

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20. Vital capacity of lung is

A. Inspiratory Reserve Volume (IRV) + Expiratory Reserve Volume (ERV) + Tidal volume (TV) + Residual Volume (RV)

B. IRV + ERV + TV

C. IRV + ERV

D. IRV + ERV + TV - RV

Answer: B

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21. Maximum amount of air that can exchanged per minute is

A. inhale capacity and reserved volume

B. tidal volume and reserved volume

C. vital capacity

D. exhale capacity and reserved volume

Answer: C

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22. In breathing movements, air volume can be estimated by

A. stethoscope

B. hygrometer

C. sphygmomanometer

D. spirometer

Answer: D

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23. Respiratory process is regulated by certain specialized centres in the brain. One of the following listed centres can reduce the inspiratory duration upon stimulation

A. Medullary inspiratory

B. Pneumotaxic centre

C. Apneustic centre

D. Chemosensitive centre

Answer: B

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24. which of the following conditions is responsible for increase in ventilation rate of lungs ?

A. Increases of CO_2 content in inhaled air

B. Increase of CO_2 content in exhaled air

C. Decrease of O_2 content in inhaled air

D. Decrease of O_2 content in exhaled air

Answer: A

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25. Respiration mechanism is controlled by

A. Central nervous system

B. autonomic nervous system

C. Sympathetic nervous system

D. parasympathetic nervous system

Answer: A

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26. Inspiratory centre is located in

A. cerebellum

B. cerebrum

C. hypothalamus

D. medulla oblongata

Answer: D

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27. The impulse for voluntary forced breathing starts in

A. medulla

B. vagus

C. cerebral hemisphere

D. spinal cord

Answer: A

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28. Rate of breathing is controlled by

A. the amount of freely available oxygen

B. carbon dioxide

C. musclar function of the body

D. stress

Answer: B

29. A person with high fever may be breathing faster than normal. This faster breathing may be due to

A. addititonal requirement of oxygen for germs

B. high temperature of the body

C. mental worry of patient

D. loss of appetite

Answer: B

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30. Ventilation rate may be expressed as

A. inspiratory reserve volume $\times$ frequency of respiration

B. expiratory reserve volume $\times$ frequency of respiration

C. tidal volume $\times$ frequency of respiration

D. vital capacity $\times$ frequency of respiration

Answer: C

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31. Dead space air is the

A. amount of air remaining in the alveoli

B. amount of air left behind lungs at the end of deep expiration

C. amount of air taken and out

D. air left in the bronchial tree

Answer: D

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32. Mark the true statement among the following with reference to normal breathing.

A. Inspiration is a passive process whereas expiration is acitve

B. Inspiration is an active process whereas expiration is passive

C. Inspiration and expiration are active processes

D. Inspiration and expiration are passive processes

Answer: B

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33. Division of mammalian lungs into a very large number of tiny alveoli around alveolar ducts opening into brondchioles, is

A. an inefficient system of ventilation of alveoli throug with very little residual air in the lungs

B. an inefficient system of ventilation of alveoli resuting in very high precentage of residual air in the lungs

C. a very efficient system of ventilation of alveoli with no resdiual air in the lungs

D. an efficient system of ventilation of alveoli with little or no residual in the

lungs.

Answer: D

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34. CO_2 is carried in blood in physical solution, in the form of carbaminohemoglobin and in the form of HCO_3^- , the proportion of CO_2 in different forms respectively is

A. 5% , 10% , 85 %

B. 7%, 75%, 23%

C. 85% , 5% , 10%

D. 10%, 85%, 5%

Answer: A

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35. Body tissues obtain oxygen from haemoglobin because of its dissociation in tissues caused by

A. low oxygen concentratio

B. high carbon dioxide concentration

C. low carbon dioxide conentration

D. low oxygen and high carbon dioxide concentration

Answer: D

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36. Combination of haemoglobin with O_2 in lungs can be promoted by

A. increasing carbon dioxide concentration in blood

B. increasing oxygen concentration in blood

C. decreasing oxygen concentration in blood

D. introducing carbon monoxide in blood

Answer: C

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37. Blood analysis of a patient reveals an unusually high quantity of carboxyhemoglobin content. Which of the following conclusion is the most likely to be correct? The patient has been inhaling poliuted air containing unusually high content of

A. carbon disulphide

B. chloroform

C. carbon dioxide

D. carbon monoxide

Answer: D

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38. It is known that exposure to carbon monoxide is harmful to animals because

A. it reduces CO_2 transport

B. it reduces O_2 transport

C. it increases CO_2 transport

D. It increases O_2 transport

Answer: B

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39. The oxygen - haemoglobin dissociation curve will show a right shift in case of

A. high pCO_2

B. bigh pO_2

C. low pCO_2

D. less H^+ concentration

Answer: A

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40. mark the incorrect statement in context to CO_2 binding to Hb.

A. Higher pH

B. lower tempeature

C. Lower PCO_2

D. Low pO_2

Answer: D

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41. CO_2 dissocated from carbamino haemoglobin when

A. pCO_2 in high and pO_2 is low

B. pO_2 is high and pCO_2 is low

C. pCO_2 is high and pO_2 are equal

D.

