EXERCISE-I

RESPIRATORY ORGANS

1. Which of the following is a respiratory organ of scorpion

(A) Gill (B) Lung

(C) Ctenidia (D) Book lung

2. During forced expiration, actively contracting muscles include the

(A) Diaphragm

(B) External intercostals

(C) Abdominal muscles

(D) Diaphragm and intestinal muscle

3. In which part gaseous exchange take place in rabbit

(A) Trachea & alveolar duct

(B) Trachea & bronchi

(C) Alveolar duct & alveoli

(D) Alveoli & tissues

4. Difference between trachea and fallopian tube is

(A) Trachea is related with respiration where as fallopian tube is related with reproduction

(B) Trachea is related with respiration and fallopian tube with excretion

(C) Trachea is related with reproduction and fallopian tube with excretion

(D) Trachea is related with reproduction and fallopian tube with respiration

5. Vocal cords are situated at

(A) Pharynx (B) Larynx

(C) Glottis (D) Bronchial tube

6. Carbon dioxide is transported via blood to lungs mostly

(A) As carbaminohaemoglobin and as carbonic acid

(B) In the form of carbonic acid only

(C) In combination with haemoglobin only

(D) Dissolved in blood plasma

7. Which is a common passage in swallowing food and breathing

(A) Larynx (B) Gullet

(C) Glottis (D) Pharynx

8. In the terminal bronchiole which of the following is present

(A) Mucous cells

(B) Columnar cells

(C) Only elastic fibres

(D) Elastic and reticular fibres

9. In human beings, lungs are divided into

(A) 3 right and 2 left lobes

(B) 2right and 3 left lobes

(C) 2 right and 2 left lobes

(D) None of these

10. Largest cartilage in the form of a broad ring incomplete posteriorly is

(A) Thyroid

(B) Cricoid

(C) Arytenoids

(D) Cartilage of Santorini

11. Larynx is found in

(A) Both frog and rabbit

(B) Neither frog nor rabbit

(C) Frog but not in rabbit

(D) Rabbit but not in frog

12. The long trachea of rabbit contains
(A) Buccal cord
(B) Thyroid
(C) Complete tracheal cartilage
(D) Incomplete tracheal cartilage

13. The right lung of rabbit has four lobes. They are
(A) Anterior lobe, anterior azygous, posterior lobe and right anterior
(B) Posterior lobe, posterior and anterior azygous, right anterior and right posterior
(C) Anterior azygous, right anterior, right posterior and posterior azygous lobe
(D) Anterior lobe, anterior azygous, right anterior and posterior azygous lobe

14. There is a membrane covering the lungs, called
(A) Peritonium (B) Pleura
(C) Pericardium (D) Duramater

15. In rabbit the lungs are lodged in
(A) Thoracic cavity
(B) Abdominal cavity
(C) Pleural cavity
(D) Pericardial cavity

16. The most important function of diaphragm of the mammals is
(A) To divide the body cavity into compartment
(B) To protect lungs
(C) To aid in respiration
(D) To aid in ventilation

17. What structures are responsible for breathing process
(A) The trachea and alveoli
(B) Larynx and bronchi
(C) Ribs and intercostal muscles
(D) Intercostal muscles and diaphragm

18. The terminal bronchiole is lined by
(A) Stratified epithelium
(B) Pseudostratified epithelium
(C) Ciliated columnar or cuboidal epithelium
(D) Columnar or cuboidal epithelium

19. Which of the following prevent collapsing of trachea
(A) Muscles
(B) Diaphragm
(C) Ribs
(D) Cartilagenous rings

20. The structure which prevents the entry of food into respiratory tract is
(A) Pharynx (B) Larynx
(C) Glottis (D) Epiglottis

21. What are the functions that are performed by the nasal cavity when air passes through it
(A) Air is warmed (B) Air is humified
(C) Air is filtered (D) All are true

22. Complete bronchus obstruction results in
(A) Collapse of the portion of the lung supplied by the bronchus
(B) A rise in intrapleural pressure on the affected side
(C) An increase in physiological dead space
(D) Vasodilation of alveoli supplied by the bronchus

23. In mammals, the tracheal cartilaginous rings are
(A) Complete rings
(B) Incomplete rings
(C) Incomplete dorsally
(D) Incomplete laterally

