



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ICSE

THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Review Questions A Multiple Choice Type

1. During inspiration, the diaphragm

A. relaxes

B. contracts

C. expands

D. gets folded

Answer:



2. The ultimate end parts of the respiratory system in

humans are known as

A. alveoli

B. bronchioles

C. tracheoles

D. bronchi

Answer:





3. During respiration there is :

A. gain in dry weight

B. loss in dry weight

C. no change in dry weight

D. increase in the overall weight

Answer:

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Review Questions B Very Short Answer Type

1. Choose the odd one out in each of the following groups

of four items each :

Trachea, Bronchus, Alveolus, Diaphragm

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2. Choose the odd one out in each of the following groups

of four items each :

Ethyl alcohol, Carbon dioxide, Starch, Oxygen absence

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3. Choose the odd one out in each of the following groups

of four items each :

Diffusion, Respiratory gases, Alveoli, Capillary network

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4. Choose the odd one out in each of the following groups

of four items each :

Trachea, Ciliated epithelium, Mucus, Diffusion

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5. Choose the odd one out in each of the following groups

of four items each :

Oxyhaemoglobin, Carbaminohaemoglobin, Hypoxia,

Carboxyhaemoglobin

6. Choose the odd one out in each of the following groups

of four items each :

Hairy, Moist, Nostril, Vocal cord.

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7. Name the body structure concerned with the given functional activity :

Prevents food from entering the trachea during swallowing.



8. Name the body structure concerned with the given

functional activity :

Transports oxygen to the body cells

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9. Name the body structure concerned with the given

functional activity :

Helps to increase the volume of the chest cavity lengthwise.

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10. Name the body structure concerned with the given functional activity :

Combines with the oxygen in the lungs.



11. Name the body structure concerned with the given

functional activity :

Protects the lungs from mechanical injuries.

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12. Name the body structure concerned with the given functional activity :

Provides actual diffusion of respiratory gases in lungs.



13. What is the normal percentage composition of gases in

inspired air and expired air respectively?



15. Match the items in Column I with the ones most appropriate in Column II. Rewrite the matching pairs :

- Column I
- (a) Alveoli
- (b) Bronchioles
- (c) Nasal chamber
- (d) Bronchi

- Column II
- (i) where aerobic respiration takes place
- (ii) lined with hair
 - er (iii) diffusion
 - (iv) small air tubes
 - (v) An inverted Y-shaped tube
 - (vi) A common passage for food and air

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Review Questions C Short Answer Type

1. Given below is an example of a certain structure and its

special functional activity:

"Kidney and excretion."

Fill in the blanks on a similar pattern.

Alveoli and

2. Given below is an example of a certain structure and its special functional activity:

"Kidney and excretion."

Fill in the blanks on a similar pattern.

Mitochondria and

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3. Write the special functional activity of the following structures. For example :Kidney and $\underline{\text{excretion}}$.

Epiglottis and



4. Write the special functional activity of the following structures. For example :Kidney and <u>excretion</u>.
Pleura and

5. Write the special functional activity of the following

structures. For example :Kidney and excretion.

Diaphragm and

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6. Write the special functional activity of the following structures. For example :Kidney and $\underline{excretion}$.

.C. shaped cartilage and



9. State one function of each of the following:

Diaphragm



12. Match the items in Column A with those in Column B.

Column A	Column B	
Cartilaginous	$\operatorname{Epiglottis}$	
Large surface area	$\operatorname{Diaphragm}$	
Breathing movements	Bronchi	
Voice	Alveoli	
Complemental air	Larynx	
Swallowing	Extra inhalation	



13. Under what conditions would the breathing rate increase ?



14. How would you prove that the air you breathe out in warmer?



15. How is the respiratory passage kept free of dust particles ?

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16. What is wrong in the statement "We breathe in oxygen

and breathe out carbon dioxide"

 Differentiate between the following pairs on the basis of the aspect given in the brackets.
 Aerobic and anaerobic respiration (end products of the

process).

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2. Differentiate between the following pairs on the basis of

the aspect given in the brackets.

Respiration and photosynthesis (gas released).

3. Differentiate between the following pairs on the basis of

the aspect given in the brackets.

Photosynthesis and respiration (Reactants)



4. Differentiate between the following pairs on the basis of

the aspect given in the brackets.

Inspired air and alveolar air (Carbon-di-oxide content)



5. Differentiate between the following pairs on the basis of

the aspect given in the brackets.

Respiration and breathing (organs involved).



6. Differentiate between the following pairs on the basis of

what is given in the brackets :

Tidal volume and Residual volume (Volume of air in normal adults.)

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7. Breathing through nose is healthier than breathing by mouth. Why?