Answer: B

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42. what is true about haemoglobin

A. It is a dipeptide and present in red blood corpuscles in warm blood

B. It is dipeptide in mammals and localised in red blood corpuscles

C. it is present in the dissolved state in blood plasma in scorpions

D. It is present in dissolved state in blood plasma in scorpions

Answer: C

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43. Most abundant, harmful and universal waste product of metabolism is

A. Co_2

B. uric acid

C. H_2O

D. none of these

Answer: A

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44. oxyhaemoglobin is an unstable compound because

A. O_2 and haemoglobin reaction depends upon partial pressure

B. Haemoglobin is a conjugated protein

C. Haemoglobin is contained within RBC

D. one haemoglobin binds with four molecules of O_2

Answer: A

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45. Persons living at high altitude will have

A. high alveolar capacity

B. more number of erythrocystes

C. haemoglobin curve shift towards right

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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46. What would happen when blood is acidic

A. Binding of oxygen with heamoglobin incrases

B. Red blood corpuscles are formed in higher number

C. Binding of oxygen with haemoglobin decreases

D. there is no change in oxygen binding nor in number of RBCs

Answer: C

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47. For proper transport of O_2 and CO_2 blood should be

A. slightly acidic

B. strongly , acidic

C. strongly alkaline

D. slightly alkaline

Answer: D

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48. Carbon dioxide is transproted from tissues to respirtatory surface by only

A. plasma and erythrocytes

B. plasma

C. erythrocyles

D. erythrocytes and leucocytes

Answer: A

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49. The majority of carbon dioxide produced by our body cells is transported to the lungs -

A. dissolved in the blood

B. as biscarbonates

C. as carbonates

D. attached to haemoglobin

Answer: B

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50. Diffusion of gases along the respiratory surface occurs because

A. pCO_2 is more in alveoli than blood

B. pO_2 is more in alveoli than blood

C. pCO_2 is more in blood than in tissues

D. pO_2 is more in blood than in tissue

Answer: B

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51. in man and mammals , air passes from outside into the lungs through

A. nasal cavity , larynx, pharynx, trachea, bronchi, alveoli

B. nasal cavity, larynx, pharynx, trachea, bronchioles , alveoli

C. nasal cavity , pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchioles, bronchi , alvoli

D. nasal cavity, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchioles, alveoli

Answer: D

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52. Why is CO poisonous for man ?

A. CO affects the nerves of the lungs

B. CO affects the diaphragm and intercostal muscles

C. CO reacts with oxygen reducing percentage of O_2 in air

D. Haemoglobin combines with CO instead O_2 and the product cannot dissociate

Answer: D

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53. mark the incorrect statement

A. Respiratory centres are found in medulla oblongata

B. Near lungs Cl^- moves out of RBC

C. RBCs of deoxygenated blood are slightly bigger than that of oxygenated blood

D. None of the above

Answer: D

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54. A person met with an accident and died instantly without and injury to heart, brain, stomach and kidney. One of the following is a reason for his death.

A. Intestine got twisted

B. RBCs became coagulated

C. Stomach stopped digestion

D. Diaphragm got punctured

Answer: D

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55. what is incorrect about oxygen binding with haemoglobin ?

A. the bond between oxygen and Hb is very loose bond

B. Oxygen becomes ionic when it binds to Hb

C. Hb and oxygen is readily reversible combinations

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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56. Which of the following statements correctly defines Bohr's effect ?

A. Rise in p_{50} with an increase in CO_2 concentration

B. fall in P_{50} with a decrease in pH

C. Rise in P_{50} with an increase in pH

D. No effect on P_{50} with a decease in pH

Answer: A

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57. when blood CO_2 level rises

A. only the rate of breathing decreases

B. respiratory acidosis may occur

C. peripheral pressure receptors respond

D. both the rate and depth of breathing decreases

Answer: B

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58. As carbon dioxide produced in the tissues combines with water in the blood

A. carbonic in the blood

B. Cl^- enters in the RBCs

C. most of the HCO_3^- from the carbonic acid leaves the RBCs for the blood plasma

D. All of the precedings occur

Answer: D

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59. After fast running, man has fast heart beat, slow pulse and shallow breathing, in such conditions he has

A. oxygen debt

B. poisoning due to lactic acid

C. no pulmonary presssure

D. weak heart

Answer: A

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60. After taking a long deep breath we do not respire for some seconds due to

A. more CO_2 in blood

B. more O_2 in blood

C. less CO_2 in blood

D. less O_2 blood

Answer: C

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61. Which one of the following satatements is correct about blood constituents and transport of most accurate respiratory gases ?

A. RBCs transport oxygen, whereas plasma transports only carbon dioxide

B. RBCs as well as WBCs transport both oxygen and carbon dioxide

C. RBCs transport oxygen, wherease, WBSc tansport carbon dioxide

D. RBCs as well as plasma transport both oxygen and carbon dioxide

Answer: D

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62. Reduction in respiratory surface of lungs due to breakdown of partition in the alveoli is known as

A. asphyxia

B. bronchitis

C. asthma

D. emphysema

Answer: D

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63. A stage when lung collapsed, specially the alveoli is

A. atelectasis

B. poliomyelities

C. asthma

D. epistaxis

Answer: A

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64. which of the following can cause atelectasis ?

