

BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT BIOLOGY(TELUGU)

RESPIRATION

Exercise

1. Distinguish between Inspiration and Expiration



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2. What are the differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration? Name some organisms that use the anaerobic mode of respiration.

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3. Distinguish between Respiration and Combustion

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4. Distinguish between Photosynthesis and Respiration

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5. State two similarities between aerobic and anaerobic respiration.

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6. Food sometimes enters the wind pipe and causes choking. How does it happen ?

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7. Why does the rate of breathing increase while walking uphill at a normal pace in the mountains ? Give two reasons.

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8. "Air leaves the tiny sacs in the lungs to pass into capillaries." What modification is needed in the statement ?

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9. Balu said that , "Plants perform Photosynthesis during day time. They respire during night time ".

Do you agree with Balu ? Why ? Why not ?

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10. Why does a deep sea diver carry oxygen cylinder on his/her back?



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11. How are alveoli designed to maximise the exchange of gases ?



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12. Where will the release of energy from the glucose in respiration take place ' ? Mala writes lungs , while Jiya writes muscles . Who is correct and why?



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13. What is the role of epiglottis and diaphragm in respiration ?

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14. How does gaseous exchange take place at blood level ?

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15. Explain the mechanism of gaseous exchange at bronchiole level.

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16. After a vigorous exercise or work we feel pain In muscles. What is the relationship between pain and respiration

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17. Raju said , " Stems also respire along with leaves in plants ". Can you support this statement ? Give your reasons

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18. What will happen, if there is no diaphragm in the human body?



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19. if you have a chance to meet pulmonologist , what questions are you going to ask about pulmonary respiration ?

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20. What procedure do you follow to understand anaerobic respiration in your school laboratory ?

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21. What are your observations in combustion of sugar activity ?



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22. Collect information about cutaneous respiration in frog. Prepare a note and explain them in your classroom.



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23. Collect information about respiratory diseases (because of pollution, tobacco) and discuss with your classmates.



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24. What is the pathway taken by air in the respiratory system? Illustrate with a labeled diagram.

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25. Draw a block diagram showing events in respiration .

Write what you understood about cellular respiration :

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26. How do you appreciate the mechanism of respiration in our body ?

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27. Prepare an article on anaerobic respiration to present school symposium



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28. Prepare a cartoon on discussion between haemoglobin and chlorophyll about respiration.



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29. Can it be said that Priestly's experiment helped us to find out more about composition of air ? How ?



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30. What was produced by combustion according to Lavoisier ?

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31. What did Lavoisier find out about air from the experiments ?

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32. What conclusion can be drawn from Lavoisier's experiments ?

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33. Which gas do you think is Lavoisier talking about when he says chalky acid gas ?

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34. Which gas according to Lavoisier is respirable air ?

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35. What steps in the process of respiration does Lavoisier mention ?

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36. It is a common observation that our breath is warmer than the air around us , does respiration have anything to do with this ?

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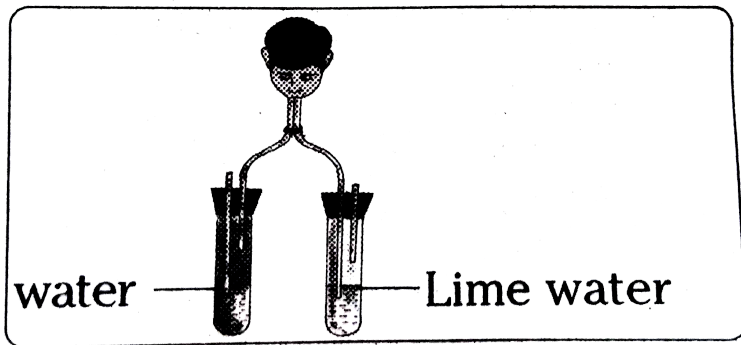
37. What does this experiment indicate ?

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38. Which gas turns lime water milky ?

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39. Which gas do you think might be present in less quantities in the air we breath out as compared to air around us ?



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40. We are also aware of the fact that water vapour deposits on a mirror if we breathe out on it , where does this water vapour come from in Exhaled air ?

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41. What will happen if the respiratory tract is not moist ?

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42. Are both lungs similar in size ?

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43. Why are alveoli so small and uncountable in number ?

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44. Why are we advised not to talk while eating food ?



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45. What is the role of diaphragm and ribs in respiration ?

Are both active in man and woman?



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46. What is breathing ?



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47. What can be concluded from this?



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48. What happens during the process of breathing?



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49. Which gas needs to be removed from our body during exhalation? Where does the extra amount of gas come from ?



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50. Which gas needs to be removed from our body during exhalation? Where does the extra amount of gas come from ?



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51. What is the composition of inhaled air?

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52. When exhaled air is compared with inhaled air, is there any difference in composition ?

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53. Why does the amount of oxygen vary between exhaled and inhaled air ?

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54. What has raised the percentage of carbon dioxide in exhaled air?

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55. Do cells of alveoli or lungs also require oxygen to carry out cellular respiration ? Why / Why not ?

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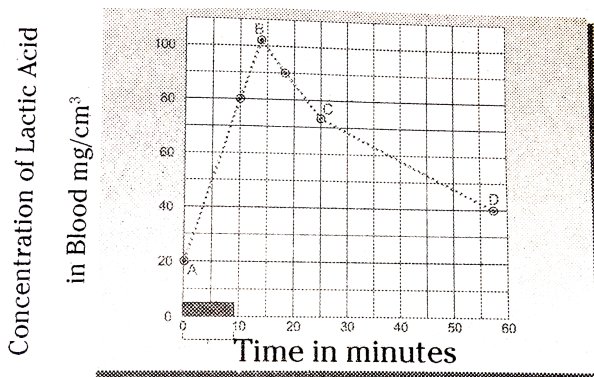
56. After undergoing strenuous exercise we feel pain in muscles, does adequate oxygen reach the muscles ?

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57. What is being formed in the muscles ?

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58. Observe the following graph and answer the questions given below .

