



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

RESPIRATION

Example

1. Define respiration.



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2. What is epiglottis?



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3. What is known as breathing?



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4. What is Inspiration?



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5. What is expiration?



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6. What is spirometer?



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7. What is respiratory volume?



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8. What is Inspiratory Reserve Volume (IRV)?



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9. What is expiratory Reserve Volume (ERV)?



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10. What is Residual Volume?



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11. What is Vital Capacity (VC)?



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12. What is Inspiratory Capacity (IC)?



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13. What is Expiratory Capacity (EC)?



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14. What is Minute Respiratory Volume?



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15. Define the term "Dead Space".



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16. What is partial pressure?



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17. What is methaemoglobin?



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18. What is oxyhaemoglobin?



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19. What is oxyhaemoglobin?



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20. What is called carbamino-haemoglobin ($HbCO_2$)?



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21. What are enzymes involved in phosphorylation and dephosphorylation reaction in EMP pathway?



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22. Respiratory quotient is zero in succulent plants. Why ?



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23. Explain the reactions taking place in mitochondrial inner membrane.



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24. What is the name of alternate way of glucose breakdown ? Explain the process involved in it.



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25. How will you calculate net products of one sucrose molecule upon complete oxidation during aerobic respiration as per recent view ?



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26. Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Adolf Krebs | - Respiratory substrate |
| 2. Blackman | - Glycolysis |
| 3. Embden | - Energy transformation |
| 4. Lipmann | - Krebs' cycle |



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27. List out the higher energy compounds.



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28. What are redox reactions ?



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29. Give the schematic representation of glycolysis?



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30. Write a note on fermentation.



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31. List out the three types of fermentation.



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32. What is TCA cycle or citric acid cycle ?



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33. What is cristae?



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34. List out external factors affecting respiration.



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35. What are respiratory substrates? Name the most common respiratory substrate.



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36. How is respiration divided based upon the nature of respiratory substrate?



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37. what is floating respiration?



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38. What is protoplasmic respiration.



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39. What is compensation point ?



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40. Tabulate the types of respiration.



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41. Define aerobic respiration. What are the four major steps in aerobic respiration?



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42. Write the overall equation for respiration.



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43. What is transphosphorylation?



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44. Name the distinct enzymes of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex.



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45. Write about amphibolic pathway.



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46. What is gluconeogenesis ?



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47. What does 'Climacteric' refer to ?



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48. What is respiratory quotient?



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49. What is anaerobic respiration?



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50. List out the significance of RQ.



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51. What are the characteristics of anaerobic respiration ?



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52. Tabulate the alternative substrates for respiration.



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53. Respiration quotient is one is carbohydrates. Why?



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54. Respiratory quotient is more than unity (1) in an organic acid. Why?



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55. Tabulate the net products from one molecule of glucose under glycolysis and anaerobic respiration.



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56. Write any two significances of Pentose Phosphate Pathway.



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57. What is transition reaction?



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58. Expand LEO and GER.



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59. Expand ATP and UTP.



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60. List out the four types multiprotein complexes.



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61. What is lactic acid fermentation?



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62. How are alcoholic beverages made ?



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63. What is extinction?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

64. What is salt respiration ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

65. What is Enolation ?



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66. What is an universal energy currency of the cell?



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67. How many NAD^+ molecules are produced during the complete oxidation of one glucose molecule. Where they are produced.



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68. How many ATP molecules are produced during the complete oxidation of one glucose molecule. Where they are produced.



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69. Explain molecular structure of ATP?



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70. Explain simply about the stages of respiration.



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71. Write an account of glycolysis.



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72. Describe the energy Budget of glycolysis.



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73. Write the overall reaction of pyruvate oxidation.



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74. Draw and label the parts of the structure of mitochondrion.



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75. What is the significance of Krebs's cycle ?



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76. What is electron transport chain?



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77. Draw a flow chart to show anaerobic respiration.



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78. What is alcoholic fermentation.



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79. What are the industrial used of alcoholic fermentation ?