A. Blockage of small bronchi with mucus

B. Obstruction of a major bronchus

C. Lack of surfactant in fluids lining the alveoli

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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65. Inflammation of the lung covering causing severe chest pain is

A. emphysema

B. pleurisy

C. asphyxia

D. hypoxia

Answer: B

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66. Apnoea is

A. absence of breathing

B. decreased ventilation

C. increased ventilation

D. laboured breathing

Answer: A

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67. The decompression sickness is

A. respiration under depression

B. sickness develops after coming the sea surface from a great depth

C. sickness develops after attaining a high altitude

D. sickness develops after coming on earth surface from the mines

Answer: B

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68. Increased asthmatic attacks in certain seasons are related to

A. hot and humid environment

B. eating fruits preserved in tin containers

C. inhalation of seasonal pollen

D. low temperature

Answer: C

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69. All are the disease of lungs except

A. asthma

B. bronchitis

C. encephalitis

D. pneumonia

Answer: C

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70. Incidence of Emphysema - a respiratory disorder is high in cigarette smokers. In such cases

A. the bronchioles are found damaged

B. The alveolar are found damaged

C. the plasma mamebrane is found damaged

D. the respiratory muscles are found damaged.

Answer: B

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71. Respiration in insects Is called direct because

A. the cells exchange O_2/CO_2 directly with the air in the tubes

B. The tissues exchange O_2/CO_2 directly with coelomic fluid

C. the tissues exchange $O_2/C0_2$ directly with the air outside through body surface

D. tracheal tubes exchange O_2/CO_2 directly with the haemocel which then exchange with tissues.

Answer: D

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72. Which combination of muscles contractin causes inspiration ?

A. Internal intercostals - Diaphragm

B. Diaphragm - Abdominal complex

C. External intercostals - Diaphragm

D. External - Internal intercostals

Answer: C

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73. One of the following is a difference between pulmonary respiration of frog and human.

A. Diaphragm and ribs play role in respiration

B. Lungs are respiratory organs

C. Respiration occurs due to pressure gradient

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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74. If O_2 concentration in tissue was almost as high as at the respiratory suface then

A. oxyheaemoglobin would dissociate to supply to the tissue

B. haemoglobin would combine with more O_2 at respiratory surface

C. oxyhaemoglobin would not dissociate to supply O_2 to the tissue

D.

Answer: C

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75. Identify the correct statement with reference to transport of respiratory gases by blood.

A. Haemoglobin is necessary for the transport of carbon dioxide and

carbonic anhydrase for the transport of oxygen

B. Haeomglobin is necessary for the transport of oxygen and carbonic anhydrase for the transport of carbon dioxide.

C. only oxygen is transported blood

D. only carbon dioxide is transported by blood.

Answer: B

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76. People living at sea level have around 5 million RBC per cubic millimetre of their blood whereas those living at an altitude of 5400 metres have around 8 million. This is because at high altitude.

A. pepole get pollution free air to breath and more oxygen is available

B. atmospheric O_2 level is less and hence, more RBCs are needed to absord the required amount of O_2 to survive

C. There is more UV radiation, which enhances RBC production.

D. people eat more nutritive food, therefore, more RBCs are formed

Answer: B

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77. Air moves into the lungs when atmospheric pressure is

A. less than pressure within the lungs

B. greater than pressure within the lungs

C. equal to the pressure within the lungs

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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78. Artificial respiration at the rate of 10-15 times per minute is being given to a man saved from drowning. This is because .

A. the water in the respiratory passage is cleared fast at this rate

B. it is the normal rate of breathing

C. choking is least at this rate

D. the lungs are ventilated best at this rate

Answer: A

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79. I. The pO_2 in alveolar air is about ....A.... Mm Hg and in arterial capillaries is .....B..... mm Hg. Therefore, oxygen from alveoli diffuses into blood capillaries.

II. pCO_2 in blood reaching alveolar capillaries is .....C.... Mm Hg and in alveolar air is .....D..... mm Hg. thus, CO_2 leaves capillaries and reaches alveoli.

Identify A,B,C and D in the above two statements .

A. 104, 40, 45, 40

B. 40 , 104, 40, 45

C. 40, 45, 104, 40

D. 45, 104, 45, 40

Answer: A

80. Read the following statemens with regard to oxyhaemoglobin dissociation curve.

I. The curve is .....A..... Shaped under normal

conditions.

II. ....B...has an affinity to bind with deoxygented . Haemoglobin by producing conformational changes in it.

III. HTe curve is .....C....in the presence of weak electrolytes. Identify A, B and C.

A. sigmoid, Carbon monoxide, sigmoid

B. Sigmoid, 2,3 - DPG, hyperbolic

C. Sigmoid , Oxygen, hyperbolic

D. Sigmoid, Carbon monoxide , straight

Answer: B

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81. Identify the correctly matched option from below :

A. Eupnoea - Increased breathing rate

B. Dyspnea - Normal breathing rate

C. Tachypnea - Rapid shallow breathing

D. Hypercapnia - painful breathing

Answer: C

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82. Given in the box are certain disorders of human body.

