

Gaseous Exchange

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In human which process occurs in alveoli?	A. Transport B. Nutrition C. Gaseous Exchange D. Reproduction
2	During inhalation, what happens to the intercostal muscles and the diaphragm?	A. Intercostal muscles relax, diaphragm contracts B. Intercostal muscles contract, diaphragm relaxes C. Both intercostal muscles and diaphragm contract D. Both intercostal muscles and diaphragm relax
3	What are the tiny air sacs in the lungs where the actual exchange of gases (oxygen and carbon dioxide) occurs?	A. Bronchi B. Trachea C. Bronchioles D. Alveoli
4	How do root hair cells primarily obtain oxygen for respiration from the soil?	A. Through direct absorption from atmospheric air. B. By diffusing from air spaces present in the soil. C. By actively transporting oxygen from water. D. By producing their own oxygen through photosynthesis.
5	Which respiratory disorder is characterized by the inflammation of the bronchial tubes, leading to excessive mucus production and persistent coughing?	A. Emphysema B. Asthma C. Bronchitis D. Pneumonia
6	The length of trachea is:	A. 10 cm B. 12 cm C. 22 cm D. 20 cm
7	Once inside the leaf, where do gases like CO ₂ and O ₂ primarily dissolve before diffusing into individual cells?	A. In the cell wall material B. In the water film lining the intercellular spaces C. Directly into the cytoplasm D. In the chloroplast stroma
8	Which of the following correctly represents the path of urine out of the human body?	A. Kidney → Urethra → Ureter → Urinary Bladder B. Kidney → Urinary Bladder → Ureter → Urethra C. Kidney → Ureter → Urinary Bladder → Urethra D. Kidney → Urinary Bladder → Urethra → Ureter
9	Which sequence correctly represents the path of air from the outside environment to the alveoli during inhalation?	A. Nasal cavity → Pharynx → Larynx → Trachea → Bronchi → Bronchioles → Alveoli B. Larynx → Pharynx → Nasal cavity → Trachea → Bronchi → Bronchioles → Alveoli C. Nasal cavity → Trachea → Pharynx → Larynx → Bronchi → Bronchioles → Alveoli D. Pharynx → Nasal cavity → Larynx → Trachea → Bronchi → Bronchioles → Alveoli
10	What is the main characteristic of pneumonia, a lung infection?	A. Permanent dilation of bronchi B. Inflammation of the lining of the lungs and fluid accumulation in alveoli C. Spasms of the bronchial tubes D. Destruction of the cilia in the trachea
		A. Human being

11	Power of speaking is only gifted to:	B. Monkey C. Parrot D. Crow
12	Amount of carbon dioxide in inspired air is:	A. 16% B. 0.04% C. 4% D. None of these
13	The air spaces present in the spongy mesophyll of a leaf are crucial for which process?	A. Absorbing sunlight for photosynthesis. B. Storing excess water for drought conditions. C. Facilitating the diffusion of gases throughout the leaf. D. Providing mechanical support to the leaf structure.
14	The normal breathing rate in human being is:	A. 10-40 times per minute B. 16-20 times per minute C. 30-40 times per minute D. None of these
15	It is also called sound box:	A. trachea B. larynx C. pharynx D. bronchus
16	The basic structural and functional unit of the kidney responsible for filtering blood and forming urine is called the:	A. Neuron B. Alveolus C. Nephron D. Hepatocyte
17	Which of the following is considered the leading cause of lung cancer and other chronic respiratory diseases?	A. Exposure to cold weather B. Excessive consumption of sugary drinks C. Smoking tobacco D. Lack of physical exercise
18	A cough, mild wheezing, fever chills and shortness of breath are symptoms of:	A. Emphysema B. Pneumonia C. Bronchitis D. Asthma
19	Amount of oxygen in expired air is:	A. 21% B. 16% C. 0.04% D. 4%
20	What is the primary function of the diaphragm in human respiration?	A. To filter incoming air B. To warm and moisten air C. To contract and relax, changing lung volume D. To prevent food from entering the windpipe