

## Gaseous Exchange

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The length of trachea is:	A. 10 cm B. 12 cm C. 22 cm D. 20 cm
2	How many bronchi are there in the air passageway?	A. One B. Two C. Many D. None of these
3	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
4	The length of trachia is _____ cm approximately:	A. 10 B. 12 C. 14 D. 16
5	It is also called sound box:	A. trachea B. larynx C. pharynx D. bronchus
6	Cutting of walls of Alveoli called:	A. Pneumonia B. Emphysema C. Bronchitis D. Asthama
7	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
8	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
9	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
10	How many carcinogens are present in cigarette smoke?	A. 40 B. 50 C. 60 D. 70
11	A cough, mild wheezing, fever chills and shortness of breath are symptoms of:	A. Emphysema B. Pneumonia C. Bronchitis D. Asthma
12	The number of lobes in right lung is:	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
13	Which disease is involved in the breakdown of air sacs of the lungs?	A. Bronchitis B. Emphysema C. Pneumonia D. Asthema
14	During the daytime, plants primarily take in which gas from the atmosphere for photosynthesis?	A. Oxygen B. Nitrogen C. Carbon dioxide D. Water vapor
15	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. ... D. ...

		C. Spasms of the bronchial tubes D. Destruction of the cilia in the trachea
16	Which of the following adaptations maximizes the efficiency of gaseous exchange in plant leaves?	A. Thick cuticle layer B. Compactly arranged mesophyll cells C. Large surface area provided by numerous stomata D. Reduced intercellular air spaces
17	A disease involving the breakdown of air sacs of the lungs is:	A. Bronchitis B. emphysema C. pneumonia D. asthma
18	Submerged aquatic plants perform gaseous exchange primarily through which of the following?	A. Well-developed stomata on their leaves. B. Lenticels located on their stems. C. Their entire general body surface. D. Specialized air roots (pneumatophores).
19	The process of gaseous exchange involves.	A. Break down of C-H bonds to yield energy. B. Physical movements that take air in and out of body C. Getting oxygen from the air and removing carbon dioxide D. Transport of oxygen by the blood to different parts of the body.
20	How do the cells of plant roots primarily obtain the oxygen required for cellular respiration?	A. Directly from the atmosphere through lenticels on roots B. Through diffusion from air spaces in the soil C. Transported from leaves via phloem D. Produced during photosynthesis in root cells