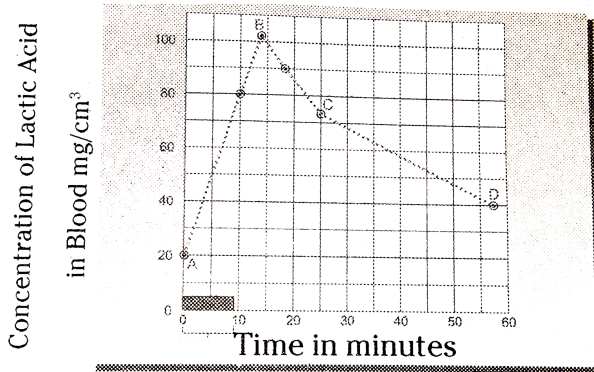


Graph showing effects of vigorous exercise on the concentration of lactic acid in blood.

What was the concentration of lactic acid in the blood to start with ?

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59. Observe the following graph and answer the questions given below .



Graph showing effects of vigorous exercise on the concentration of lactic acid in blood.

What was the greatest concentration reached during the experiment ?

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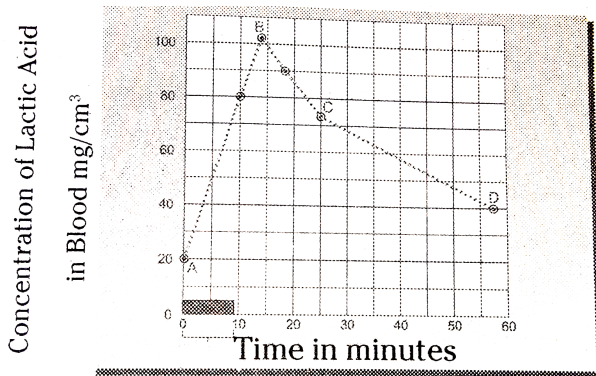
60. If the trend between points C and D were to continue at the same rate, how long might it take for the original

lactic acid level to be reached again?



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61. Observe the following graph and answer the questions given below .



Graph showing effects of vigorous exercise on the concentration of lactic acid in blood.

What does high level of lactic acid indicate about the condition of respiration ?



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62. Which gas is released when a baker prepares a dough by mixing yeast in it ?



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63. If you heat baking soda, which gas is released?



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64. Respiration is an energy releasing pathway do you agree? Justify your answer.



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65. What are the other ways in which our body loses heat?



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66. Is the rate of heat production always the same



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67. What are the end products of Aerobic and Anaerobic Respirations?



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68. What is respiration ?



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69. Who did comprehensive work on properties of gases , their exchange and respiration ?



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70. What was the gas liberated on heating powdered charcoal in a bell jar ?



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71. What was produced by combustion according to Lavoisier ?



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72. Which gas according to Lavoisier is respirable air ?



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73. Who was the renowned chemist ? Who wrote a textbook of Human Physiology ?



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74. What is the pathway of air from nostril to alveolus ?



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75. What happens when air passes through nasal cavities ?

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76. What is the function of epiglottis ?

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77. Where does gaseous exchange take place in lungs ?

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78. What is breathing ?



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79. What is inspiration or inhalation ?



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80. What is expiration or exhalation ?



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81. What are pleura?



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82. Read the sentence, find the error and rewrite it.

At a height of 13 km , the concentration of oxygen is much lower about 1/6th at sea level.



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83. What is cellular respiration ?



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84. What is aerobic respiration ?



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85. What is anaerobic respiration ?



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86. What does aerobic respiration occur in eukaryotic cells ?



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87. What is Glycolysis ?



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88. What is the fate of pyruvate in the absence of oxygen in animals ?

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89. What is the fate of pyruvate in the absence of oxygen in animals ?

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90. What is the fate of pyruvate in the absence of oxygen in plants ?

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91. What is the main reason for feeling pain in muscles after strenuous exercise ?

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92. What is fermentation ?

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93. What is combustion ?

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94. In which organisms does exchange of gases take place through diffusion ?

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95. In which animals we can observe tracheal respiratory system ?

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96. Name the respiratory organs present in fish

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97. What is cutaneous respiration ?



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98. What are the other areas on the plant body through which gaseous exchange takes place ?



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99. What is the full form of ATP ? How is it formed ?



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100. What is the use of ATP ?



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101. What are the factors that control respiration ?

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102. What are the substances that are used for the production of energy in all living organisms ?

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103. Name the types of respirations.

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104. Where is energy stored in ATP ?



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105. What is "the power house of the cell " ?



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106. What is the main differences between respiration and combustion ?



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107. What are the end products of aerobic respiration ?



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108. What is the equation that represents respiration ?



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109. What are the sites of cellular respiration ?



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110. What are cristae in mitochondria ?



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111. What is the net gain of ATP molecules in Glucolysis ?

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112. What are the number of ATP molecules produced when one glucose molecule is completely oxidised ?

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113. What are the three stages present in complete oxidation of glucose molecule ?

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114. Why does oxidation of fatty acids give more energy ?



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115. Why is the rate of breathing in aquatic organisms such faster than terrestrial organisms ?



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116. What is being formed in the muscles ?



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117. Which part of roots is involved in the exchange of respiratory gases ?

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118. Name the areas in a woody stem through which respiratory exchange of gases takes place.

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119. Out of photosynthesis and respiration in plants which process occurs all the time and only at daytime ?

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120. Trachea divides into bronchi at the level of



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121. What is the average breathing rate in an adult man at rest ?



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122. How the trachea is prevented from collapsing ?



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123. What are the reasons for the animals to develop different types of respiratory organs ?



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124. Why do fishes die when taken out of water ?



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125. What would be the consequences of a deficiency of haemoglobin in our bodies?



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126. What is the composition of inhaled air?

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127. What is the composition of exhaled air ?

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128. Why does the amount of nitrogen not vary between exhaled and inhaled air ?

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129. In which kind of respiration is more energy released ?



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130. Which gases are exchanged in your lungs ?

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131. Why are we advised not to talk while eating food ?

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132. Why is diffusion insufficient to meet the oxygen requirements of multicellular organisms like humans?

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133. The bark of which one of the following plants is used as a condiment in food stuffs?

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134. What are lenticels ?

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135. How does diaphragm help in inhalation ?

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136. Out of photosynthesis and respiration in plants which process occurs all the time and only at daytime ?

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137. Out of photosynthesis and respiration in plants which process occurs all the time and only at daytime ?

