

Gaseous Exchange

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	How many lobes are present in right lung?	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
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	All the alveoli of one side unite to form:	A. Lung B. Kidney C. Thorax D. Chest Box
4	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
5	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
6	What percentage of oxygen inhaled from air during breathing?	A. 21% B. 22% C. 23% D. 24%
7	A thick muscular layer beneath lungs is called:	A. Kidney B. Diaphragm C. Bladder D. Ureter
8	During periods of intense photosynthesis, what is the net gaseous exchange of a plant leaf with its environment?	A. Takes in O ₂ , releases CO ₂ B. Takes in CO ₂ , releases O ₂ C. Releases both O ₂ and CO ₂ D. Takes in both O ₂ and CO ₂
9	The major cause of lung cancer is:	A. nicotine B. smoking C. viral infection D. radiation
10	In which of the following diseases, the patient has usually lost 50% to 70% of his/her lung tissue when symptoms appear?	A. Pneumonia B. Asthma C. Emphysema D. Bronchitis
11	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
12	How many carcinogens are present in cigarette smoke?	A. 40 B. 50 C. 60 D. 70
13	What happens during exhalation?	A. Ribs muscles relax B. Diaphragm becomes dome shaped C. Pressure on lungs increases D. All of these
		A. Well-developed stomata on their

14	Submerged aquatic plants perform gaseous exchange primarily through which of the following?	leaves. B. Lenticels located on their stems. C. Their entire general body surface. D. Specialized air roots (pneumatophores).
15	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
16	A condition where the walls of the alveoli are damaged, leading to an enlargement of air spaces and a reduction in the surface area for gas exchange, is called:	A. Asthma B. Pneumonia C. Bronchitis D. Emphysema
17	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.
18	In which of the following gaseous exchange occur through stomata?	A. The leaves and young stems B. Wood stems and nature roots. C. Young roots D. The aquatic plants
19	It is also called sound box:	A. trachea B. larynx C. pharynx D. bronchus
20	Which bring deoxygenated blood form heart into lungs?	A. Pulmonary veins B. Pulmonary Artery C. Aorta D. Wind Pipe