Asthma, Cyanosis, Blue baby syndrome, Atelectasis , jaundice , Anthracosis , Epilepsy , Asbestosis

How many disorders from above are associated with human respiratory system ?

A. Three

B. Four

C. Five

D. Six

Answer: C

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83. Read the following statements and identify the one which is incorrect.

A. The upper part of larynx, i.e, glottis is covered by epiglottis during swallowing

of food.

B. Apart from diaphragm and intercostal muscles, transversus abdominis and rectus abdominis also aid in respiration

C. The pons have two centres for regulation breathing . I.e pneumotaxic an apnustic centre.

D. Pncumtaxic centre releases neural signal, which reduces the expiration process thereby regulating respiratory rate

Answer: D

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84. Select the correct option with regard to the mode of respiration in various animals.

A. Gills- Crustaceans

B. Skin- Insects

C. Trachea- Annelids

D. Lungs - Arachnids

Answer: A

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85. granular peumocytes secrete dipalmitoyl phosphatidyl choline, these are specicalised lipids, which preform many funcation. Choose the false statement with regard to the functions.

A. Prevent oedema

B. Formation of Adam's apple

C. Prevents acculmulation of lymph on alveoli

D. Preventing alveoli from collapse

Answer: B

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86. Primary inspiratory muscles are/is

A. diaphragm

B. Internal intercostal muscles

C. External intercostal muscles

D. Abdominal muscles

Answer: A

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87. Given below are some factors which may affect the oxyhaemoglobin dissociation curve.

Carbon monxide, Foetal haemoglobin, Oxygen, water , Myoglobin, Temperature.

Choose the correct options

A. Oxyge, water and temperature

B. Oxygen, carbon monoxide and myoglobin

C. Temperation , foctal heamoglobin and myoglobin

D.

Answer: D

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Chapter Exercises B Medical Entrances Special Format Questions

1. The diffusion of bicarbonate ions from RBC into plasma and of chloride ions from plasma into RBC to maintain ionic balance between RBC and plasma is known as

I. Henry's law

II. Chloride shift

III. Charlc's law

IV. Hamburger's phenomenon

A. I and II are correct

B. II , III and IV are correct

C. II and IV are correct

D. III and IV are correct

Answer: C

View Text Solution

2. The mucus produced by the goblet cells

(a) moistens the incoming air

(b) trap the fine dust particles

(c) filter out large dust particles

(d) warms the incoming air .

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. Only IV

D. All of these

Answer: A

3. The lobes of left lung in human is divided into

I. left superior III. Anterior azygous

II. Left inferior IV. Posterior azygous

A. I and III

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. III and IV

Answer: B

View Text Solution

View Text Solution

4. The respiratory system in humans and other lung-breathing vertebrates can be divided into

I. conducting portion

II. Respiratory portion

III. Upper portion

IV. Lower portion

A. Only I

B. III and IV

C. Only II

D. I and II

Answer: D

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5. Certain bacteria that cause bronchities are

I. Streptococcus pneumoniae

II. Haemophilus influenzae

III. Yersinia pestis

IV. Clostridium tetani

A. I and II

B. III and IV

C. Only IV

D. Only I

Answer: A

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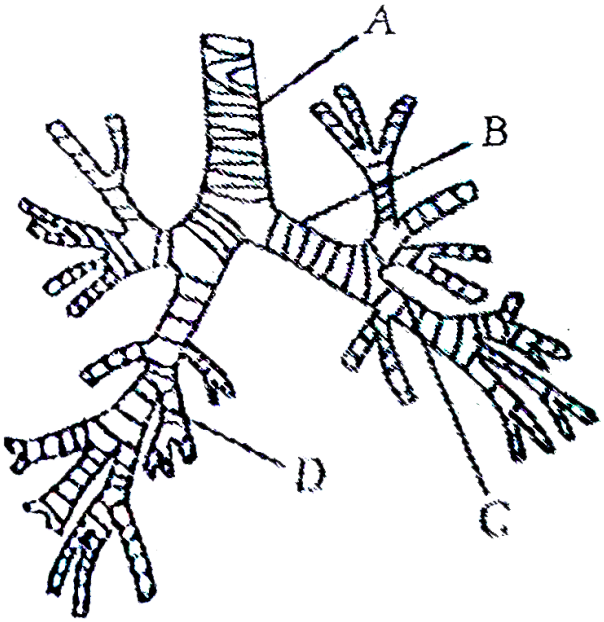
6. Study the following diagram and consider the statements following in regard to the labels .



I. A is lined by pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium bearing glandular cells and cartilaginous ring.

II. B is the part of lung where major exchange of gases takes place.

III. C decreases both in diameter and thickness as it gets take place.

IV. D is part of lung where exchange of gases do not take place.

Choose the correct set of statements.

A. I , II and III

B. II, III and IV

C. I and III

D. II and IV

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

7. The air that enters our lungs is characterised as

I. It is warm.

II. It is filtered .

III.Some oxygen is extracted from it.