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138. Name the type of respiration in which the end products are (a) C_2H_5OH and CO_2 , (b) CO_2 and H_2O , (c) Lactic acid

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139. Name the type of respiration in which the end products are (a) C_2H_5OH and CO_2 , (b) CO_2 and H_2O , (c) Lactic acid



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140. Name the type of respiration in which the end products are (a) C_2H_5OH and CO_2 , (b) CO_2 and H_2O , (c) Lactic acid



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141. "If there were no algae , there would be no fish in the sea." Comment.

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142. Why is the rate of breathing in aquatic organisms such faster than terrestrial organisms ?

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143. What happens if farmer floods his field with water daily?

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144. Lungs are made up of air-filled sacs, the alveoli. They do not collapse even after forceful expiration, because of:

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145. What is respiration ?

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146. Why does a deep sea diver carry oxygen cylinder on his/her back?

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147. How does the respiration in amoeba and hydra occur through diffusion ?

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148. Explain briefly about Pranayama - the art of breathing.

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149. What are different ways in which glucose is oxidised to provide energy in various organisms?

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150. What is residual volume of air?



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151. What are the dangerous effects of inhaling air containing carbon monoxide?



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152. How does respiration in plants differ from that in animals ?



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153. Cramps are formed during vigorous exercise, it is due to production of ____ in muscles.

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154. How are the lungs designed in human beings to maximise the area for exchange of gases?

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155. What advantage over an aquatic organism does a terrestrial organism have with regard to obtaining oxygen for respiration?

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156. What is the reason for the high breathe rate in a weight lifter during weight lifting?

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157. How the capacity of lungs can be improved by yoga?

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158. Why are special respiratory organs are absent in unicellular organisms?

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159. Do trachea collapse when there is no air in it?

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160. If a person has haemoglobin levels of 8g/dl, what would this result in?

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161. What are the reasons for the animals to develop different types of respiratory organs ?

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162. What are the end products of fermentation ?



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163. What is the role of diaphragm and ribs in respiration ?
Are both active in man and woman?



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164. By which process the carbondioxide in the blood is exchanged for oxygen in the alveoli ?



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165. Why is human life impossible at higher altitude without a supplementary supply of oxygen?

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166. What are different ways in which glucose is oxidised to provide energy in various organisms?

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167. Write a brief note on respiration in plants.

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168. Write the adaptations seen in plants living in water logged conditions.

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169. Write a brief note on tracheal respiration in insects .

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170. Describe the mechanism of branchial or gill respiration in fishes.

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171. Write about the mechanism of respiration in human beings.

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172. Explain the evolutionary changes in energy releasing system.

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173. Describe the structure of mitochondria with the help of a diagram.

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174. Describe the structure of human lungs with the help of a diagram

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175. Why is it necessary to separate oxygenated and deoxygenated blood in mammals and birds?

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176. Draw a neat labelled diagram showing movement of diaphragm during inspiration and expiration.

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177. Draw a neat diagram showing diffusion pathway of gaseous exchange between lung and blood capillaries.
Label parts.

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178. Draw a neat labelled diagram of power house of a cell.
What is the function of inner membrane ?

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179. Draw a neat diagram showing respiratory organs in plants.

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180. In which process food is broken down for release of energy ?

A. Photosynthesis

B. Respiration

C. Excretion

D. Circulation

Answer:



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181. From which language the word respiration came ?

A. English

B. Greek

C. Latin

D. French

Answer:



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182. What was the gas liberated on heating powdered charcoal in a bell jar ?

A. Carbon dioxide

B. Oxygen

C. Nitrogen

D. All

Answer:



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183. What gas is needed for combustion of substances ?

A. Oxygen

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Phosphorus

D. Nitrogen

Answer:



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184. The air we breathe out is warmer than air because.

- A. Water
- B. Lime water
- C. Sodium hydroxide
- D. Sugar solution

Answer:



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185. Cellular respiration

A. Mitochondria

B. Cytoplasm

C. Cytoplasm

D. Cell membrane

Answer:



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186. Number of ATP molecules involved in the synthesis of each molecule of Glucose in photosynthesis process _____

A. 7600 calories

B. 7800 calories

C. 7200 calories

D. 7500 calories

Answer:

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187. Name the first stage in the oxidation of glucose molecule.

A. Kreb's cycle

B. Calvin cycle

C. Electron transport

D. Glycolysis

Answer:



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188. Accumulation of this results in muscular pain

- A. Citric acid
- B. Nitric acid
- C. Lactic acid
- D. Hydrochloric acid

Answer:



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189. The volume of the dough increased in bread preparation due to

- A. Diffusion
- B. Fermentation
- C. Distillation
- D. Evaporation

Answer:

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190. Identify the scientist .

He wrote in a compilation in 1783, "respiration is a combustion process. It is a very slow process and here

oxygen is not only combines with carbon but also with hydrogen ."

A. Lavoisier

B. Priestly

C. Engleman

D. Ingenhouz

Answer:

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191. Feather -like gills occur in

A. Terrestrial respiration

B. Aquatic respiration

C. Pulmonary respiration

D. All types of respiration

Answer:



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192. Pulmonary respiration occurs through

A. Skin

B. Lungs

C. Tracheal

D. Bronchus

Answer:



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193. Haemoglobin is a

- A. Oxygen only
- B. Carbon dioxide only
- C. Both oxygen and carbon dioxide
- D. Nitrogen only

Answer:



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194. What are the end products of aerobic respiration ?

A. CO_2

B. H_2O

C. Energy

D. All of the above

Answer:



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195. Name the factors responsible for high transpiration rate in plants?

A. Photosynthesis

B. Transport

C. Nutrition

D. Circulation

Answer:



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196. Name the structure that plays important role in respiratory movements.

A. Epiglottis

B. Sinus venosus

C. Monocyte

D. Diaphragm

Answer:



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197. The number of lobes in the right and left lung of man respectively are

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer:



198. Arrange the following in order

(1) Pharynx

(2) Larynx

(3) Alveolus

(4) Bronchus.

A. A part of trachea

B. A part of lungs

C. An upper part of trachea

D. A part of bronchiole

Answer:



199. Which of the following is the correct sequence of air passage during in- halation?

A.

Nostrils → *larynx* → *pharynx* → *trachea* → *lungs*

B. Nasal passage → trachea to pharynx to larynx to alveoli

C. *Larynx* → *nostrils* → *pharynx* → *lungs*

D.