24. Which of the following structures, increases the respiratory surface of lung in rabbit
(A) Alveoli (B) Alveolar ducts
(C) Atrium (D) Bronchioles

25. Which features distinguish bronchioles from bronchi
(A) Bronchioles are less than $1\,mm$ in diameter
(B) Bronchioles have cartilage in their walls
(C) Larger bronchioles are supported by connective tissue alone which extend from the interlobular septa
(D) (A) and (B) both

26. The laryngopharynx opens into
(A) Oesophagus (B) Trachea
(C) Larynx (voice box) (D) Lungs

27. Cilia of trachea transfers
(A) Mucous into pharynx
(B) Mucous into lungs
(C) Air into lungs
(D) Air into pharynx

28. Similarity between the trachea of cockroach and rabbit is that
(A) Both are paired and branched
(B) Ciliated epithelium is present in both
(C) Walls of both can not be deformed
(D) In both head originates from pharynx

29. In rabbit alveolar ducts originate from
(A) Bronchi
(B) Trachea
(C) Bronchiole
(D) Respiratory bronchiole

30. The cartilage present in the larynx of rabbit are
(A) Thyroid, cricoid, arytenoid
(B) Thyroid, cricoid, epiglottis
(C) Thyroid, cricoid, ethmoid
(D) Thyroid, cricoid, palatine

31. The nasal cavity is divided by a central septum and several projections called
(A) Tributaries (B) Alveoli
(C) Turbinates (D) None of these

32. Which structure in mammals does not help in respiration
(A) Ribs
(B) Abdominal muscles
(C) Diaphragm
(D) Larynx

33. What is true about haemoglobin
(A) It is a dipeptide and present in red blood corpuscles in blood warm
(B) It is present in the dissolved state in blood plasma in earthworm
(C) It is a dipeptiede in mammals and localised in red blood corpuscles.
(D) It is present in dissolved state in blood plasma in scorpions

34. Haemocyanin is found in
(A) Neries (B) Leech
(C) Earthworm (D) Prawn

35. In which animal, diaphragm has no role in respiration
(A) Frog (B) Rat
(C) Camel (D) Rabbit

PULMONARY VOLUMES AND CAPACITIES

36. The alveolar air has oxygen
(A) 4% (B) 16%
(C) 13.6% (D) 78%

37. The vital capacity of the lung signifies the volume of air
(A) Breathed in during normal inspiration
(B) Breathed out with forcible expiration
(C) Breathed in with forcible inspiration
(D) With deep inspiration and forcible expiration

38. Amount of air that remains always trapped in respiratory passage is called
(A) Dead space (B) Dead volume
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Used air volume

39. The volume of air present in the lungs after forceful expiration is called as
(A) Tidal volume (B) Residual air
(C) Complementary air (D) None

40. The largest quantity of air that can be expired after a maximum inspiratory effort is

(A) Residual volume

(B) Tidal volume

(C) Vital capacity of lung

(D) Lung volume

41. The relative proportion between the volume of CO_2 released and O_2 absorbed inrespiration is termed as

(A) Respiratory exchange

(B) Respiratory quotient

(C) Respiratory phase

(D) None of the above

42. Maximum expiratory volume is

(A) 100 *ml* (B) 1000 *ml*

(C) 1500 *ml* (D) 3000 *ml*

43. The vital capacity of lung is equal to

(A) 4000 *ml* (B) 2200 *ml*

(C) 1100 *ml* (D) 500 *ml*

44. Respiratory quotient (R.Q.) is

(A) $\frac{CO_2}{O_2}$ (B) $\frac{O_2}{CO_2}$

(C) $\frac{N_2}{CO_2}$ (D) $\frac{CO_2}{N_2}$

45. The area of inner surface of bronchiole is

(A) 1 m^2 (B) 10 m^2

(C) 100 m^2 (D) 1000 m^2

PROCESS OF RESPIRATION

46. The respiratory substrate yielding maximum number of ATP molecules among the following is

(A) Glycogen

(B) Amylase

(C) Ketogenic amino acid

(D) Glucose

47. Division of mammalian lungs into a very large number of tiny alveoli around alveolar ducts opening into bronchioles, is

