

## Breathing And Exchange Of Gases NEET Questions PDF

1. Earthworms respire through organs called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Trachea
- b) Cuticle
- c) Book lungs
- d) Heart

**Answer:** b

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2. Tracheal tubes are present for which type of organisms?

- a) Birds
- b) Worms
- c) Frogs
- d) Insects

**Answer:** d

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3. Aquatic arthropods and mollusks use which organ for respiration?

- a) Lungs
- b) Gills
- c) Eyes
- d) Nose

**Answer:** b

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4. Which organism classification can breathe through moist skin?

- a) Birds
- b) Mammals
- c) Reptiles
- d) Amphibians

**Answer:** d

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5. Which vertebrates have the most well-developed respiratory system?

- a) Mammals

- b) Reptiles
- c) Aves
- d) Amphibians

**Answer: a**

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6. A fish which is taken and brought to land dies within a few minutes because of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) global warming
- b) high temperature
- c) pressure absence
- d) inability to respire

**Answer: d**

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7. Which of the following is not part of the human respiratory system?

- a) Pharynx
- b) Alveoli
- c) Trachea
- d) Lumen

**Answer: d**

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8. Which of the following part is known as the soundbox of our body system?

- a) Vocal gland
- b) Pharynx
- c) Larynx
- d) Nasopharynx

**Answer: c**

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9. \_\_\_\_\_ prevents the food from entering into the glottis during swallowing.

- a) Larynx
- b) Peri glottis
- c) Post glottis
- d) Epiglottis

**Answer: d**

10. At which thoracic vertebrae does the trachea branch?

- a) Sixth
- b) Fourth
- c) Fifth
- d) Second

**Answer: c**

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11. Trachea, bronchi, and bronchioles are all supported by \_\_\_\_\_

- a) incomplete cartilaginous rings
- b) complete cartilaginous rings
- c) in-cartilaginous rings
- d) bones

**Answer: a**

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12. Which of the following is not a characteristic of alveoli?

- a) Thick
- b) Thin
- c) Irregular walled
- d) Vascularized

**Answer: a**

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13. Which network comprises the lung?

- a) Bronchi and bronchioles
- b) Trachea, tracheoles
- c) Bronchi, bronchioles, and alveoli
- d) Trachea only

**Answer: c**

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14. Trachea is a straight tube extending up to the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) end of pharynx
- b) middle of larynx
- c) posterior of the thoracic cavity

d) anterior of the thoracic cavity

**Answer: d**

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15. Pleura is \_\_\_\_\_ layered.

a) Not

b) Single

c) Double

d) Triple

**Answer: c**

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16. In which respiratory part does the diffusion of gas take place?

a) Alveoli

b) Bronchi

c) Bronchioles

d) Trachea

**Answer: a**

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17. Where are Bowman's glands found?

a) Olfactory epithelium

b) Cortical nephrons

c) Juxtamedullary nephrons

d) Anterior pituitary

**Answer: a**

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18. Hyaline cartilage is not found in \_\_\_\_\_

a) thyroid cartilage

b) cricoid cartilage

c) arytenoid cartilage

d) cartilage of santorini

**Answer: d**

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19. Gaseous exchange occurs in \_\_\_\_\_

a) bronchial tree

- b) respiratory tree
- c) trachea
- d) larynx

**Answer: b**

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20. The process which involves the gaseous exchange between the organism and its environment is called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Metabolism
- b) Photosynthesis
- c) Respiration
- d) Exchange process

**Answer: c**

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21. The respiration mechanism of an organism mainly depends on which of the following?

- a) Survival instincts
- b) Habitats
- c) Levels of situation
- d) Habits

**Answer: b**

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22. Which of the following organisms undergo respiration through diffusion?

- a) Sponges
- b) Mammals
- c) Bats
- d) Whales

**Answer: a**

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23. Which one of the following is secreted by Pnuemocyte type-II cells?

- a) Actin
- b) Lecithin
- c) Mucous
- d) Lysine

**Answer: b**

24. Human lungs are made up of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 2 right lobes and 3 left lobes
- b) 2 right lobes and 3 left lobes
- c) 3 right lobes and 2 left lobes
- d) 3 right lobes and 3 left lobes

**Answer: c**

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25. External nostrils → vestibules → nasal chambers → internal nares → naso pharynx → X → larynx → trachea. What is X?

- a) Glottis
- b) Alveoli
- c) Atria
- d) Bronchi

**Answer: a**

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26. In the trachea \_\_\_\_\_ 'C' shaped cartilagenous rings are present.

- a) 5-10
- b) 10-15
- c) 16-20
- d) 20-25

**Answer: c**

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27. Diaphragm increases volume of thoracic cavity in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) dorsal-ventral axis
- b) anterior posterior axis
- c) lateral regions
- d) side ways

**Answer: b**

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28. Alveoli is derived from the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) endoderm
- b) ectoderm

- c) mesoderm
- d) ecto-mesoderm

**Answer: a**

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29. In which part of lungs gaseous exchange takes place in human?