8. Give suitable explanations for the following:

Why does gaseous exchange continue in the lungs even

during expiration ?

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9. Give suitable explanations for the following:

Why does a person feel breathlessness at higher altitudes?



10. Give suitable explanations for the following:

Why do you shiver and why do your teeth chatter when it is

very cold in winter ?





11. With regard to the respiratory system and the process

of respiration in man, answer the following questions:

Name the two muscles that help in breathing.



12. With regard to the respiratory system and the process

of respiration in man, answer the following questions:

Briefly describe how the above mentioned muscles help in

the inspiration of air.



13. Write the equation to show the process of respiration.



14. With regard to the respiratory system and the process of respiration in man, answer the following questions:What is meant by:

- 1. Residual air
- 2. Dead air space.

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15. Starting from the nostrils, trace the path in sequence

which the inspired air takes until it reaches the air sacs.

16. What is the contribution of the following in breathing?

Ribs

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17. What is the contribution of the following in breathing?

Diaphragm

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18. What is the contribution of the following in breathing?

Abdominal muscles

Review Questions E Structured Application Skill Type

1. Given alongside is a diagrammatic sketch of a part in human lungs



(i) Name the parts numbered 1-4

(ii) What do the arrows 5 and 6 indicate ?

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process :

 $C_6H_{12}O_6
ightarrow$ lactic acid+2ATP+heat energy`

Name the process.

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3. Given below is an overall chemical reaction of a certain process :

 $C_6 H_{12} O_6
ightarrow$ lactic acid+2ATP+heat energy`

Is this reaction applicable to animals or to plants or to

both animals and plants ?

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4. Given below is an overall chemical reaction of a certain process :

 $C_6H_{12}O_6
ightarrow$ lactic acid+2ATP+heat energy`

Name one tissue in which this reaction may occur.

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5. Given below are chemical reactions (1 to 5) involving glucose and five other chemical products (A-E).



- (a) Write the reaction number of the following:
- (i) Anaerobic respiration in plants
- (ii) End-products in aerobic respiration
- (iii) Reaction occurring in liver
- (iv) Anaerobic respiration in animals
- (v) Storage in the liver.....
- (b) Which reactions (1-5) in the above correspond to the

following (write the corresponding number of reaction next

to them).

- (i) Aerobic respiration
- (ii) Change taking place in the liver
- (iii) Anerobic respiration in yeast.
- (iv) Change taking place in a plant storage organ, e.g.,

potato.

(v) Anaerobic respiration in animals



6. The volume of air in the lungs and the rate at which it is exchanged during inspiration and expiration was measured.

The following diagram shows a group of the lung volumes and capacities :



Study the diagram carefully and explain briefly the following:

- (a) Tidal volume
- (b) Inspiratory reserve volume
- (c) Expiratory reserve volume
- (d) Vital capacity
- (e) Residual volume

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Progess Check

1. Given below is the definition of respiration with a few blanks to be filled in. Write suitable words in the blanks : Respiration is a process of releasing by breaking down for carrying out processes.



2. Write the overall chemical equation representing the above definition of respiration.



3. In what form is the energy released during respiration

stored?



6. No CO_2 is produced in anaerobic respiration in the human body.

7. Breathing and gaseous transport are one and the same thing.

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8. CO_2 is transported to the lungs by the blood in two

forms: as bicarbonates and as carbamino -haemoglobin.

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9. Tissue respiration means chemical changes occurring inside the cell.



10. Match the items in Column with those in Column II.

Column I

- Column II
- A. Nasal chamber (i) Production of voice
- B. Epiglottis (ii) C-shaped rings
- C. Air-sacs
- D. Lungs
- E. Larynx
- F. Trachea
- G. Cilia

- (iii) Warms air
- (iv) Drives mucus
- (v) Closes wind-pipe during swallowing
- (vi) Network of capillaries
- (vii) Spongy and elastic

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11. How do the following contribute in inspiration during

breathing? (i) Ribs (ii) Diaphragm

12. Match the lung capacities in Column I with the quantities given in Column II.

	Column I	Column II
A.	Residual air	4500 mL
B .	Vital capacity	6000 mL
C.	Total lung capacity	1500 mL
D.	Dead air space	150 mL



13. Mention any two points of difference in the quality of

inspired and expired air.



14. Give reasons for : (i) People climbing to high altitudes may suffer from dizziness and unsteady vision. (ii) Lime water is used in most experiments on respiration. (iii) Respiration rate is higher in animals than in plants.



15. Given alongside is an experiment intended to demonstrate the action of diaphragm, but some thing has gone wrong. (1) What is the mistake in the diagram? Explain.