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80. Write short notes on factors affecting respiration.



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81. Explain Kuhne's fermentation experiment.



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82. Explain experiment to demonstrate the production of CO_2 in aerobic respiration.



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83. Describe Krebs' cycle.



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84. Describe the complex-1 NADH dehydrogenase.



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85. The competitive inhibitor is ___ for succinic dehydrogenase.



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86. Write short on the complex III cytochrome bc_1 complex.



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87. What is oxidative phosphorylation ?



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88. What are redox reactions ?



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89. What is TCA cycle or citric acid cycle ?



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94. What is compensation point ?



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95. What is phosphorylation?



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100. What is transition reaction?



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101. What is lactic acid fermentation?



Watch Video Solution

102. What is extinction?



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103. What is salt respiration ?



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104. Name the respiratory organs of flatworm, earthworm, fish, prawn, cockroach and cat.



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105. Name the enzyme that catalyses the bicarbonate formation in the RBC's .



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106. Air moving from the nose to the trachea passes through a number of structures. List in order of the structures.



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107. Which structure seals the larynx when we swallow?



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108. Resistance in the airways is typically low. Why? Give two reasons.



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109. How the body makes long-term adjustments when living in high altitude?



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110. Diffusion of gases occurs in the alveolar region only and not in the other parts of respiratory system. Why?



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111. Sketch a flow chart to show the path way of air flow during respiration.



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112. Why is pneumonia considered a dangerous disease?



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113. Explain the conditions which creates problems in oxygen transport.



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114. Why respiratory system is essential for life?



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115. Define respiration



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116. The rate of breathing in aquatic animals is faster than the terrestrial animals. Give reason.



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117. Name the animals respire by simple diffusion?



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118. What are the types of zones in the respiratory system?



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119. What is conducting zone of respiratory system?



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120. What is the respiratory zone of respiratory system?



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121. What are the functions of the conducting zone?



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122. What is Epiglottis?



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123. What is the importance of cartilage plates in the bronchi?



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124. Write short notes on Type II cells



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125. What is known as breathing?



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126. What is inspiration?



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127. What is expiration?



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128. What is spirometer?



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129. What is respiratory volume?



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130. What is Inspiratory Reserve Volume(IRV)?



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131. What is expiratory Reserve Volume (ERV)?



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132. What is Residual Volume?



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133. Vital Capacity is



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134. How can Inspiratory Capacity be calculated?



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135. What is Expiratory Capacity (EC)?



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136. Total lung capacity (TLC).



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137. What is the minute respiratory volume of man?



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138. Define Dead space.



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139. What is partial pressure?



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140. What is methaemoglobin?



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141. What is oxyhaemoglobin?



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142. What is called carbamino-haemoglobin ($HbCO_2$)?



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143. Write short notes on Tuberculosis



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144. What are the primary functions of the respiratory system?



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145. Write short notes on bronchioles



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146. Write short notes on lungs.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

147. Write short notes on pleural membrane



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148. What are the characteristic features of respiratory surface?



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149. Write the steps involved in respiration.



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150. Write short notes on intercostal muscles.



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151. Write short notes on Tidal Volume (TV)



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152. Write short notes on haemoglobin



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153. Write notes on the regulation of respiration



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154. Write short notes on Asthma.



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155. Write short notes on emphysema



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156. Write short notes on Bronchitis



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157. Write notes on occupational respiratory disorders.



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158. Name the chemicals found in tobacco smoke



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159. What are the effects of smoking?



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160. _____ law states that, Ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny.



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161. Sequence the events in inspiration and expiration



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162. Write notes on oxygen dissociation curve.



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163. Explain the structure of alveoli



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164. Explain the structure of human respiratory system.



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165. Explain the mechanism of breathing.



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166. Explain the transport of carbon dioxide .