(A) An inefficient system of ventilation of alveoli though with very little residual air

(B) An inefficient system of ventilating the alveoli resulting in very high percentage of residual air in the lungs

(C) A very efficient system of ventilating the alveoli with no residual air

(D) An efficient system of ventilation of alveoli with little or no residual air

48. Anaerobic respiration in animals produces

(A) CO_2 and H_2O

(B) C_2H_5OH and CO_2

(C) Lactic acid and H_2O

(D) Glucose and O_2

49. Significance of Kreb's cycle

(A) Synthesis of ATP by oxidative phosphorylation

(B) Synthesis of amino acids

(C) Synthesis of vitamins

(D) Activates photosynthesis

50. Internal respiration takes place in

(A) Chloroplast (B) Chromoplast

(C) Mitochondria (D) All of these

51. Intra aortic balloon pump is inflated by

(A) Hydrogen (B) Oxygen

(C) Helium (D) Chlorine

52. Where does cellular respiration take place

(A) Lysosomes

(B) Ribosomes

(C) Mitochondria

(D) Endoplasmic reticulum

53. Kerb's cycle takes place in

(A) Mitochondria (B) Lysosome

(C) Golgi body (D) Plastids

54. Pyruvic acid is converted into a compound before formation of oxaloacetic acid in the citric acid cycle, this compound is

(A) Acetyl CoA (B) Acetoacetic acid

(C) Lactic acid (D) cis aconitic acid

55. Even when there is no air in it, the trachea in man does not collapse because of

(A) Presence of chitinous rings

(B) Presence of bony rings

(C) Presence of cartilagenous rings

(D) Turgid pressure

56. The enzymes operating in citric acid cycle are placed

(A) In plasma membrane

(B) In outer membrane of mitochondria

(C) In the matrix of mitochondria

(D) In the cytoplasm

57. Ratio of oxyhaemoglobin and haemoglobin in the blood is based upon

(A) Bicarbonate tension

(B) Carbon dioxide tension

(C) Carbonate tension

(D) Oxygen tension

58. Dead space air is

(A) The amount of air remaining in the alveoli

(B) The amount of air left behind in lungs at the end of deep expiration

(C) The amount of air taken in and out

(D) The air left in the bronchial tree

59. The gaseous exchange between blood and air does not occur in

(A) Conductive zone (B) Respiratory zone

(C) Transitory zone (D) All the above

60. On oxidation of how many grams of glucose 40 moles of ATP are synthesized

(A) 1 gram (B) 10 grams

(C) 100 grams (D) 180 grams

61. Bucket–handle movements is seen in

(A) 1^{st} rib (B) 3^{rd} rib to 5^{th} rib

(C) 6^{th} rib to 10^{th} rib (D) 11^{th} and 12^{th} rib

62. In the electron transport system during tissue respiration, the role of cytochrome oxidase is

(A) As the final acceptor of 2 electrons which activate O_2 to form CO_2

(B) In accepting 2 electrons to be transported to the other cytochromes

(C) As final acceptor of 2 electrons to form water

(D) As final acceptor of an electron to form water

63. O_2 dissociation curve is

(A) Sigmoid (B) Slope

(C) Straight line (D) Parabola

64. In expiration condition, diaphragm becomes

(A) Circular (B) Relaxed

(C) Fully contracted (D) Expanded

65. The first enzyme to take part in Krebs cycle is

(A) Aconitase (B) Dehydrogenase

(C) Citrate synthetase (D) Decarboxylase

66. In the respiratory process, energy is released and is used to synthesise energy rich molecules of ATP from ADP, thereby storing energy for future use. This process of output of these molecules in the aerobic phase is known as

(A) Kreb's cycle (B) Glycolysis

(C) Phosphorylation (D) Ornithine cycle

67. Respiratory system is derived from

(A) Ectoderm (B) Mesoderm

(C) Endoderm (D) None of these

68. The breakdown product of haemoglobin is called as

(A) Iron (B) Bilirubin

(C) Haemocynin (D) Skatol

69. During respiration CO_2 is transported in the form of

(A) Dissolved plasma

(B) Sodium carbonate

(C) $KHCO_3$

(D) Partly dissolved in plasma and partly in the form of sodium and potassium bicarbonate

