

NEET - C17 - BREATHING AND EXCHANGE OF GASES**1. Metastasis is connected with**

- A. Malignant tumour
- B. Benign tumour
- C. Both A and B
- D. Crown gall tumour.

2. Amount of oxygen that can combine with one gram of hemoglobin is

- A. 20 ml
- B. 1 ml
- C. 13 ml
- D. None of the above

3. Reduction in respiratory surface of the lungs due to break down of partition in the alveoli is known as

- A. Asphyxia
- B. Bronchitis
- C. Asthma
- D. Emphysema

4. Mammals have

- A. Cutaneous respiration
- B. Tracheal respiration
- C. Pulmonary respiration
- D. Gill respiration.

5. Lung cancer is caused by

- A. Coal mining
- B. Chromium fluoride
- C. Cement factory
- D. Bauxite mining.

6. Respiratory center of brain is stimulated by

- A. Carbon dioxide content in venous blood
- B. Carbon dioxide content in arterial blood
- C. Oxygen content in venous blood
- D. Oxygen content in arterial blood.

7. In mammals, the body cavity is Partitioned into thoracic and abdominal parts by

- A. Liver
- B. Lungs
- C. Ribs
- D. Diaphragm

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8. Residual volume is

- A. Greater than vital capacity
 B. Greater than tidal volume
 C. Lesser than tidal volume
 D. Greater than inspiratory volume.

9. Carbonic anhydrase is mostly active in

- A. RBC
 B. WBC
 C. Blood plasma
 D. Blood platelets.

10. What is vital capacity of our lungs

- A. Inspiratory reserve volume plus expiratory reserve volume
 B. Total lung capacity minus residual volume
 C. Inspiratory reserve volume plus tidal volume
 D. Total lung capacity minus expiratory reserve volume.

11. Blood possesses CO₂ in the form

- A. NaHCO₃
 B. H₂CO₂
 C. Hb-CO₂
 D. Hb-CO₂ and Hb-CO

12. Volume of air left after maximum forceful expiration in human lung is

- A. Total lung capacity
 B. Residual volume
 C. Vital capacity
 D. Tidal volume

13. Dead space is

- A. Upper respiratory tract
 B. Nasal chambers
 C. Alveolar space
 D. Lower respiratory tract.

14. At high altitude, RBCs of human blood will

- A. Increase in number
 B. Decrease in number
 C. Decrease in size
 D. Increase in size.

15. Air is breathed through

- A. Trachea → lungs → larynx → pharynx → alveoli
 B. Nose → larynx → pharynx → bronchus → alveoli → bronchioles
 C. Nostrils → larynx → trachea → bronchi → bronchioles → alveoli
 D. Nose → mouth → lungs

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16. A higher CO₂ concentration of blood causes

- A. Slow diffusion of O₂ from blood B. Slow transport of O₂ in blood
 C. Quick diffusion of O₂ from blood D. Both A and B.

17. Respiration is

- A. Anabolic process B. Catabolic process
 C. Chemical process D. All the above

18. Larynx is also called

- A. Glottis B. Voice box
 C. Epiglottis D. Vocal cord.

19. Neoplasms are

- A. Nuclei with massive DNA
 B. Cells without covering membranes
 C. Cells capable of unlimited division
 D. Newly produced cells formed Through uncontrolled cell proliferation

20. Exchange of gases in lung alveoli occurs through

- A. Active transport B. Osmosis
 C. Simple diffusion D. Passive transport

21. Match the name of diseases listed under column I with the meaning given under column II. Choose the answer which gives the correct combination of the alphabets of the two columns.

	<i>Column I</i> (Name of diseases)		<i>Column II</i> (Meanings)
<i>a</i>	Jaundice	<i>p</i>	Allergic inflammation of nose
<i>b</i>	Stenosis	<i>q</i>	Loss of motor functions
<i>c</i>	Rhinitis	<i>r</i>	Heart valve defect
<i>d</i>	Paralysis	<i>s</i>	Increase in bile pigments in blood
		<i>t</i>	Septal defect of heart.

- A. a-s, b-r, c-p, d-q B. a-s, b-t, c-p, d-q
 C. a --q, b - t, c -r, d-p D. a -s, b -p, c - q, d -r

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22. Oxyhaemoglobin dissociates at

- A. Low P_{o_2} in tissues
- B. High P_{o_2} in tissues
- C. Equal P_{o_2}
- D. All times irrespective of P_{o_2}

23. In carbon monoxide poisoning there is in carbon dioxide

- A. Increase concentration
- B. Decrease in oxygen availability
- C. Decrease in free haemoglobin
- D. None of the above.

24. Exchange of O_2 and CO_2 at the respiratory surface occurs through

- A. Passive transport.
- B. Active transport
- C. Osmosis
- D. Diffusion.

25. About 1500 ml of air left in lungs is called

- A. Tidal volume
- B. Inspiratory reserve volume
- C. Residual volume
- D. Vital capacity.

NEET - C17 - BREATHING AND EXCHANGE OF GASES - KEY

1. A	2. B	3. D	4. C	5. B
6. D	7. D	8. B	9. A	10. B
11. C	12. B	13. A	14. A	15. C
16. C	17. B	18. B	19. D	20. C
21. A	22. A	23. C	24. D	25. C

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