- a) Trachea & alveolar duct
- b) Trachea & bronchi
- c) Alveolar duct & alveoli
- d) Alveoli & Trachea

**Answer: c**

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30. Which instrument is used for measuring volume of air involved in breathing?

- a) Spirometer
- b) Galvanometer
- c) Aerometer
- d) Electrocardiogram

**Answer: a**

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31. Which of the following is passive process?

- a) Inspiration
- b) Normal expiration
- c) Forceful inspiration
- d) Forceful expiration

**Answer: b**

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32. At the time of inspiration, \_\_\_\_\_ takes place.

- a) relaxation in external intercostal muscle
- b) relaxation in diaphragm
- c) contraction in diaphragm
- d) no effect on diaphragm

**Answer: c**

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33. Inspiration occurs when there is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) no pressure gradient
- b) negative pressure in the lungs
- c) positive pressure in the lungs
- d) more pressure in lungs than atmosphere

**Answer: b**

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34. The amount of air inspired or expired during normal breathing is \_\_\_\_\_ ml.

- a) 500
- b) 500-1000
- c) 1000-1100
- d) 2100

**Answer: a**

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35. Which muscles can help in increasing the strength of breathing?

- a) Arm muscle
- b) Chest muscles
- c) Abdominal muscles
- d) Facial muscle

**Answer: c**

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36. Vital capacity = \_\_\_\_\_

- a) ERV + RV
- b) IRV + TV
- c) IRV + TV + ERV + RV
- d) IRV + ERV + TV

**Answer: d**

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37. Which one of the following changes takes place during inspiration?

- a) Decrease in thoracic cavity
- b) Relaxation in diaphragm
- c) Relaxation in external intercostal muscles
- d) Sternum moves towards ventral and anterior direction

**Answer: d**

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38. Decrease in thoracic volume is marked by \_\_\_\_\_

- a) diaphragm relaxed
- b) diaphragm contracted
- c) sternum moving towards ventral and anterior direction
- d) ribs moving out

**Answer: a**

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39. Time taken in breathing \_\_\_\_\_

- a) inspiration 2 sec and expiration 3 sec
- b) inspiration 3 sec and expiration 3 sec
- c) inspiration 2 sec and expiration 2 sec
- d) inspiration 3 sec and expiration 2 sec

**Answer: a**

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40. Which of the following is the most important muscular structure in respiratory system of human?

- a) External intercostal muscle
- b) Internal intercostal muscle
- c) Diaphragm
- d) Vertebral column

**Answer: c**

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41. Air that remains in lungs after most powerful expiration is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) inspiratory air
- b) residual air
- c) dead space air
- d) tidal air

**Answer: b**

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42. Contraction in diaphragm causes increase in thoracic volume in the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) dorso-ventral axis

- b) antero-posterior axis
- c) dorso-posterior axis
- d) antero-ventral axis

**Answer: b**

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43. Where is the respiratory rhythm center is located?

- a) Medulla region
- b) Aortic arch
- c) Pons region
- d) Carotid artery

**Answer: a**

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44. What happens to RBC of human blood at high altitude?

- a) Decrease in size
- b) Decrease in number
- c) Increase in size
- d) Increase in number

**Answer: d**

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45. Strength of inspiration and expiration can be increased with the help of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) abdominal muscles
- b) external intercostal muscle
- c) diaphragm
- d) internal intercostal muscle

**Answer: a**

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46. Pneumotaxic centre is located in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) pons
- b) cerebrum
- c) medulla
- d) cerebellum

**Answer: a**

47. Which does not occur on normal inspiration?

- a) Contraction in diaphragm
- b) Contraction in external intercoastal muscle
- c) Contraction in internal intercoastal muscle
- d) Sternum moves upward

**Answer: c**

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48. Dead space air is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 150 CC
- b) 350 CC
- c) 500 CC
- d) 1500 CC

**Answer: a**

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49. The signal for voluntary muscle for forced breathing starts in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) medulla
- b) cerebrum
- c) pons
- d) cerebellum

**Answer: b**

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50. Gaseous exchange is held by \_\_\_\_\_

- a) osmosis
- b) simple diffusion
- c) facilitated diffusion
- d) co-transport

**Answer: b**

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51. What is the primary site for exchange of gases in lungs?

- a) Larynx
- b) Trachea
- c) Alveoli

d) Bronchi

**Answer: c**

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52. Solubility of carbon dioxide is \_\_\_\_\_ than oxygen.

a) more

b) less

c) 50 times more

d) equal

**Answer: a**

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53. What is the concentration of oxygen in expired air?

a) 19%

b) 4%

c) 10%

d) 16%

**Answer: d**

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54. Partial pressure of oxygen in alveolar air is \_\_\_\_\_

a) 159 mm Hg

b) 90 mm Hg

c) 104 mm Hg

d) 45 mm Hg

**Answer: c**

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55. On which of the following factors diffusion does not depend?

a) Solubility of gases

b) Thickness of the respiratory membrane

c) Partial pressure difference

d) Molecular weight of gases

**Answer: d**

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56. Which one of the following does not consist diffusion membrane?

a) Thin squamous epithelium of alveoli

- b) Cuboidal epithelium of alveoli
- c) Basement membrane
- d) Endothelium of blood capillaries

**Answer: b**

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57. Carbon dioxide is \_\_\_\_\_ times more soluble than oxygen.