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Exercise

1. The number of ATP molecules formed by complete oxidation of one molecule of pyruvic acid is

A. 12

B. 13

C. 14

D. 15

Answer:



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2. During oxidation of two molecules of cytosolic $\text{NADH} + \text{H}^+$, number of ATP molecules produced in plants are

A. 3

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

Answer:



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3. The compound which links glycolysis and Krebs' cycle is

A. succinic acid

B. pyruvic acid

C. acetyly CoA

D. citric acid

Answer:



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4. Assertion (A) : Oxidative phosphorylation takes place during the electron transport chain in mitochondria.

Reason (R) : Succinyl CoA is phosphorylated into succinic acid by substrate phosphorylation.

A. A and R are correct. R is correct

explanation of A

B. A and R are correct but R is not the

correct explanation of A

C. A is correct but R is wrong

D. A and R are wrong.

Answer:





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5. Which of the following reaction is not involaved in Krebs cycle.

A. Shiftng of phosphate from 3C to 2C

B. Splitting of Fructose 1,6 bisphosphate
into two molecules 3C compounds

C. Dephosphorylation from the substrates

D. All of these.

Answer:



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6. Which respiration stages are similar in both plants and animals.

A. Cellular

B. Stomata

C. Cuticle

D. All of these.

Answer:



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7. The term respiration was coined by _____

A. Henri Dutrochet

B. Lipmann

C. Pepys

D. Blackman

Answer:



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8. Which of the following is the common respiratory substrate?

A. Proteins

B. Lipids

C. Vitamins

D. Carbohydrates.

Answer:



9. The amount of energy released during respiration is _____

A. 600 Kcal

B. 586 Kcal

C. 700 Kcal

D. 686 Kcal

Answer:



10. The energy released during respiration is stored in the form of _____

A. ATP

B. ADP

C. GTP

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer:



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11. Protoplasmic mode of respiration liberates toxic_____

A. Sulphur

B. CO_2

C. Ammonia

D. None of these

Answer:



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12. Who discovered ATP ?

A. Lipmann

B. karl Lohmann

C. Embden

D. Adolf Krebs

Answer:



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13. The first step in aerobic respiration is

A. Glycolysis

B. Link reaction

C. Terminal oxidation

D. Krebs' cycle

Answer:



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14. Glucose is phosphorylated to glucose-6-phosphate by the enzyme

A. Aldolase

B. Enolase

C. Pyruvic kinase

D. Hexokinase

Answer:



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15. Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate is cleaved into glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate and dihydroxyacetone phosphate by the enzyme

A. Aldolase

B. Enolase

C. Pyruvic kinase

D. Hexokinase

Answer:



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16. Energy currency of the cell is _____ .

A. Mitochondria

B. ATP

C. Ribosome

D. None of these

Answer:



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17. Removal of water molecule from the substrate is called_____

A. Phosphorylation

B. Enolation

C. Decarboxylation

D. Oxidation

Answer:



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18. Glycolysis occurs in _____ of cell.

A. Chloroplast

B. Peroxisome

C. Mitochondria

D. Cytoplasm

Answer:



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19. The net gain of energy in glycolysis is

A. 2 ATP and 2 $NADPH_2$

B. 4 ATP and 4 $NADPH_2$

C. 3 ATP and 2 $NADPH_2$

D. 9 ATP and 6 $NADPH_2$

Answer:



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20. Tricarboxylic Acid (TCA) cycle was described by

A. Embden

B. Pepys and Blackman

C. Lipmann

D. Adof krebs

Answer:



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21. Which year Krebs was awarded Nobel Prize for his discovery of citric acid cycle in physiology?

A. 1953

B. 1900

C. 1961

D. 1946

Answer:



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22. Respiratory quoteint of malic acid.

A. 0.7

B. 1.33

C. 4

D. 0.8

Answer:



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23. _____ is called power house of the cell.

A. Nucleus

B. Golgi complex

C. Ribosome

D. Mitochondria

Answer:



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24. Oxidative phosphorylation is

- A. Oligomycin
- B. Rotenone
- C. Cyanide
- D. Dinitrophenol

Answer:



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25. The end products of anaerobic respiration is _____

- A. Glucose
- B. Ethyl alcohol
- C. Lactic acid
- D. (b) and (c)

Answer:



26.received a nobal prize for his work on concept of oxidation and phosphorylation in mitochondria.