IV. Some carbon dioxide is added to it.

A. I, II, III and IV

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. III and IV

Answer: A

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8. Which of the following statements are true/false

A.The blood transports CO_2 comparatively easily because of its higher solubility

B.Approximately 8.9% of CO_2 is transported being dissovled in the plasma of blood

C. The carbon dioxide produced by the tissues, diffuses passively into the blood stream and

passes into red blood corpsucles and react with water to form H_2CO_3

D.The chlorde ions diffuse from palsma into the erythrocytes to maintain ionic balance

A. I, III and V II and V

B. II and IV I, III and V

C. III and V I, II and IV

D.

Answer: A

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9. From the following relationship between respiration volumes and capacities, mark the correct option.

(i) Inspiratory Capacity (IC) $=$ Tidal Volume + Residual Volume

(ii) Vital Capacity (VC) = Tidal Volume (TV) + Inspiratory Reserve Volume (IRV) + Expiratory Reserve Volume (ERV)

(iii) Residual Volume (RV) = Vital Capacity (VC) - Inspiratory Reserve Volume (IRV)

(iv) Tidal Volume (TV) = Inspiratory Capacity (IC) - Inspiratory Reserve Volume (IRV)

A. I, II and III are incorrect, IV is correct

B. I and III are incorrect, II and IV are correct

C. I, II and IV are correct and III is incorrect

D. I and III are correct , I and II are incorrect

Answer: B

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10. Match the following colunms.

Column I	Column II
A. Tidal volume	1. 2500 to 3000 mL of air
B. Inspiratory reserve volume	2. 1000 mL of air
C. Expiratory reserve volume	3. 500 mL of air
D. Residual volume	4. 3400 to 4800 mL of air
E. Vital capacity	5. 1200 mL of air

A. 3,4,4,2,15

B. 3,1,2,5,4

C. 3,1,4,5,4

D. 5,4,2,1,2

Answer: B

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11. Match the following columns .

Column I	Column II
A. Tiny air sacs in the lungs	1. Internal respiration
B. Gas diffusion between alveoli and blood in lungs	2. Haemoglobin
C. Gas exchange between blood and interstitial fluid	3. Alveoli
D. Molecule specialised for oxygen transport	4. External respiration

A. 3,4,1,2

B. 1,2,3,4

C. 4,3,2,1

D. 2,1,4,3

Answer: A

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12. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Bronchial tree	1. Passage way for air from nasal cavity to larynx and for food from mouth cavity to oesophagus
B. Larynx	2. Conducts air from trachea to the alveoli to its mucous lining continues to filter air
C. Trachea	3. Passage way for air, prevents foreign objects from entering trachea and houses vocal cords
D. Pharynx	4. Flexible tube, which connects larynx with bronchial tree

A. 1,2,3,4

B. 2,3,4,1

C. 4,3,2,1

D. 3,2,1,4

Answer: B

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13. Match the following columns :

Column I (Animal)		Column II (Respiratory organ)
A. Earthworm	1.	Moist cuticle
B. Aquatic Arthropods	2.	Gills
C. Fishes	3.	Lungs
D. Birds/Reptiles	4.	Trachea

A. 2,1,4,3

B. 1,4,2,3

C. 1,3,2,4

D. 1,2,4,3

Answer: B

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14. Assertion The vital capcity is higher in athletes.

Reason . Vital capacity is the amount of air, which one can inhale and exhale with maximum effort.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Asssertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is true

D. both Assertion and Reason are flase.

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

15. Assertion. Tidal volume is the volume of air inspired or expired with the normal breath .

Reason Adult person contains 500 ml expired or inspired volumes of air with each normal breath.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Asssertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is true

D. both Assertion and Reason are flase.

Answer: B

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16. Assertion. CO_2 is carried in the plasma mainly as HCO_3^- ions

Reason. Zinc -containing enzyme carbonic anhydrase of RBCs catalyses the formations fo HCO_3^- ions that enter plasma.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Asssertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is true

D. both Assertion and Reason are flase.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

17. Assertion Insects have a complex system of air tubes called trachea for respiratory puropose .

Insects do not respire through body surface.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Asssertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is true

D. both Assertion and Reason are flase.

Answer: A

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18. Assertion Fisheas respire through gills.

Reason Counter -current flow occurs in gills

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Asssertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is true

D. both Assertion and Reason are flase.

Answer: A

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19. Assertion : Inspiration occurs due to muscular relaxation.

Reason : During inspiration, the diaphragm and external intercostal muscle contract simultaneously.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Asssertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is true

D. both Assertion and Reason are flase.

Answer: D

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20. Assertion A quatic organisms such as protozoans respire through simple diffusion process.

Reason their outermost covering remains moist.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Asssertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is true

D. both Assertion and Reason are flase.

Answer: A

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21. Assertion Cutaneous respiration occurs in earthworm.