70. In respiration the energy is produced during the process of

(A) Glycolysis

(B) Krebs cycle

(C) Glycolysis and Kreb's cycle

(D) Ornithine cycle

71. The process of respiration is concerned with

(A) Intake of O_2

(B) Liberation of O_2

(C) Liberation of CO_2

(D) Liberation of energy

72. Which type of respiration appeared first in the primitive organism and why

(A) Aerobic respiration as it releases more energy

(B) Anaerobic respiration as there was no O_2

(C) Anaerobic respiration because small orga_nism can only do it

(D) Aerobic respiration as no harmful waste products are formed

73. Which does not apply to anaerobic respiration

(A) Glycolysis

(B) EMP pathway

(C) Sugar acid fermentation

(D) CA cycle

74. Oxyhaemoglobin is an unstable compound because

(A) Haemoglobin is a complex pigmented protein

(B) There is a physical bonding between oxygen and haemoglobin

(C) There is a chemical bonding between oxygen and haemoglobin

(D) One molecule of haemoglobin combines with four molecules of oxygen

75. Body tissues obtain O_2 from oxyhaemoglobin because of its dissociation caused by

(A) Low O_2 concentration

(B) Low O_2 concentration

(C) Low O_2 and high CO_2 concentration

(D) High CO_2 concentration

76. Of the following, the one which is an example of buffer system in blood is

(A) Haemoglobin and oxyhaemoglobin

(B) Oxygen and carbon dioxide

(C) Albumin and globulin

(D) Sodium bicarbonate and carbonic acid

77. In a normal man to help the transport of O_2 and CO_2 properly, the blood is

(A) Slightly alkaline (B) Slightly acidic

(C) Strongly alkaline (D) Strongly acidic

78. In mammals how much CO_2 is transported as bicarbonates of sodium and potassium in the blood

(A) 5–10 % (B) 10–90 %

(C) 70–72 % (D) 90–95 %

79. Mark the incorrect statement

(A) Respiratory centres are found in medulla oblongata

(B) Near lungs Cl^- moves out of the RBC

(C) RBC of deoxygenated blood are slightly bigger than that of oxygenated blood

(D) None of the above

80. What is the connecting link between glycolysis and Krebs cycle

(A) Pyruvic acid

(B) CoA

(C) Lactic acid

(D) Glucose dehydrogenase

81. In anaerobic respiration

(A) Oxygen is taken in

(B) Carbon dioxide is taken in

(C) Oxygen is given out

(D) Carbon dioxide is given out

82. In which form are bicarbonates carried in the blood plasma

(A) Magnesium bicarbonate

(B) Potassium bicarbonate

(C) Sodium bicarbonate

(D) Sodium carbonate

83. The function of tracheal hair is to

(A) Pass mucus out (B) Pass mucus in

(C) Pass air out (D) Pass air in

84. Air moves into the lungs when

(A) Atmospheric pressure is less than pressure within the lungs

(B) Atmospheric pressure is greater than pressure within the lungs

(C) Atmospheric pressure is equal to the pressure within the lungs

(D) None of these

85. During cellular respiration the energy produced is stored in

(A) Protoplasm (B) Cytoplasm

(C) ATP (D) Nucleus

86. During one circulation of blood from lungs to the tissues and back through circulatory system, the percentage of haemoglobin giving up its oxygen to the tissue is

