

## Important Questions Of Respiratory System

### Description

Understanding the Important Questions of Respiratory System holds paramount significance for students gearing up for government exams. In these exams, questions regarding the respiratory system often feature prominently, given its vital role in human anatomy and physiology. A comprehensive grasp of respiratory functions, disorders, and related concepts not only enhances candidates' performance but also ensures they are well-equipped to tackle any related queries that may arise during examinations. Mastery in this area significantly boosts their overall preparedness and competitiveness in securing favorable outcomes.

## Important Questions Of Respiratory System

1. How much energy is produced in the process of oxyrespiration related to the respiratory system? 38 ATP
2. Where is the vocal cord? In the throat
3. What is the main product of aerobic respiration in micro-organisms such as fungi? Alcohol
4. What is the term of loss of flexibility in the trachea and alveoli due to abnormal dilation? Emphysema
5. What is inflammation of the bronchi or bronchi called? bronchiti
6. Bronchitis is caused by overgrowth in which gland or cells present in the inner layer of the trachea?  
Seromucus/goblet
7. What is the nature of respiratory positions? carbonic
8. What is the respiratory aircapacity in women? 3-4 liters
9. How many liters is there in a normal male respiratory aircapacitance? 4-5 liters
10. Respiratory aircapacitance is measured with the help of which instrument? Spirometer
11. Who discovered glacolitis, an important term of respiration? Embadn, Meyerhof, Parson
12. Which gas is released in maximum quantity during respiration? nitrogen
13. By which method does the exchange of gases take place through the cell membrane during respiration?  
Diffusion
14. Carbon dioxide is produced during respiration but a phase of respiration in which carbon dioxide is not produced? Glycolysis
15. The process of respiration takes place in which organ of the cell? Mitochondria
16. What type of respiration is the action? loss
17. What type of reaction is respiration? disintegrating
18. What is the Common Pathway of Recuperation? Glycolysis
19. The term of respiration which occurs in both anaerobic respiration and aerobic respiration? Glycolysis
20. Which phase of respiration produces more energy i.e. more ATP molecules? Crab Cycle
21. Respiration is controlled by which part of the brain? Medulla obligeta
22. What is the end product of respiration? CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O
23. What is the EMP term of respiration? Glycolysis
24. Is respiration a type of reaction? Oxidation exothermic
25. Is respiration a reaction? Catabolism Reaction
26. Whose net is spread at the outer level of the air sac? Blood cells
27. Air sac is made up of which cells? From the Scallus epithelium
28. What is the principal air path for air to enter the lungs? Breathing tube and air pipe

29. What is a food that conserves fat? carbohydrate
30. What is the gas exchange between blood and tissues called? Internal respiration
31. If RBCs did not contain mitochondria, which term of respiration would have been accomplished?  
Glycolysis
32. What is the result of aerobic respiration in the human body? Energy in the form of carbon dioxide, water, ATP
33. Which is the main structure related to the exchange of gases within the lungs in the human body? vesicle
34. What is the result of anaerobic respiration in the human body? Carbon Dioxide, Lactic Acid, Energy
35. What is the length of the human respiratory tract? 10-12 cm
36. Why does a human being not have air in the trachea, why? Causes of cartilage ulcers
37. Into how many lobes is the right lung divided in humans? the number three
38. Which is the membrane which helps in the function of regulating the temperature and regulation of air coming in through the respiratory tract of human beings? Mucous membranes
39. Who closes the airways when food is released? Epiglottis
40. The exchange of gases in the lungs occurs through by Air Kupikao
41. Which membrane covers them to protect the lungs? Pleura membrane
42. In which structure of lungs is the network of pulmonary capillaries? Vayukosh
43. What is the total air capacity of the lungs? 4500 to 5000 ml or 5 to 5.0 litres
44. What is the oxygen pressure in the blood when exiting the pleura? 100 mm Hg
45. What is the inflammation caused by infection in the alveoli of the pleura called? pneumonia
46. Where are the pleuras located? thoracic cavity
47. Which is the substance used in plasma respiration? Sugars and fats
48. In which organ does respiration take place in prokaryotic organisms? Mizosomes
49. By what other name is oxygen known? O<sub>2</sub>
50. What is the volume of oxygen? 500 cubic cm
51. What is the air that a person inhales and exhales in every ordinary breath called? vital breath
52. Photosynthesis takes place in green cells? Chloroplasts
53. What type of action is photosynthesis? accumulation
54. What is the number of carbon present in pyruvic acid? Answer is 3 Carbon
55. Which gas is taken up by plants during respiration? oxygen
56. What causes infection in pneumonia? Streptococcus pneumoniae
57. Into how many lobes is the right lung divided? 3
58. Which substance is used during protoplasmic respiration? protein
59. How many kcal of energy is released by oxidation of one gram molecule of glucose? 673
60. What is the end result of the term glycolysis? Pyruvic Acid
61. What is the literal meaning of glycolysis? Decomposition of glucose
62. All the enzymes of the Crab cycle are in the mitochondria matrix but the only enzyme that is not present in the matrix? Succinic dehydrogenase enzyme
63. The only product of the Crab cycle which contains five carbon atoms? Keto Gluteric Acid
64. What is another name for Crab vertigo? Citric Acid Cycle or Tri Carboxylic Acid Cycle
65. Where does the Crab affair process take place? In the matrix of mitochondria
66. What is the first product of Crab vertigo? Citric acid
67. What is the end product of the Crab affair? Oxalo Acetic Acid
68. Which process is considered as the common step of oxy and anoxy respiration? Glycolysis
69. Inside the cell, food (glucose) breaks down into \_\_\_\_\_ and water using oxygen. Carbon dioxide
70. In which process do carbon compounds break down into simpler substances in the presence of bacteria and other micro-organisms? fermentation
71. By which process is the atmospheric air inhaled? inhalation

72. By which process are the barren gases released out? breathing out
73. The energy produced by oxidation of which is called respiration? glucose
74. Which cells produce alcohol and carbon oxide by fermentation of sugar? yeast
75. The process of fermentation occurs in the presence of enzymes of which group? Zymege
76. Organic food substances are respiratory substances but food which does not come under respiratory substance? vitamin
77. Which respiration conditions are involved in the process of oxy respiration? Glycolysis and Crab vertigo
78. Oxygen and blood are separated by which layer of phase? Alveolar Capillary Art
79. What is the process of taking oxygen and removing carbon dioxide? breathing
80. Oxidative decarboxylation is the term between glycolysis and Crab cycle. Peri mitochondria space
81. A type of emphysema (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease or COPD) that involves the ——— of the alveoli in the lungs? injured
82. What is associated with emphysema disease? From the lungs
83. What is the main cause of emphysema condition? Long-term respiratory smoking
84. Which state of respiration is performed in anaerobic respiration? Glycolysis
85. The process of anaerobic respiration takes place in which part of the cell? In the cytoplasm
86. How many Kcal is the energy stored in ATP (Adenosine Triphosphate)? 3 kcal





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