

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 19th 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

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| 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