A. Krebs

B. lipmann

C. Peter Mitchell

D. (a) and (b)

Answer:



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27. The amount of heat produced in thermogenic tissues may be as high as _____

A. $60^{\circ} C$

B. $90^{\circ} C$

C. $53^{\circ} C$

D. $51^{\circ} C$

Answer:



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28. Which apparatus used for determining respiration and RQ.

- A. Ganogn's respirometer
- B. Kuhne's fermentation experiment
- C. Farmer's potmeter
- D. Bell jar experiment

Answer:



29. Which bacterium converts pyruvic acid into lactic acid.

A. Enterobacteriaceae

B. Yeast

C. Bacillus

D. Saccharomces

Answer:



30. Which type of fermentation is a characteristic feature of Enterobacteriaceae.

A. Lactic acid fermentation

B. Mixed acid fermentation

C. Alcoholic fermentation

D. None of these

Answer:



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31. Erythrose is used for synthesis of

A. Coenzyme A

B. DNA

C. RNA

D. Lignin

Answer:



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32. How many molecules of ATP Produced during krebs cycle?

A. 6

B. 24

C. 3

D. 2

Answer:



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33. how many molecules of CO_2 produced during link reaction?

A. 1

B. 6

C. 4

D. 2

Answer:



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34. How many ATP molecules are produced in aerobic respiration in prokaryotes?

A. 38

B. 36

C. 24

D. None of these

Answer:



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35. On oxidation in mitochondria one molecule of $NADH_2$ yieldATPs.

A. One ATP

B. Two ATP

C. Three ATP

D. Four ATP

Answer:



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36. One molecule of $FADH_2$ on oxidation yields.

A. One ATP

B. Two ATP

C. Three ATP

D. Four ATP

Answer:



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37. Transpiration does not _____.

A. Toxic

B. Chemical

C. Enzyme

D. Hormone

Answer:



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38. A molecule of ATP on hydrolysis releases.....of energy.

A. 32.6 KJ

B. 30.6 KJ

C. 34.1 KJ

D. 33.2 KJ

Answer:



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39. In the absence of molecular oxygen glucose is incompletely degraded into _____

- A. Malic acid
- B. Fumaric acid
- C. Ammonia
- D. lactic acid

Answer:



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40. Glycolysis is also called _____

A. EMP pathway

B. Pentose phosphate pathway

C. Krebs' cycle

D. Phospho gluconate pathway

Answer:



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41. _____ resistant respiration is believed to be responsible for the climacteric in fruits.

A. Cyanide

B. Oligomycin

C. 2,4 DNP

D. Rotenone

Answer:



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42. Red colour in various parts of plants is due to the presence of _____

- A. Carotenoids
- B. Phytochrome
- C. Anthocyanin
- D. A and B

Answer:



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43. Match the following

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. C ₃ plants | - Carbohydrates |
| 2. Floating respiration | - 1-5 ppm CO ₂ |
| 3. Protoplasmic respiration | - 40-60 ppm CO ₂ |
| 4. C ₄ plants | - Proteins |



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44. The compound which links glycolysis and Krebs' cycle is

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C. acetyl CoA

D. citric acid

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60. Tabulate the types of respiration.



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61. Explain molecular structure of ATP?



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62. Explain Kuhne's fermentation experiment.