Nostril → *pharynx* → *larynx* → *trachea* → *alveoli*

Answer:

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200. Vocal cords are present in this part of respiration system

- A. Pharynx
- B. Larynx
- C. Bronchus
- D. Lungs

Answer:

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201. Trachea are found in

- A. Wind pipe
- B. Sound box
- C. Vocal cords
- D. Septum

Answer:



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202. The exchange of gases in the alveoli of the lungs takes place by

- A. $60m^3$

B. $160m^2$

C. $80m^2$

D. $100m^2$

Answer:



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203. The flexible and flattened muscle present in the chest cavity which is useful to move lungs forward and backward is

A. Rib cage

B. Diaphragm

C. Epiglottis

D. Oesophagus

Answer:



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204. What is the percentage of oxygen in the exhaled air ?

A. 21

B. 16

C. 79

D. 14

Answer:



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205. Name the muscular valve in the pharynx controls movement of air and food towards their respective passages .

A. Oesophagus

B. Palate

C. Glottis

D. Epiglottis

Answer:



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206. From where do the single celled organisms get oxygen ?

A. Air

B. Soil

C. Water

D. Both air and water

Answer:



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207. The intermediate product formed when NH_3 is prepared from urea is

A. Combustion

B. Respiration and combustion

C. Respiration

D. Heating charcoal powder

Answer:



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208. What are the respiratory organs of Cockroach ?

A. Blood vessels

B. Mucous gland

C. Gills

D. Trachea

Answer:



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209. How does the respiration in amoeba and hydra occur through diffusion ?

A. Transpiration

B. Osmosis

C. Diffusion

D. Inhalation

Answer:



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210. Collect information about cutaneous respiration in frog. Prepare a note and explain them in your classroom.

- A. Frog
- B. Earthworm
- C. Leech
- D. All of the above

Answer:



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211. What are the reasons for the animals to develop different types of respiratory organs ?

- A. Body size habitat in which they live
- B. Availability of water
- C. Type of circulatory system
- D. All of the above

Answer:



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212. In an annual plant, exchange of gases takes place mainly through

- A. Stomata
- B. Surface of roots
- C. Lenticels on stem
- D. All of the above

Answer:



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213. Breathing roots are present in

- A. Aquatic plants
- B. Mangrove plants
- C. Terrestrial plants

D. Desert plant

Answer:

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214. What are the end products of aerobic respiration ?

A. CO_2

B. H_2O

C. Energy

D. All of the above

Answer:

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215. Energy currency of the cell is

A. ATP

B. DDT

C. DTP

D. ADP

Answer:



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216. In cockroaches air enters the body through

A. Lungs

B. Gills

C. Spiracles

D. Skin

Answer:



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217. Which of the following is most likely to have higher breathing rate?

A. Dog

B. Cat

C. Buffalo

D. Man

Answer:

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218. Exhaled air contains ___ and ___

A. Carbon dioxide

B. HO

C. Nitrogen

D. CO_2 , H_2O

Answer:



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219. A flap like muscular valve controls movement of air and food is _____

- A. Glottis
- B. Palate
- C. Epiglottis
- D. Larynx

Answer:



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220. Lenticels are the respiratory organs that exist in ____ part of the plant.

- A. Young part
- B. Soft part
- C. Woody part
- D. None of the above

Answer:

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221. Mangrove trees respire with their _____

- A. Stems

B. Leaves

C. Aerial roots

D. Roots

Answer:



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222. Cluster of air sacs in lungs are called

A. Bronchioles

B. Bronchus

C. Bronchi

D. All of the above

Answer:



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223. What happens during the process of breathing?

- A. Inhaling
- B. Exhaling
- C. Inhaling and exhaling
- D. Taking in CO_2

Answer:



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224. What is the unstable compound formed , when oxygen combines with haemoglobin.

- A. Oxyhemoglobin
- B. Haemo oxygen
- C. Haemogloboxide
- D. None of the above

Answer:

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225. How is oxygen and carbon dioxide transported in human beings?

- A. Carbonate
- B. Bicarbonate
- C. Haemocarbonate
- D. All of the above

Answer:



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226. Which gas is released when a baker prepares a dough by mixing yeast in it ?

- A. Carbon monoxide
- B. Carbon dioxide

C. Oxygen

D. Nitrogen dioxide

Answer:

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227. How do yeast cells convert glucose solution to CO_2 and ethyl alcohol ?

A. Methanol

B. Ethanol

C. Acetic acid

D. Nitric acid

Answer:



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228. When we preserve idly , dosa dough at our home, we will notice the smell of alcohol. Can you guess the reason for it ?

- A. Fermentation
- B. Distillation
- C. Carboxylation
- D. Nitrification

Answer:



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229. By which process ethanol can be separated from yeast glucose mixture ?

- A. destructive distillation
- B. Fractional distillation
- C. Fermentation
- D. Decantation

Answer:



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230. Ethanol boils at a lower temperature of.....

A. about 60° C

B. About 65° C

C. About 70° C

D. About 75° C

Answer:



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231. Identify the scientist. " Respiration was a process like combustion"

A. Joseph Priestley

B. Jan Ingenhousz

C. Engleman

D. Lavoisier

Answer:

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232. Read the following table answer the following questions.

ORGANISM	ORGAN	PROCESS
1. Amoeba / Hydra	–	Diffusion
2. Insects	Trachea	Tracheal
3. Fish	Gills	Branchial
4. Frog	Skin	Cutaneous

Skin is the respiratory organ in which organisms?

A. Tracheal respiration

- B. Bronchial respiration
- C. Cutaneous respiration
- D. Pulmonary respiration

Answer:

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233. In plants gaseous exchange occurs through ?

- A. Stomata
- B. Root
- C. Air spaces
- D. Guard cells

Answer:

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234. PH_3 can be obtained by heating

- A. An hour
- B. A second
- C. A minute
- D. Two hours

Answer:

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

235. The blue dye Diazine green turns to which colour when the supply of oxygen around it is short ?

A. Red

B. Pink

C. Yellow

D. Black

Answer:

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236. After undergoing strenuous exercise we feel pain in muscles, does adequate oxygen reach the muscles ?

