

Gaseous Exchange

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In which respiratory disorder do the walls of the alveoli break down, leading to a reduction in the surface area for gas exchange?	A. Asthma B. Bronchitis C. Pneumonia D. Emphysema
2	Within the internal structure of a plant leaf, what is the main function of the numerous interconnected intercellular air spaces surrounding the mesophyll cells?	A. To store excess water for drought conditions B. To facilitate the transport of sugars to other parts of the plant C. To allow for efficient diffusion of gases like CO ₂ and O ₂ throughout the leaf D. To provide structural support and rigidity to the leaf tissue
3	The opening and closing of stomata are regulated by specialized cells known as:	A. Epidermal cells. B. Mesophyll cells. C. Guard cells. D. Xylem cells.
4	Gaseous Exchange in cow takes in:	A. Bronchi B. Trachea C. Pharynx D. Alveoli
5	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
6	Glottis is a narrow opening at the floor of:	A. Nasal cavity B. Nostril C. Pharynx D. Antibiotics
7	Percentage of CO ₂ in exhaled are during breathing is:	A. 16% B. 4% C. 79% D. 0.04%
8	In plants, gaseous exchange takes place as:	A. CO ₂ is removed and O ₂ is absorbed B. CO ₂ is absorbed and O ₂ is removed C. CO ₂ and O ₂ both are absorbed D. CO ₂ and O ₂ both are removed
9	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?	A. Thickening of the vocal cords B. Collapse of the trachea C. Inflammation and fluid accumulation in the alveoli D. Hardening of the diaphragm
10	Lungs are enclosed in a membrane called;	A. peritonium B. pleural membrane C. epidermis pericardium
11	Stomata are present in:	A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Endodermis D. Epidermis
12	The movement of gases like oxygen and carbon dioxide across the cell membranes in plants primarily occurs by the process of:	A. Active transport B. Osmosis C. Diffusion D. Facilitated diffusion
13	Which gas diffuses from the alveoli into the blood capillaries during the process of gaseous exchange?	A. Carbon dioxide B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Methane

14	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
15	The process by which essential substances like glucose, amino acids, and some salts are reabsorbed back into the blood from the renal tubule is known as:	A. Glomerular filtration B. Tubular reabsorption C. Tubular secretion D. Micturition
16	The opening and closing of stomata, which regulate the rate of gaseous exchange in leaves, are directly controlled by changes in the turgor pressure within which specialized cells?	A. Epidermal cells B. Mesophyll cells C. Guard cells D. Palisade cells
17	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
18	What percentage of oxygen inhaled from air during breathing?	A. 21% B. 22% C. 23% D. 24%
19	A thick muscular layer beneath lungs is called:	A. Kidney B. Diaphragm C. Bladder D. Ureter
20	Cartilage is absent in:	A. larynx B. trachea C. bronchi D. bronchioles