

## 2. RESPIRATION

1. Exhaled air contains\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
2. A flap like muscular valve controls movement of air and food is \_\_\_\_\_
3. Energy currency of the cell is called\_\_\_\_\_
4. Lenticels are the respiratory organs that exists in\_\_\_\_\_
5. Mangroves trees respire with their\_\_\_\_\_
6. The term \_\_\_\_\_ was derived from a Latin word 'respire'
7. The word 'respire' means\_\_\_\_\_
8. A textbook of 'Human Physiology' was written by \_\_\_\_\_ a renowned chemist around mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ did a comprehensive work on properties of gases.
- 10.The presence of \_\_\_\_\_ in exhaled air turns lime water into milky white.
- 11.Air usually enters the body through \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12.Air is filtered in \_\_\_\_\_ which removes dirt in the air.
- 13.\_\_\_\_\_ is a stiff box that contains vocal cords.
- 14.The interior lungs are divided into millions of small chambers called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15.A flap like valve, the \_\_\_\_\_ protects the wind pipe.
- 16.\_\_\_\_\_ is important in guiding the function of epiglottis and passage of food and air.
- 17.A flexible flattened muscle called \_\_\_\_\_ help the lungs in moving air into and of them.
- 18.Our lungs are spongy and \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.
- 19.Lungs are protected by two membranes called\_\_\_\_\_
- 20.Gaseous exchange takes place within the \_\_\_\_\_ by diffusion.
- 21.The total lung capacity of human beings is nearly\_\_\_\_\_
- 22.The percentage of oxygen in inhaled air is\_\_\_\_\_

23. Oxygen combines with hemoglobin to form\_\_\_\_\_
24. \_\_\_\_\_is present in hemoglobin and \_\_\_\_\_is present in chlorophyll.
25. In Eukaryotic cells cytoplasm and \_\_\_\_\_are the sites of the reactions
26. Each ATP molecule gives \_\_\_\_\_calories of energy.
27. Energy is stored in the form of \_\_\_\_\_bonds.
28. \_\_\_\_\_is the most commonly used sugar for deriving energy in living things.
29. The first stage in respiration is called\_\_\_\_\_
30. If oxygen is not available pyruvic acid is converted into\_\_\_\_\_
31. Accumulation of \_\_\_\_\_ results in muscular pain.
32. When we undertake strenuous exercise, we build up, what is called  
an\_\_\_\_\_
33. We can remove dissolved oxygen from glucose solution  
by\_\_\_\_\_
34. \_\_\_\_\_is an energy releasing pathway
35. In mangrove plants, oxygen enters in, through specialized structures  
called\_\_\_\_\_
36. Photosynthesis is a \_\_\_\_\_ process
37. Respiration is a \_\_\_\_\_process.

## Key

- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Carbon dioxide, water vapor   | 2) Epiglottis            |
| 3) ATP (Adenosine tri phosphate) | 4) Wet places or marshes |
| 5) Aerial roots                  | 6) Respiration           |
| 7) To breathe                    | 8) John Dapper           |
| 9) Lavoisier, priestly           | 10) Carbon dioxide       |
| 11) Nostril                      | 12) Nasal cavity         |
| 13) Larynx                       | 14) Alveoli              |
| 15) Epiglottis                   | 16) Nervous regulation   |

17) Diaphragm

19) Pleura

21) 5800ml

23) Oxyhemoglobin

25) Mitochondria

27) Phosphate

29) Glycolysis

31) Lactic acid

33) Boiling

35) Breathing roots

37) Catabolic

18) elastic

20) Lungs

22) 21%

24) Iron, Magnesium

26) 7200

28) Glucose

30) Ethanol or lactic acid

32) Oxygen debt

34) Respiration

36) Anabolic