- A. Oxygen debt
- B. CO_2 debt
- C. Nitrogen debt
- D. All of the above

Answer:



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237. Wild yeasts are normally found growing on the skins of fruits like

- A. Grapes
- B. Apples

C. Banana

D. Grapes and apples

Answer:

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

238. What are the sites of cellular respiration ?

A. Cytoplasm

B. Mitochondria

C. Cytoplasm, mitochondria

D. Mitochondria, ribosomes

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

239. In glycolysis , the glucose is converted into which form ?

A. Three molecules of pyruvic acid

B. Two molecules of pyruvic acid

C. CO_2 and H_2O

D. CO_2 and energy

Answer:



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240. These organism obtain oxygen and expel carbon dioxide directly from the body by the process of diffusion

- A. Amoeba
- B. Hydra
- C. Planarians
- D. All of the above

Answer:



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241. The amount of oxygen required for healthy growth of plants and animals in water is

A. Mangrove

B. Fern

C. Orchids

D. Ornamental

Answer:



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242. Write the adaptations seen in plants living in water logged conditions.

A. Much larger air spaces in stem

B. Hollow stem

C. Much larger air space and hallow stem

D. None of the above

Answer:



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243. Respiration is a catabolic process because of

A. Anabolic process

B. Catabolic process

C. Fermentation process

D. None of the above

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

244. In most plants during night time the rate of this is higher than other processes

A. Photosynthesis

B. Respiration

C. Transport

D. Transpiration

Answer:



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245. Alveoli occurs in

A. Kidney

B. Lungs

C. Blood

D. Liver

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

246. In which part of the respiratory system of man , you can observe the 'C' shaped cartilagenous rings ?

A. Larynx

B. Pharynx

C. Trachea

D. Glottis

Answer:



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247. In earthworm hameoglobin is present in

A. Blood

B. Plasma

C. Lymph

D. All of the above

Answer:

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248. Most animals that live in deep oceanic waters are :

- A. Terrestrial animals
- B. Amphibious animals
- C. Aquatic animals
- D. Diurnal animals

Answer:

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

249. Which of the following group constitute the right pathway of gases in the respiratory system ?

A. Nostrils → Nasal cavity → Larynx → Pharynx →
Bronchus → Trachea → Bronchioles → Alveolus →
Blood

B.Nostrils → Nasal cavity → Pharynx → Larynx →
Trachea → Bronchus → Bronchioles → Alveolus →
Blood

A. Pharynx

B. Larynx

C. Nasal cavity

D. Palate

Answer:





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250. Special sound producing organ in birds is

- A. Vocal cords
- B. Cartilaginous rings
- C. Dust
- D. All of the above

Answer:



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251. I am a respiratory gas. I can turn the lime water milky.

Who am I ?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Water vapour

Answer:



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252. In respiration, pyruvic acid is

- A. Cytoplasm

B. Chloroplast

C. Mitochondria

D. Golgibody

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

253. A long day plant is

A. Water vapour

B. Oxygen

C. Carbon dioxide

D. All of the above

Answer:



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254. How much amount of air remains in lungs after complete exhalation ?

- A. 400 ml
- B. 1200 ml
- C. 5800 ml
- D. 500 ml

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

255. What has raised the percentage of carbon dioxide in exhaled air?

A. 0.0004

B. 5.0E-5

C. 0.04

D. 0.05

Answer:



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256. What are the end products of fermentation ?

A. Ethanol

B. CO_2

C. Energy

D. All of the above

Answer:



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257. The involuntary actions like respiration is under the control of(1) a part ofsystem (2).

A. Lungs

B. Cerebrum

C. Medulla oblongata

D. Cerebellum

Answer:

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258. Aerobic respiration is more advantageous because it

- A. Yields less energy
- B. Occurs in absence of oxygen
- C. Yields more energy
- D. Causes incomplete breakdown of organic molecules

Answer:

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259. The mechanism of breakdown of food materials within the cells to release energy is called

- A. Expiration
- B. Inspiration
- C. Cellular respirations
- D. Anerobic respiration

Answer:



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260. How does respiration takes place in plants where roots are present in wet places?

- A. Light
- B. Chlorophyll
- C. Optimum temperature
- D. Moisture

Answer:

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261. Which of the following is not possible in animals?

- A. Photosynthesis

B. Respiration

C. Reproduction

D. Digestion

Answer:



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262. The carboxylic acid group attached to porphyrin of heme in blood is

A. Lactic acid

B. Oxalo acetic acid

C. Citric acid

D. Pyruvic acid

Answer:



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263. $\text{Glucose} + \text{ATP} \rightarrow \text{Glucose6 - phosphate} + \text{ADP}$

The enzyme which catalyses the above reaction belongs to this class

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer:

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264. How does the respiration in amoeba and hydra occur through diffusion ?

- A. Osmosis
- B. Diffusion
- C. Expiration
- D. Inspiration

Answer:

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

265. Skin has no respiratory role in

A. Earthworms

B. Snake

C. Salamander

D. Frog

Answer:



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266. Collect information about cutaneous respiration in frog. Prepare a note and explain them in your classroom.

A. Cockroach

B. Salamander

C. Sparrow

D. Snake

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

267. Amphibious animal

A. Leech

B. Earthworm

C. Crab

D. Frog

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

268. Alveoli occurs in

A. Skin

B. Trachea

C. Lungs

D. Gills

Answer:



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269. The structure that acts as lid over glottis

- A. Epiglottis
- B. Gill lamella
- C. Pharynx
- D. Larynx

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

270. Arrange the following in order

- (1) Pharynx
- (2) Larynx

(3) Alveolus

(4) Bronchus.

- A. A part of trachea
- B. A part of lung
- C. A part of bronchiole
- D. An upper part of tracheoles

Answer:



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271. The shape of a liquid depends on the shape of -

A. D

B. O

C. J

D. C

Answer:



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272. The rate of respiration is measured by

A. 20 times

B. 32 times

C. 40 times

D. 25 times

Answer:



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273. Common passage for food and air is

A. Pharynx

B. Larynx

C. trachea

D. Glottis

Answer:



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274. Why Diazene Green solution is added to the Glucose solution in anaerobic respiration experiment ?

