

Gaseous Exchange

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following conditions generally causes stomata to open in most plants during the day?	A. Low light intensity. B. High internal CO ₂ concentration. C. High turgor pressure in guard cells. D. Dry atmospheric conditions.
2	Which part of the human respiratory system is responsible for the actual exchange of gases (oxygen and carbon dioxide)?	A. Trachea B. Bronchi C. Alveoli D. Larynx
3	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
4	What happens to the stomata in most plants during the night?	A. They open wider to release excess oxygen. B. They remain unchanged, irrespective of light. C. They close to conserve water and prevent gas loss. D. They partially open to allow minimal gas exchange.
5	Which structure actively helps in taking the air out of lungs?	A. Nasal cavity B. Bronchus C. Bronchiole D. Diaphragm
6	Smoking may also lead to the cancers in:	A. Kidneys and pancreas B. Oral cavity and larynx C. Breast and bladder D. All of them
7	When the "World no tobacco day" is celebrated?	A. 30 June B. 31 June C. 11 January D. None of these
8	The respiratory disease that is the destruction of the walls of Alveoli is;	A. Asthma B. Pneumonia C. Emphysema D. Bronchitis
9	During intense daylight, what is the predominant net gaseous exchange occurring in the leaves of a photosynthesizing plant?	A. Intake of oxygen and release of carbon dioxide. B. Intake of carbon dioxide and release of oxygen. C. Equal intake and release of both oxygen and carbon dioxide. D. No net exchange of gases occurs.
10	It is also called sound box:	A. trachea B. larynx C. pharynx D. bronchus
11	What substance in red blood cells is primarily responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood?	A. Plasma B. Hemoglobin C. Platelets D. White blood cells
12	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
13	What is the primary organ responsible for gaseous exchange in humans?	A. Heart B. Kidneys C. Lungs D. Liver
14	Most of the gaseous exchange in a leaf occurs through.	A. Stomata B. General surface

		<p>C. Cuticle</p> <p>D. lenticels</p>
15	The primary role of guard cells in plant leaves is to:	<p>A. Carry out photosynthesis.</p> <p>B. Absorb water from the atmosphere.</p> <p>C. Regulate the opening and closing of stomata.</p> <p>D. Provide structural support to the leaf.</p>
16	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>
17	What is the primary characteristic of asthma?	<p>A. Permanent damage to alveolar walls</p> <p>B. Inflammation of the pharynx</p> <p>C. Spasms of the bronchi and bronchioles, narrowing the airways</p> <p>D. Fluid accumulation in the pleural cavity</p>
18	The structural and functional unit of lungs is:	<p>A. trachea</p> <p>B. pharynx</p> <p>C. bronchioles</p> <p>D. alveolus</p>
19	Gaseous Exchange in cow takes in:	<p>A. Bronchi</p> <p>B. Trachea</p> <p>C. Pharynx</p> <p>D. Alveoli</p>
20	Within the internal structure of a plant leaf, what is the main function of the numerous interconnected intercellular air spaces surrounding the mesophyll cells?	<p>A. To store excess water for drought conditions</p> <p>B. To facilitate the transport of sugars to other parts of the plant</p> <p>C. To allow for efficient diffusion of gases like CO₂ and O₂ throughout the leaf</p> <p>D. To provide structural support and rigidity to the leaf tissue</p>