Reason Lungs are absent in earthworm.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Asssertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is true

D. both Assertion and Reason are flase.

Answer: B

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Chapter Exercise C Medical Entrances Gallery

1. Match the following columns :

	Column I	Column II
A.	pO_2 of alveoli lungs	1. 40 mm Hg
B.	pO_2 of atmospheric air	2. 95 mm Hg
C.	pO_2 of deoxygenated blood	3. 104 mm Hg
D.	pO_2 of oxygenated blood	4. 159 mm Hg

A. 2,4,1,3

B. 3,4,1,2

C. 3,2,1,4

D. 2,4,3,1

Answer: B

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2. The partial pressure of oxygen in the alveoli of the lungs is

A. equal to that in the blood

B. more than that in blood

C. less than in the blood

D. less than than of carbon dioxide

Answer: B

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3. Lungs do not collapse between breaths and some air always remains in the lungs which can never be expelled because

A. there is a negative pressure in the lungs

B. there is a negative intrapleurai pressure pulling at the lungs walls

C. there is a positive intrapleural pressure

D. pressure in the lungs is higher than the atmospheric pressure

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

4. Name the pulmonary disease in which alveolar surface area involved in gas exchange is drastically reduced due to damage in the alveolar walls

A. Pleuriry

B. Emphysema

C. Pneumonia

D. Asthma

Answer: B

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Watch Video Solution

5. The volume of air that will remain in the lungs after a normal expiration is called

A. Vital capacity

B. Functional residual capacity

C. Residual volume

D. Total lung capacity

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

6. Which of the following is the most appropirate in normal circumstances ?

A. During inspiration, the intrapulmonary pressure is less than than atmospheric pressure

B. During expiration , the intrapulmonary pressure is less than the atmosspheric pressure

C. During expiration, the intrapulmonary pressure is equal to atmospheric pressure.

D.

Answer: A

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7. The peneumotaxic and repiratory rhythm centres respectively present in

A. pons and medulla oblongata

B. corpus callosum and pons

C. medulla oblangata and hypothalamus

D. diencephalon and pons

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

8. Which of the following sts of conditions promotes the dissociation of oxygen from haemoglobin ?

A. Low pO_2, high pCO_2, high H^+

B. High pO_2, high pCO_2, low H^+

C. High pO_2 lowpCO_2 low H^+

D. Low pO_2, low pCO_2, low H^+

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

9. Assertion (A) In brain stem, pons is called pneumotaxic centre with the ability to moderate the function of the ' respiratory

rhythm' centre.

Reason (R) Neural signals from the centre can reduce the duration of expiration, thereby alter the respiratory rate

A. Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A .

B. Both A and R are correct , but R is the correct explanation of Agt

C. A is incorrect, but R correct

D. A is correct , but R is incorrect

Answer: D

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10. When precentrage saturation of haemoglobin with O_2 is plotted against pO_2 , the curve obtained is

A. J-shaped

B. hyperbola

C. sigmoid

D. U-shaped

Answer: C

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11. The process of exchange of O_2 from the atmosphere with CO_2 produced by the cells is called

A. biological respiration

B. photosynthesis

C. biological assimilations

D. gaseous exchange

Answer: D

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12. Inspiratory capacity of human is equal to

A. TV + ERV

B. TV+ ERV + IRV

C. TV + IRV

D. ERV + IRV

Answer: C

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13. Approximately seventy percent of carbon dioxide absorbed by the blood will be transported to the lungs

A. as bicarbonate ions

B. in the form of dissolved gas molecules

C. by binding to RBC

D. as carbaminohaemoglobin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

14. The volume of air that can be breathed in by maximum forced inspiration over and obave the normal inspiration is called

A. expiratory reserve volume

B. inspiratory reserve volume

C. vital capacity

D. inspiratory capacity

Answer: B

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15. The serous membrane which covers the lungs is called

A. preicardium

B. peritoneum

C. perichondrium

D. pleura

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

16. what is the $._p O_2$ and $._p CO_2$ in the systemic arteries ?

A. $._p O_2$ 40mm Hg, $._p CO_2$. 45 mm Hg

B. $pO_2 95 mmHg$, pCO_2 40 mm Hg

C. $._p O_2$ 40mm Hg, $._p CO_2$. 40 mm Hg

D. $._p O_2$ 45 mm Hg, $._p CO_2$. 40 mm Hg

Answer: B

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17. Choose the wrong statement .

A. Solubility of CO_2 in blood is 20-25 times higher than that of O_2

B. The total volume of air accommodated in the lungs at the end of a forced inspiration is called the vital capacity.

C. O_2 can bind with haemoglobin in a reversibe manner to form oxygaemoglobin

D. Every 100 mL of deoxgenated blood delivers approximately 4 mL of CO_2 to the alveoli.

Answer: B

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18. To generate pressure gradients to facilitate expiration and inspiration the human body uses the intercostal muscles and

A. alveolar air

B. bronchi

C. primart, secondary and tertiary bronchioles

D. diaphragm

Answer: D

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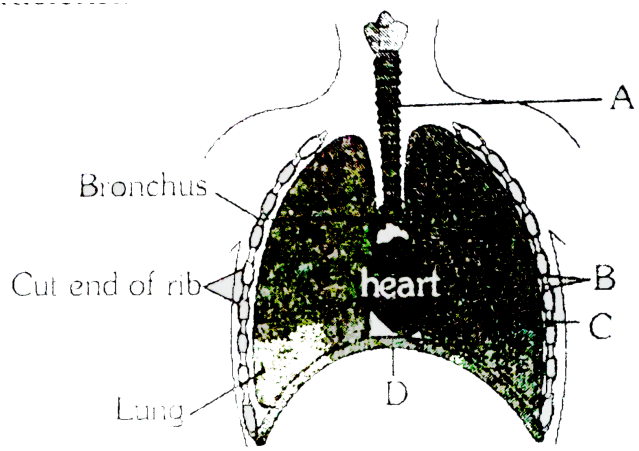
19. the figure shows a diagrammatic view of human respiratory system with labels A, B , C and D . Select the option which given correct identification and main function and / or characteristic