- a) 20-25
- b) 5-10
- c) 15-20
- d) 25-30

**Answer: a**

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58. What is the partial pressure of carbon dioxide in alveolar air and in deoxygenated blood respectively?

- a) 50 mm Hg, 45 mm Hg
- b) 104 mm Hg, 45 mm Hg
- c) 45 mm Hg, 40 mm Hg
- d) 40 mm Hg, 45 mm Hg

**Answer: d**

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59. Right comparison of partial pressure of oxygen and partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the atmospheric air than in alveolar air is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) partial pressure of oxygen lesser, partial pressure of carbon dioxide higher
- b) partial pressure of oxygen higher, partial pressure of carbon dioxide lesser
- c) partial pressure of oxygen lesser, partial pressure of carbon dioxide higher
- d) partial pressure of oxygen lesser, partial pressure of carbon dioxide lesser

**Answer: b**

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60. One haemoglobin carries \_\_\_\_\_ molecules of oxygen.

- a) 6
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 2

**Answer: c**

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61. How the majority of oxygen gets transported?

- a) In dissolved form in blood plasma
- b) In form of oxyhaemoglobin
- c) In form of methaemoglobin
- d) In form of carbamino haemoglobin

**Answer: b**

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62. Formation of oxyhaemoglobin is a/an \_\_\_\_\_

- a) oxygenation
- b) oxidation
- c) reduction
- d) deoxygenation

**Answer: a**

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63. What is the shape of Haemoglobin-oxygen dissociation curve?

- a) Straight
- b) Constant
- c) Hyperbolic
- d) Sigmoid

**Answer: d**

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64. Every 100 ml deoxygenated blood delivers around \_\_\_\_\_ carbon dioxide to alveoli.

- a) 20 ml
- b) 25 ml
- c) 5 ml
- d) 4 ml

**Answer: d**

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65. What is chloride shift?

- a) Movement of chloride ion from plasma to WBC
- b) Movement of chloride ion from plasma to RBC

- c) Movement of chloride ion from WBC to plasma
- d) Movement of chloride ion from RBC to plasma

**Answer: b**

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66. Chloride shift occurs in response to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) H<sup>+</sup>
- b) K<sup>+</sup>
- c) HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>
- d) Na<sup>+</sup>

**Answer: c**

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67. Bulk of carbon dioxide is transported by \_\_\_\_\_

- a) dissolved state
- b) plasma as bicarbonate
- c) carbamino haemoglobin
- d) methamoglobin

**Answer: b**

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68. Oxygen dissociation curve will shift to right on decrease of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) temperature
- b) acidity
- c) pH
- d) carbon dioxide concentration

**Answer: c**

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69. What percentage of carbon dioxide transport in the form of carbamino haemoglobin?

- a) 20-25%
- b) 5-7%
- c) 3%
- d) 97%

**Answer: a**

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70. Asthma is caused due to inflammation of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) bronchi and bronchioles
- b) alveoli
- c) trachea
- d) pharynx

**Answer: a**

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71. Which of the following diseases can be found in workers working in a mill?

- a) Emphysema
- b) Occupational respiratory disorders
- c) Bronchitis
- d) Asthma

**Answer: b**

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72. Low oxygen supply to tissues is scientifically known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) bronchitis
- b) emphysema
- c) asphyxia
- d) hypoxia

**Answer: d**

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73. Cigarette smoking causes \_\_\_\_\_

- a) bronchitis
- b) fibrosis
- c) emphysema
- d) asthma

**Answer: c**

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74. Swelling and itching in bronchi is a symptom of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) bronchitis
- b) asthma
- c) fibrosis
- d) asphyxia

**Answer: a**

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75. Emphysema is marked by \_\_\_\_\_

- a) inflammation of nasal passage
- b) twisting of trachea
- c) filling of mucous in lungs
- d) damage of alveolar walls

**Answer: d**

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76. What changes may be observed due to increase in carbon dioxide and hydrogen ions body?

- a) Decrease in breathing rate
- b) Increase in breathing rate
- c) No change in breathing rate
- d) Increase in lung volume

**Answer: b**

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77. Suffocation is caused due to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) increase in carbon dioxide
- b) decrease in oxygen
- c) decrease in hydrogen ions
- d) increase in oxygen

**Answer: a**

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78. What causes increase in respiratory rate?

- a) Increase in body temperature
- b) Decrease in carbon dioxide
- c) Decrease in blood pressure
- d) Increased oxygen

**Answer: a**

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79. Fibrosis may be caused due to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) cigarette smoking
- b) snorting

c) inflammation of alveoli

d) dust particles

**Answer:** d

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