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63. Breathing is controlled by

A. Cerebrum

B. Medulla oblongata

C. Cerebellum

D. Pons

Answer:



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64. Intercostal muscles are found between the

A. Vertebral column

B. Sternum

C. Ribs

D. Glottis

Answer:



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65. The respiratory structures of insects are

A. Tracheal tubes

B. Gills

C. Green glands

D. Lungs

Answer:



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66. Asthma is caused due to

A. Bleeding in pleural cavity

B. Infection of nose

C. Damage of diaphragm

D. Infection of lungs

Answer:



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67. The Oxygen Dissociation Curve is

A. Sigmoid

B. Straight line

C. Curved

D. Rectangular hyperbola

Answer:



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68. The Tidal Volume of a normal person is

A. 800 mL

B. 1200 mL

C. 500 mL

D. 1100-1200 mL

Answer:



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69. During inspiration, the diaphragm

A. Expands

B. Unchanged

C. Relaxes to become domedshaped

D. Contracts of flattens

Answer:



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70. CO_2 is transported through blood to lungs

as

- A. Carbonic acid
- B. Oxyhaemoglobin
- C. Carbaminohaemoglobin
- D. Carboxyhaemoglobin

Answer:



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71. When 1500 mL air is in the lungs, it is called

A. Vital capacity

B. Tidal volume

C. Residual volume

D. Inspiratory reserve volume

Answer:



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72. Vital Capacity is

A. TV+IRV

B. TV+ERV

C. RV+ERV

D. TV+IRV+ERV

Answer:



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73. After a long deep breath, we do not respire for some second due to

A. More CO_2 in the blood

B. More O_2 in the blood

C. Less CO_2 in the blood

D. Less O_2 in the blood

Answer:



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74. Which of the following substances in tobacco smoke damage the gas exchange system?

A. Carbon monoxide and carcinogens

B. Carbon monoxide and nicotine

C. Carcinogens and tar

D. Nicotine and tar

Answer:



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75. Column I represents diseases and column II represents their symptoms. Choose the

correctly paired option.

Column I

- (P) Asthma
- (Q) Emphysema
- (R) Pneumonia

Column II

- i) Recurring of bronchitis
- ii) Accumulation of W.B.C in alveolus
- iii) Allergy

A. P=iii,Q=ii,R=i

B. P=iii,Q=i,R=ii

C. P=ii,Q=iii,R=i

D. P=ii,Q=i,R=iii

Answer:



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76. Which of the following best describes the process of gas exchange in the lungs?

A. Air moves in and out of the alveoli during breathing

B. Carbon dioxide diffuses from deoxygenated blood in capillaries into the alveolar air.

C. Oxygen and carbon dioxide diffuse down their concentration gradients between blood and alveolar air.

D. Oxygen diffuses from alveolar air into deoxygenated blood.

Answer:



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77. Make the correct pairs

| Column-I | Column-II |
|----------|--|
| (P) IC | i. maximum volume of air breathed in after forced. |
| (Q) EC | ii. Volume of air present after expiration in lungs. |
| (R) VC | iii. Volume of air inhaled after expiration. |
| (S) FRC | iv. Volume of air exhaled after inspiration. |

A. P-i,Q-ii,R-iii,S-iv

B. P-ii,Q-iii,R-iv,S-i

C. P-ii,Q-iii,R-i,S-iv

D. P-iii,Q-iv,R-i,S-ii

Answer:



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78. Make the correct pairs

| Column-I | Column-II |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| (P) Tidal volume | i. 1000 to 1100 ml |
| (Q) Residual volume | ii. 500 ml |
| (R) Expiratory reserve volume | iii. 2500 to 3000 ml |
| (S) Inspiratory reserve volume | iv. 1100 to 1200 ml |

A. P-ii,Q-iv,R-i,S-iii

B. P-iii,Q-ii,R-iv,S-i

C. P-ii,Q-iv,R-iii,S-i

D. P-iii,Q-iv,R-i,S-ii

Answer:



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79. __a nd ____ are the two phases of breathing



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80. A sheet of tissue which separates the thorax from the abdomen is ____



81. The percentage of haem present in haemoglobin is

A. 0.9

B. 0.96

C. 0.06

D. 0.04

Answer:



82. _____ and _____ damage the cardiovascular system



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83. Tar damages the __ system

A. Digestive

B. Nervous

C. Gaseous exchange

D. excretory

Answer:



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84. A person smokes other person's tobacco smoke is called_____



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85. COPD is the



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86. Which one of the following is found between the ribs and diaphragm?