A. A- Trachea-long tube supported by complete cartilaginous rings for

conducting inspired air

B. B- Pleural membrane - surround ribs on both sides to provide cushion against rubbing

C. C-Alveoli-thin- walled vascular bag-like structure for exchange of gases

D. D-Lower end of lungs - diaphragm pulls it down during inspiration.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

20. Oxygen dissociation curve is

A. sigmoid

B. parabolic

C. hyperbolic

D. straight line

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

21. Haemoglobin is having maximum affinity with

A. CO_2

B. CO

C. O_2

D. NH_3

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

22. During inspiration the diaphragm

A. expands

B. shows no change

C. contracts and fattens

D. relaxes to become dome-shaped

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

23. The oxygen toxicity is related with

A. blood poisoning

B. collapse of alveolar walls

C. both (a) and (b)

D. Failure of ventilation of lungs

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

24. Skin is an accessory orgen of repiration in

A. human

B. frog

C. rabbit

D. lizard

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

25. When oxygen supply to tissues is inadequate, the condition

A. dyspnea

B. hypoxia

C. asphyxia

D. apnea

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

26. Large volume of air that a person can expire after a forceful inspiration is called

A. tidal volume

B. vital capacity

C. IRV

D. ERV

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

27. People who have migrated from the planes to an area adjoining Rohtang pass about six months back

A. have more RBCs and their haemoglobin has a lower binding affinity to O_2

B. are not physcially fit to play games like football

C. suffer from altitude sickness with symptoms like nausea, fatigue, etc.

D.

Answer: A

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28. Which one of the following is the correct statement for respiration in humans ?

A. Cigarette smoking may lead to inflammation of bronchi

B. Neural signals from penumotaxic centre in pons region of brain can increase the

duration of inspiration.

C. Workers in grinding and stone breaking industries may suffer, from lung fibrosis

D. About 90% of carbon dioxide (CO_2) is carried by haemoglobin as carbaminohaemoglobin

Answer: C

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29. After forceful inspiration, the amount of air that can be breathed out by maximum forced expiration is equal to

A. Inspiratory Reserve Volume (IRV) + Expiratory Reserve Volume (ERV) + Tidal volume (TV) + Residual Volume (RV)

B. IRV + RV + ERV

C. IRV + TV + ERV

D. TV + RV+ ERV

Answer: C

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30. Amount of oxygen supplied by $100ml$ arterial blood while passing through the tissues is

A. 0.4 - 0.6 mL

B. 4-6 mL

C. 14-15 mL

D. 19-20 mL

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

31. the volume of ' anatomical dead space ' air is normally

A. 230 mL

B. 210 mL

C. 190 mL

D. 150 mL

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

32. Two friends are eating togeather on a dinning table. One of them suddenly starts coughing while swallowing some food. This coughing would have been due to improper movement of

A. diaphragm

B. neck

C. tongue

D. epiglottis

Answer: D

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33. A large proportion of oxygen is left unused the human blood even after its uptake by the body tissue. This O_2

A. raises the pCO_2 of blood to 75 mm of Hg

B. Is enough to keep oxyhaemoglobin

C. helps in relasing more O_2 to the epithelial tissues

D. acts as a reserve during muscular exercises

Answer: D

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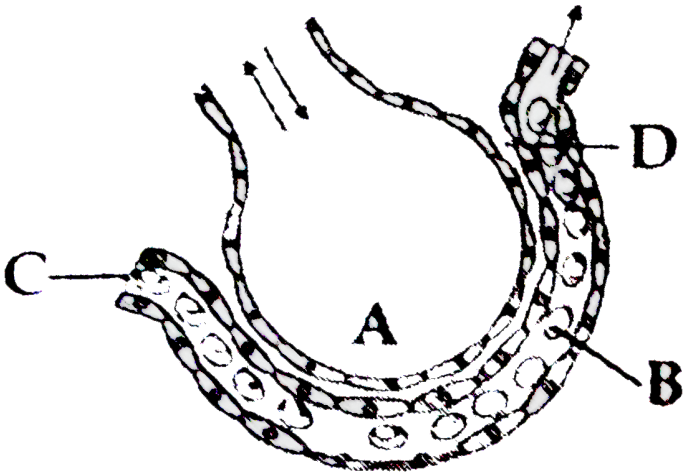
34. The figure given below shows a small part of human lung where exchange of gases takes place. In which one of the option given below, the one part A, B, C or D is correctly identified along with its functions