- A. Glycolysis does not take place
- B. Water molecule is split
- C. O_2 acts as final electron acceptor
- D. Ethyl alcohol is the common end product

Answer:

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275. Conversion of glycogen to glucose is stimulated by

- A. 2 molecules of ATP

B. 36 molecule of ATP

C. 4 molecules of ATP

D. 38 molecules of ATP

Answer:

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

276. What are the components present in exhaled air ?

A. CO_2 , O_2

B. Water vapour

C. O_2 , water vapour

D. CO_2 , water vapor

Answer:



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277. What happens to plant if the rate of respiration becomes more than the rate of photosynthesis ?

- A. Live long but can't store carbohydrates
- B. Die
- C. Plants grow rapidly
- D. Growth reduces and die due to hunger

Answer:



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278. Mangrove trees respire with their _____

- A. Seedless plants
- B. Mangrove plants
- C. Glincidia plants
- D. Monocot plants

Answer:



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279. Read below sentence. Identify in which part it is wrong. Explain with suitable word.

Unicellular like amoeba transport of substances takes place by means of Brownian movements.

- A. No mistake
- B. Cytostome
- C. Paramecium
- D. Respiration

Answer:

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

280. How does gaseous exchange occur in lungs ?

- A. i , ii, iii, iv

B. I, ii, iv, iii

C. I, iii, ii, iv

D. li, iii, iv, i

Answer:



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281. Energy is stored in

A. nucleus

B. Ribosomes

C. Mitochondria

D. Cell wall

Answer:

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

282. What is the fate of pyruvate in the absence of oxygen in animals ?

- A. water
- B. Lactic acid
- C. CO_2
- D. Both B and C are true

Answer:

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

283. Contraction of diaphragm

A. dome shaped

B. Flattened

C. Normal

D. L shaped

Answer:



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284. Volume of air remaining in the lungs even after a forcible expiration is

A. residual volume

B. Vital capacity

C. Tidal volume

D. Aspiratory volume

Answer:



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285. The exchange of gases in the alveoli of the lungs takes place by

A. simple diffusion

B. Active diffusion

C. Passive transport

D. Osmosis

Answer:

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

286. One of the following cells cannot respire

A. epidermal

B. Intestinal

C. RBC

D. WBC

Answer:

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

287. What is anaerobic respiration ?

A. 8

B. 4

C. 3

D. 2

Answer:



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288. The body compensates low oxygen availability at high altitude by

- A. High alveolar capacity
- B. More number of RBC
- C. Hb curve shifts towards right
- D. All of the above

Answer:



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289. The total number of alveoli present in both the lungs of man is

- A. $10m^3$
- B. $100m^3$

C. $150m^2$

D. $200m^2$

Answer:



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290. Respiration is controlled by

A. Lungs

B. Body surface

C. Buccal cavity

D. None of these

Answer:



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291. Which of the following is not a structure of respiratory system?

A. Pharynx

B. Trachea

C. Bronchi

D. Hyoid

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

292. From Nasal cavity the air goes into pharynx After pharynx the track is divided into passage Those are

- (1) Stomach, duodenum
- (2) Trachea, digestive canal
- (3) Larynx, Epiglottis

- A. Pharynx
- B. Trachea
- C. Bronchi
- D. Alveoli

Answer:

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

293. In a normal healthy individual, the volume of air remaining in the lungs even after forcible expiration is about

A. 5800 ml

B. 4600ml

C. 1200ml

D. 500 ml

Answer:



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294. Lactic acid used in

A. Cytoplasm

B. Chloroplast

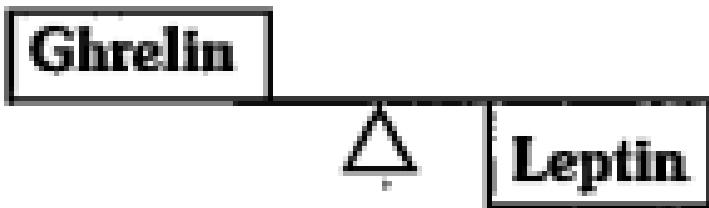
C. Mitochondria

D. Golgi body

Answer:

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295. Observe the diagram.



- A. A-swallowing, B-breathing
- B. A- swallowing, B- peristalsis
- C. A- breathing, B- swallowing
- D. A- peristalsis, B- breathing

Answer:



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296. Respiration is a catabolic process because of

- A. Breakdown of complex food molecules
- B. Conversion of light energy
- C. Synthesis of chemical energy

D. Energy storage

Answer:

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297. What is the percentage of oxygen in atmosphere ?

A. 0.18

B. 0.16

C. 0.79

D. 0.21

Answer:

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Medicine Oriented Material

1. Respiration is a catabolic process because of

- A. Anabolic process
- B. Catabolic process
- C. Chemical process
- D. All of the above

Answer:



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2. During inhalation diaphragm

A. Dome shaped

B. Flattened

C. normal

D. L shaped

Answer:



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3. In a normal healthy individual, the volume of air remaining in the lungs even after forcible expiration is about

- A. Residual volume
- B. Vital capacity
- C. Tidal volume
- D. Aspiratory volume

Answer:



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4. The exchange of gases in the alveoli of the lungs takes place by

- A. Simple diffusion
- B. Active diffusion

C. Passive transport

D. Osmosis

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

5. One of the following cells cannot respire

A. Epidermal

B. Intestinal

C. RBC

D. WBC

Answer:



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6. Carbonic anhydrase is present in very high concentration in

- A. Blood plasma
- B. RBC
- C. WBC
- D. Blood platelets

Answer:



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7. Respiratory pigment in molluscs is

A. Glycera

B. Serpula

C. Nereis

D. All of these

Answer:



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8. What are the differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration? Name some organisms that use the anaerobic mode of respiration.

A. 8

B. 4

C. 3

D. 2

Answer:



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9. Why is human life impossible at higher altitude without a supplementary supply of oxygen?

A. High alveolar capacity

B. More number of RBC

C. Hb curve shifts towards right

D. All of the above

Answer:



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10. Alveoli increase surface area by-

A. $10\ m^2$

B. $100\ m^2$

C. $150\ m^2$

D. $200\ m^2$

Answer:



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11. How does the respiration in amoeba and hydra occur through diffusion ?

- A. Lungs
- B. Body surface
- C. Buccal cavity
- D. None of these

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Trachea is double in -

A. Echidna

B. Penguin

C. Whale

D. Dolphin

Answer:



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13. Higher respiratory quotient is in which among the following?