- A. Alary muscles
- B. Intercostal muscles
- C. Cardiac muscles
- D. Skeletal muscles

Answer:



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

- A. Stethoscope
- B. Hygrometer
- C. Sphygmomanometer
- D. Spirometer

Answer:



88. Type II cells of alveoli secrete

A. Enzyme

B. Surfactant

C. Hormone

D. Juice

Answer:



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89. The normal value of IRVis

- A. 200-250 ml
- B. 2000-2500 ml
- C. 2500-30000 ml
- D. 250-300 ml

Answer:



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90. Select the correct option

A. $VC = ERV + TV + IRV$

B. $VC = TV + IRV$

C. $VC = TV + ERV$

D. $VC = TLC + RV$

Answer:



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91. TLC stands for

A. Total Liquid Capacity

B. Total Lung Cavity

C. Total Lung Capacity

D. Total Volume of Lung Capacity

Answer:



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92. Normal respiratory rate is

A. 10 times/minute

B. 12 times/minute

C. 25 times/minute

D. 30 times/minute

Answer:



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93. What is the minute respiratory volume of man?

A. 6 litres/minute

B. 9 litres/minute

C. 12 litres/minute

D. 15 litres/minute

Answer:



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94. ___space is not involved in gaseous exchange



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95. Approximate amount of dead space is

A. 100 ml

B. 50 ml

C. 500 ml

D. 150 ml

Answer:



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96. The primary site for the exchange of gases is _____



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97. Haemoglobin belongs to the class of

- A. Conjugated lipid
- B. Conjugated carbohydrate
- C. Conjugated proteins
- D. Conjugated iron

Answer:



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98. The molecular weight of haemoglobin is

A. 68000

B. 86000

C. 66000

D. 60000

Answer:



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99. _____% of CO_2 is transported in a dissolved form in the plasma

A. 3 – 4

B. 6 – 7

C. 7 – 10

D. 10 – 17

Answer:



100. Carbaminohaemoglobin is formed by the combination of

A. $\text{Ca} + \text{Hb}$

B. Carbon + Haemoglobin

C. $\text{CO}_2 + \text{Hb}$

D. $\text{CO}_2 + \text{Hb}$

Answer:



101. CPCB stand for

- A. Central Population Control Board
- B. Central Pollution Committee Board
- C. Central Pollution Committee Board
- D. Central Population Committee board

Answer:



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102. Which one of the following organism causing tuberculosis

A. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

B. Mycoccus tuberculosis

C. Mycobacillus tuberculin

D. Mycospirillum tuberculin

Answer:



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103. Column I represents diseases and column II represents their symptoms. Choose the correctly paired option

| Column I | Column II |
|-----------------------|--|
| A. Pulmonary edema | i) Inflamed pleura |
| B. Pulmonary embolism | ii) Widening of alveoli |
| C. Pleurisy | iii) Fluid accumulation in the spaces of lungs |
| D. Emphysema | iv) Blood clot in the lung. |

A. A-iii,B-iv,C-i,D-ii

B. A-ii,B-iv,C-i,D-iii

C. A-iv,B-iii,C-ii,D-i

D. A-iii,B-i,C-ii,D-iv

Answer:



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104. The world TB day is

A. 44986

B. 44621

C. 45352

D. 45717

Answer:



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105. ____ is a blood clot that occurs in the lungs

- A. Asthma
- B. Bronchitis
- C. Pulmonary edema
- D. Pulmonary embolism

Answer:



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106. Select the odd one

A. Bronchitis

B. Angina

C. Emphysema

D. Pleurisy

Answer:



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107. Which of the following favours the formation of oxyhaemoglobin?

A. High pO_2

B. Los pCO_2

C. Low temperature

D. All the above

Answer:



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108. The respiratory system is made up of trachea, the lungs and the

A. Liver

B. Diaphragm

C. Oesophagus

D. Pancreas

Answer:



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