A. A-Alveolar cavity -Main site of exdchange of respiratory gases

B. D - Capillary wall - Exchange of gases takes place here

C. B-Red blood cell- Transport of mainly haemoglobin

D. G - Arterial capillary - passes oxygen to tissues

Answer: B

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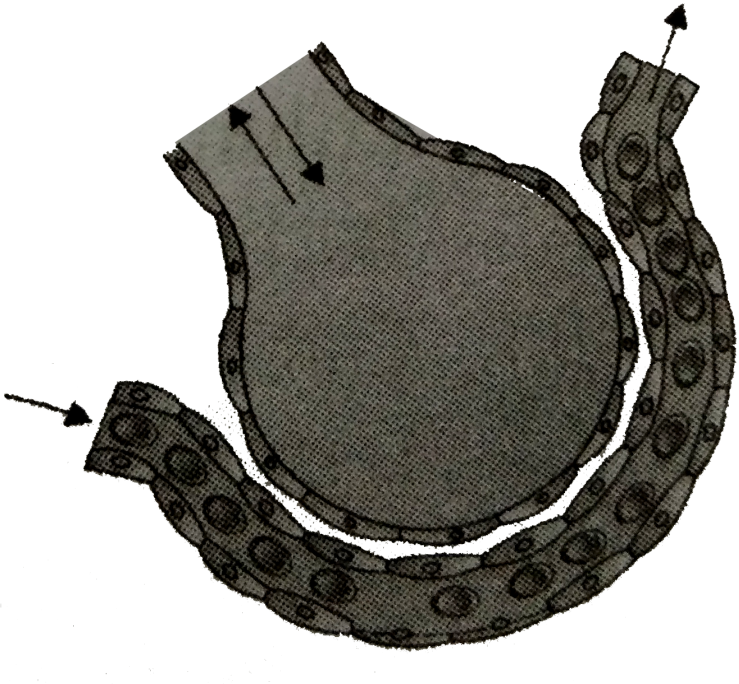
35. The factor which does not affect the rate of alveolar diffusion is



A. solubility of gases

B. thickness of the membrane

C. pressure gradient

D. concentration gradient

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

36. Haemoglobin of the human blood forms a stable complex compound with with of the following gas leading to death ?

A. Oxygen

B. carbon dioxide

C. carbon monoxide

D. Nitrogen

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

37. If a large number of people are enclosed in a room then

A. oxygen decreases and carbon dioxide increases

B. oxygen increases and carbon dioxide decreases

C. both oxygen and carbon dioxide decreases

D. both oxygen and carbon dioxide increases

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

38. The expiratory reserve volume will be

A. 1000 mL

B. 2000 mL

C. 4000 mL

D. 500 ml

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

39. Assertion CO_2 transport occurs very fast through RBCs.

Reason : Enzyme carbonic anhydrase is absent in blood plsama.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is true

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

Answer: C

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40. Hiccups can be best described as

A. forceful sudden expiration

B. jerky incomplete inspiration

C. vibration of the soft palate during breathing

D. sigh of indigestion

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

41. Dead space air in man is

A. 500 mL

B. 150 mL

C. 250 mL

D. 1.5 mL

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

42. Amount of CO_2 in expired air is about

A. 0.0004

B. 0.0003

C. 0.045

D. 0.021

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

43. Which two of the following changes (A-B) usually tend to occur in the plain dwellers when they move to high altitudes (3500 m or more)

(A) Increase in red blood cell size

(B) Increase in red blood cell production

(C) Increased breathing rate

(D) Increase in thrombocyte count

A. Inreases in red blood cell size.

B. Increase in red blood cell production

C. Increased breathing rate .

D.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

44. The volume of air, inspired or expired during normal respiration is called.

A. tidal volume

B. inspiratory reserve volume

C. expiratory rescrve volume

D. residual volume

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

45. Between breaths, the intrapleural pressure is approximately ..... Mm Hg less than atmospheric pressure.

A. 1

B. 4

C. 8

D. 10

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

46. Which of the following is a respiratory disease ?

A. Polio

B. Arthritis

C. Asthma

D. Cancer

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

47. How many molecules of oxygen are bound to one molecule of haemoglobin?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Six

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

48. After deep inspiration, capacity of maximum expiration of lung is called : —

A. Vital capacity

B. tidal volume

C. IRV

D. ERV

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

49. Oxy-haemoglobin dissociates into oxygen and deoxy-haemoglobin at

A. low O_2 pressure in tisse

B. high O_2 pressure in tissue

C. equal O_2 pressure inside and outside tissue

D. all times irrespective of O_2 pressure

Answer: A

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50. Arrange the following in the order of increasing volume

1) Tidal volume

2) Redidual volume

3) Expiratory reserve volume

4) Vital capacity

A. I lt II ltIII lt IV

B. I lt III lt II lt IV

C. I ltIV lt III lt II

D. I lt IV lt II lt III

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

51. The vital capacity of human being is about

A. 1200 mL

B. 4800 mL

C. 2400 mL

D. 3600mL

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

52. With decrease in temperature, oxyhaemoglobin curve will become

A. more steep

B. straight

C. parabola

D. none of these

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

53. CO is more toxic than CO_2 because it :

A. affects the nervous system

B. damages lungs

C. reduces the oxyge carrying capacity of haemoglobin

D. Forms acid with water

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

54. Total lung capacity is

A. 1200 mL

B. 2400 mL

C. 500 mL

D. 5800 mL

Answer: D

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