

## Gaseous Exchange

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following is called voice box?	A. Trachea B. Larynx C. Bronchi D. Alveoli
2	Amount of nitrogen in expired air is:	A. 70% B. 80% C. 79% D. 4%
3	The turgor pressure within guard cells directly controls which aspect of stomatal function?	A. Rate of transpiration B. Size of the stomatal pore C. Production of glucose D. Absorption of water from roots
4	The primary chemical stimulus for breathing is the concentration of.	A. Carbon dioxide in blood. B. Oxygen in blood C. Carbon oxide in muscles D. Oxygen in muscles.
5	What primary factor directly regulates the opening and closing of stomata in plant leaves?	A. Root pressure B. Turgor pressure in guard cells C. Xylem sap flow D. Phloem transport
6	In which of the following disease, the patient has usually lost 50% to 70% of his/her lung tissue when symptoms appears?	A. Pneumonia B. Asthma C. Emphysema D. Bronchitis
7	The length of trachea is _____ cm approximately:	A. 10 B. 12 C. 14 D. 16
8	Glottis is a narrow opening at the floor of:	A. Nasal cavity B. Nostril C. Pharynx D. Antibiotics
9	How do submerged aquatic plants primarily exchange gases with their environment?	A. Through specialized stomata on their leaves. B. Via lenticels present on their stems. C. Across their entire general body surface. D. Only through their root hairs.
10	In man the system of gaseous exchange is:	A. digestive system B. respiratory system C. nervous system D. excretory system
11	Which structure actively helps in taking the air out of lungs?	A. Nasal cavity B. Bronchus C. Bronchiole D. Diaphragm
12	In leaves, what is the primary function of the air spaces between spongy mesophyll cells regarding gaseous exchange?	A. To store excess water. B. To facilitate the diffusion of gases throughout the leaf. C. To produce chlorophyll for photosynthesis. D. To provide structural support to the leaf.
13	Which structures are primarily responsible for gaseous exchange in the leaves of most plants?	A. Xylem B. Phloem C. Stomata D. Cuticle
14	Once inside the leaf, where do gases like CO <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>2</sub> primarily dissolve before diffusing into individual cells?	A. In the cell wall material B. In the water film lining the intercellular spaces C. In the cytoplasm of cells D. In the vacuoles of cells

		<p>C. Directly into the cytoplasm</p> <p>D. In the chloroplast stroma</p>
15	The respiratory disease that is the destruction of the walls of Alveoli is;	<p>A. Asthma</p> <p>B. Pneumonia</p> <p>C. Emphysema</p> <p>D. Bronchitis</p>
16	During nighttime, what is the net gaseous exchange observed in most plants?	<p>A. Intake of CO<sub>2</sub> and release of O<sub>2</sub></p> <p>B. Release of CO<sub>2</sub> and intake of O<sub>2</sub></p> <p>C. Release of both CO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub></p> <p>D. No significant gaseous exchange occurs</p>
17	Which gas is released by plants during cellular respiration, both day and night?	<p>A. Oxygen</p> <p>B. Carbon dioxide</p> <p>C. Methane</p> <p>D. Hydrogen</p>
18	Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs that can be caused by bacteria, viruses, or fungi. What is the main effect of pneumonia on the lungs?	<p>A. Thickening of the vocal cords</p> <p>B. Collapse of the trachea</p> <p>C. Inflammation and fluid accumulation in the alveoli</p> <p>D. Hardening of the diaphragm</p>
19	In man the correct passage of air is:	<p>A. nostrils, nasal, cavit, pharynx, trachea, arynx, bronchi, bronchioles alveolar, duct, aleoli</p> <p>B. nostrils, nasal cavity, Pharynx, larynx , bronchi, trachea , bronchioles , alveolar duct, alveoli</p> <p>C. Notrils , nasal, cavity, larynx, pharynx, trachea, bronchioles, alveolar, duct alveoli,</p> <p>D. Nasal cavity, nostrils, larynx, pharynx, alveoli , trachea bronchi, bronchioles ,alveolar dict ,</p>
20	Which gas us absorbed through stomata of plant during night?	<p>A. Carbon dioxide</p> <p>B. Oxygen</p> <p>C. Nitrogen</p> <p>D. Hydrogen</p>