A. Amount of CO_2 produced to oxygen absorbed

B. CO_2 released

C. O_2 absorbed

D. Amount of ATP used to burn a substance

Answer:



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14. Apnoea is-

A. Absence of breathing

B. Decreased ventilation

C. Increased ventilation

D. Labored breathing

Answer:



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15. Number of tracheal rings in human beings is-

A. 44474

B. 44538

C. 16-20

D. 45627

Answer:



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16. What % of oxygen is supplied by Hb-

A. 92

B. 97

C. 23

D. 73

Answer:



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17. Which of the following has smaller diameter?

A. Right primary bronchus

B. Left primary bronchus

C. Trachea

D. Respiratory bronchiole

Answer:



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18. Which of the following statements regarding metabolic pathways is incorrect?

A. Lactic acid

B. Citric acid

C. Ornithine cycle

D. Acetyl Co-A

Answer:

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19. Different substrates get oxidised during respiration. How does respiratory quotient (RQ). indicate which type of substrate (i.e) carbohydrate, fat or protein is getting oxidised ?

RQ = A/B. What do A & B stand for ?

What type of substrates have RQ of 1, < 1, > 1 ?

A. 1

B. < 1

C. > 1

D. Infinity

Answer:

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20. What is vital capacity of our lungs?

A. 3500 ml

B. 5800 ml

C. 500 ml

D. 1200 ml

Answer:

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21. Tissue respiration is a process by which -

- A. Carbohydrate is synthesized
- B. Proteins are broken down
- C. Fat molecules are metabolized
- D. Energy is liberated

Answer:

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22. The affinity of haemoglobin for oxygen increases due to

A. 2 times

B. 20 times

C. 200 times

D. 1000 times

Answer:



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23. Stage when lung is collapsed is-

A. Atelectasis

B. Polio myelitis

C. Asthma

D. Epistaxis

Answer:



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24. Which is soluble in water :

A. SO_3

B. SO_2

C. normal

D. CO

Answer:



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25. Contraction of diaphragm

A. Dome shaped

B. Flat

C. Spherical

D. Cone shape

Answer:



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26. Which of the following is not a structure of respiratory system?

A. Pharynx

B. Trachea

C. Bronchi

D. Hyoid

Answer:



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27. Fill in the blanks: BCG vaccine is used to cure _____
respiratory disease.



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28. The exchange of gases in the alveoli of the lungs takes place by

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29. Fill in the blanks: Expiration involves relaxation of _____ and _____.

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30. Fill in the blanks: Adam's apple corresponds to _____ part of respiratory system.

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31. Fill in the blanks: Residual air can be traced in _____.

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32. Fill in the blanks: Amount of oxygen present in 1gm of Hb is _____.

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33. Fill in the blanks: Hamburger phenomenon is associated with transport of _____,

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34. Fill in the blanks: Iron free compound of Hb is _____.

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35. Fill in the blanks: The number of molecules of oxygen carried by one molecule of Hb is _____.

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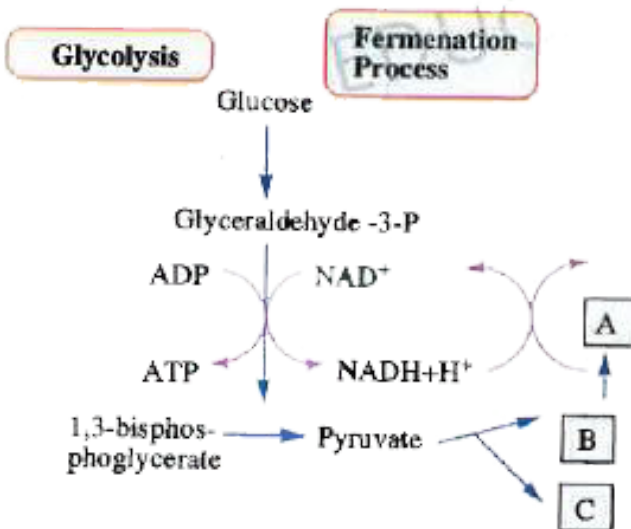
36. Between breaths, the intrapleural pressure is approximately _____ mmHg less than atmospheric pressure.

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37. How does gaseous exchange occur in lungs ?

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38. Choose the correct combination of labelling the molecules involved in the pathway of anaerobic respiration in yeast.





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39. In which of the following process maximum energy is released



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40. Fill in the blanks: When temperature decreases, the oxy Hb curve will become _____.



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41. Hamburger's phenomenon is also known as



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watch video solution

42. Lungs are enclosed in



Watch Video Solution

43. Define respiratory quotient (RQ). What is its value for fats ?



Watch Video Solution

44. Pharynx opens into trachea through



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45. Fill in the blanks: The condition in which skin turns blue due to excessive amount of deoxygenated blood in the body is termed as _____.

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46. Fill in the blanks: Cilia of trachea transfers mucus into _____.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

47. Fill in the blanks: Normal man respire _____ times per minute.

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48. Fill in the blanks: The function of tracheal hair is to pass the _____ out.



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49. Fill in the blanks: Expiration involves relaxation of _____ and _____.



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50. Which of the following characters are seen in sharks ?

- (i) Body is streamlined and mouth is terminal .
- (ii) Gill slits are separate not covered by operculum .

(iii) Skin is tough ,containig minute placoid scales .

(iv) many of them are oviparous .

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51. Which part of the brain acts as the centre for the cardiac, respiratory and vasomotor activities?

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52. Volume of air either inspired or expired during normal respiration is

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

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54. An asthmatic patient has difficulty in breathing. Which of the following would you administer to the patient? Why?

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55. How are the lungs designed in human beings to maximise the area for exchange of gases?

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56. Fill in the blanks: The _____ cavities are closed separate cavities within the thorax.

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Improve Your Learning Fill In The Blanks

1. Exhaled air contains ___ and ___

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2. A flap like muscular valve controls movement of air and food is _____

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3. Energy currency of the cell is called ____

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4. Lenticels are the respiratory organs exists in _____
part of plant.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Mangrove trees respire with their _____

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1. We will find vocal cords in

A. larynx

B. pharynx

C. nasal cavity

D. trachea

Answer:



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2. Cluster of air sacs in lungs are called

A. alveoli

B. bronchi

C. bronchioles

D. air spaces

Answer:



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3. Which of the following is correct ?

(i)The diaphragm contracts - volume of chest cavity increased

(ii)The diaphragm contracts - volume of chest cavity decreased

(iii)The diaphragm expands - volume of chest cavity

Increased

(iv)The diaphragm expands - volume of chest cavity

decreased

A. i

B. i & ii

C. ii & iii

D. iv

Answer:



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4. Respiration is a catabolic process because of

- A. breakdown of complex food molecules
- B. conversion of light energy
- C. synthesis of chemical energy
- D. energy storage

Answer:



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5. Energy is stored in

- A. nucleus
- B. mitochondria
- C. ribosomes

D. cell wall

Answer:

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Think And Discuss

1. What will happen if the respiratory tract is not moist ?

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2. Are both lungs similar in size ?

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3. Why are alveoli so small and uncountable in number ?



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4. What will happen if the respiratory tract is not moist?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Are both lungs similar in size?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Why alveoli are so small and uncountable in number?



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Improve Your Learning

1. Distinguish between Inspiration and Expiration



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2. Distinguish between Aerobic and Anaerobic respiration



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3. Distinguish between Respiration and Combustion



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 [Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Distinguish between Photosynthesis and Respiration

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

5. State two similarities between aerobic and anaerobic respiration.

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6. Food sometimes enters the wind pipe and causes choking. How does it happen ?

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7. Why does the rate of breathing increase while walking uphill at a normal pace in the mountains ? Give two reasons.



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8. "Air leaves the tiny sacs in the lungs to pass into capillaries." What modification is needed in the statement ?



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9. Balu said that , "Plants perform Photosynthesis during day time. They respire during night time ".

Do you agree with Balu ? Why ? Why not ?

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10. What do the mountaineers and deep sea divers carry on their backs ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

11. How are alveoli designed to maximise the exchange of gases ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Where will the release of energy from the glucose in respiration take place ? Mala writes lungs , while Jiya writes muscles . Who is correct and why?

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13. What is the role of epiglottis and diaphragm in respiration ?

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14. How does gaseous exchange take place at blood level ?



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15. Explain the mechanism of gaseous exchange at bronchiole level.



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16. After a vigorous exercise or work we feel pain in muscles. What is the relationship between pain and respiration



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17. Raju said , " Stems also respire along with leaves in plants ". Can you support this statement ? Give your

reasons



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18. What will happen, if there is no diaphragm in the human body?



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19. if you have a chance to meet pulmonologist , what questions are you going to ask about pulmonary respiration ?



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20. What procedure do you follow to understand anaerobic respiration in your school laboratory ?

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21. What are your observations in combustion of sugar activity ?

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22. Collect information about cutaneous respiration in frog. Prepare a note and explain them in your classroom.

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23. Collect information about respiratory diseases (because of pollution, tobacco) and discuss with your classmates.

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24. What is the pathway taken by air in the respiratory system? Illustrate with a labeled diagram.

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25. Draw a block diagram showing events in respiration .
Write what you understood about cellular respiration :

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26. How do you appreciate the mechanism of respiration in our body ?

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27. Prepare an article on anaerobic respiration to present school symposium

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28. Prepare a cartoon on discussion between haemoglobin and chlorophyll about respiration.

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29. Distinguish between

inspiration and expiration



Watch Video Solution

30. Distinguish between

Aerobic respiration and Anaerobic respiration



Watch Video Solution

31. Distinguish between

Respiration and Combustion



Watch Video Solution

32. Distinguish between photosynthesis and respiration

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33. State two similarities between aerobic and anaerobic respiration.

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34. Food sometimes enters the wind pipe and causes choking. How does it happen?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

35. Why does the rate of breathing increase while walking uphill at a normal pace in the mountains? Give two reasons.



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36. Air leaves the tiny sacs in the lungs to pass into capillaries. What modification is needed in the statement?



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37. Plants photosynthesize during daytime and respire during the night. Do you agree to this statement? Why?

Why not?



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38. Why does a deep sea diver carry oxygen cylinder on her back?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

39. How are alveoli designed to maximize the exchange of gases?



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40. Where will the release of energy from glucose in respiration take place? Mala writes lungs while Jiya writes muscles. Who is correct and why?

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 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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 [Watch Video Solution](#)

43. Explain the mechanism of gaseous exchange at branchiole level.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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 [Watch Video Solution](#)

46. What will happen if diaphragm is not there in the body?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

47. If you have a chance to meet pulmonologist what questions are you going to clarify about pulmonary respiration?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

48. What procedure do you follow to understand anaerobic respiration in your school laboratory ?



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49. What are your observations in combustion of sugar activity?



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50. Collect information about cutaneous respiration in frog. Prepare a note and explain them in your classroom.



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51. Collect information about respiratory diseases (because of pollution, tobacco) and discuss with your

classmates.



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52. What is the pathway taken by air in the respiratory system? Illustrate with a labeled diagram.



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53. Draw a block diagram showing events in respiration. Write what you understood about cellular respiration.



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54. How you appreciate the mechanism of respiration in our body?

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55. Prepare an article on anaerobic respiration to present in school

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56. Prepare a cartoon on discussion between haemoglobin and chlorophyll about respiration.

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Fill In The Blanks

1. Exhaled air contains _____ and _____.



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2. A flap like muscular valve controls movement of air and food is _____.



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3. Energy currency of the cell is



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4. Lenticels are the respiratory organs exists in _____ part of plant.

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5. Mangroove trees respire with their _____.

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Choose The Correct Answer

1. We will find vocal cords in

A. 1. Larynx

B. 2. Pharynx

C. 3. Nasal cavity

D. 4. Trachea

Answer:



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2. Cluster of air sacs in lungs are called

A. alveolus

B. bronchi

C. braonchioles

D. air spaces

Answer:



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3. Which of the following is correct

A. the diaphragm contracts - volume of chest cavity

increased

B. the diaphragm contracts - volume of chest cavity

decreased

C. the diaphragm expands - volume of chest cavity

increased

D. the diaphragm expands - volume of chest cavity
decreased

Answer:

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4. Respiration is a catabolic process because of

- A. breakdown of complex food molecules
- B. conversion of light energy
- C. synthesis of chemical energy
- D. energy storage

Answer:



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5. Energy is stored in

A. nucleus

B. mitochondria

C. ribosomes

D. cell wall

Answer:



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