(A) 50 % (B) 25 %

(C) 75 % (D) 80 %

87. In rabbit the inspiration occurs by contraction of

(A) External intercostal muscles and muscles of the diaphragm

(B) Internal intercostal muscles and muscles of the diaphragm

(C) External intercostal muscles only

(D) Muscles of the diaphragm only

88. The two waste products of oxidation in cells are

(A) CO_2 and N_2 (B) C and O

(C) CO_2 and water (D) Water and N_2

89. The blood leaving the lungs has all its haemoglobin oxygenated and gives up to the tissue because

(A) Tissue can absorb O_2 from oxyhaemoglobin

(B) O_2 concentration is lower than in the lungs

(C) Oxyhaemoglobin undergoes reduction

(D) None of these

90. Chloride shift is essential for the transport of

(A) CO_2 and O_2 (B) N_2

(C) CO_2 (D) O_2

91. In mammals the ventilation movements of the lungs are governed by

(A) Muscular wall of the lungs

(B) Costal muscles

(C) Diaphragm

(D) Costal muscles and diaphragm

92. Muscles which help in respiration are

(A) Sternum and petrohyal

(B) Sternohyal and petrohyal

(C) Jugal and tendons

(D) None of these

93. In lungs there is definite exchange of ions between RBC and plasma. Removal of CO_2 from blood involves

(A) Influx of Cl^- ions into RBC

(B) Influx of HCO_3^- ions into RBC

(C) Efflux of Cl^- ions into RBC

(D) Efflux of HCO_3^- ions into RBC

94. The intake and output of air from the lungs is helped by

(A) Air sacs and trachea

(B) Larynx and bronchi

(C) Muscles of ribs and diaphragm

(D) Ribs are intercoastal muscles

95. Choose the wrong statement

(A)Respiratory pigments are coloured pigments

(B) Respiratory pigments have special affinity for respiratory gases

(C) Respiratory pigments are the coloured proteins which contain a metallic ion

(D) None of the above

96. During inspiration the diaphragm

(A) Relaxes to become dome-shaped

(B) Contracts and flattens

(C) Expands

(D) Shows no change

97. The major fraction of CO_2 released during cellular respiration is transported by the blood to the lung capillaries

(A) In combination with haemoglobin

(B) As free CO_2

(C) As carbonic acid or H_2CO_3

(D) In the form of bicarbonate ions

98. In lungs in order to facilitate the removal of CO_2 from the blood, there is an exchange of ions between RBC and the plasma which involves the movement of

(A) Chloride ions from RBC to plasma

(B) Cl^- ions from plasma to RBC

(C) Bicarbonate ions from RBC to plasma

(D) Cl^- and bicarbonate ions as in (A) and (B)

99. In anaerobic respiration the pyruvic acid in muscle will form

(A) Lactic acid (B) Alcohol

(C) Acetaldehyde (D) Acetyl CoA

100. Blood contains CO_2 in which of the following forms

(A) $NaHCO_3$

(B) Carbonic acid

(C) $Hb - CO_2$

(D) $Hb - CO_2$ and CO

101. CO_2 is dissolved in haemoglobin or blood plasma as

(A) Carbonates

(B) Bicarbonates

(C) Oxyhaemoglobin

(D) Carboxyhaemoglobin

102. The dissociation curve is associated with
(A) Oxygen
(B) Oxyhaemoglobin
(C) Carbon dioxide
(D) Carbonic anhydrase

103. Quantity of CO_2 transported in the form of bicarbonates by blood is (both plasma and RBC)
(A) 75% (B) 85%
(C) 2% (D) 98%

104. The trachea and bronchi are provided with C – shaped cartilaginous rings which
(A) Are responsible for sound production
(B) Give them support and prevent their collapse
(C) Divide trachea and bronchi
(D) Give support to lungs

105. The enzyme mediating the reaction of Kreb's cycle during cellular respiration in animal found in
(A) Cytoplasm (B) Ribosome
(C) Lysosome (D) Mitochondria

CONTROL OF BREATHING

106. How much amount of air can be inspired or expired during normal breathing
(A) 0.5l (B) 2.5l
(C) 1.5l (D) 5.5l

107. Breathing differs from respiration by
(A) Both are same and there is no difference
(B) Breathing refers to respiration in human beings whereas respiration occurs in rest of the animals and plants
(C) Breathing refers to chest movements due to inhalation of O_2 and exhalation of carbon dioxide whereas respiration refers to gaseous exchange
(D) None of these

108. The air which is taken in or given out during a single breath is known
(A) Residual air (B) Vital air
(C) Tidal air (D) All of these

109. A person with high fever may be breathing faster than normal. This faster breathing may be due to
(A) Additional requirement of O_2 for germs
(B) High temperature of the body
(C) Mental worry of patient
(D) Loss of appetite

110. Daily respiratory activities are controlled by
(A) Cerebellum (B) Cerebrum
(C) Medulla oblongata (D) Diencephalon

111. Respiration mechanism is controlled by
(A) Central nervous system
(B) Autonomic nervous system
(C) Sympathetic nervous system
(D) Parasympathetic nervous system

112. The medullary inspiratory centre is always under the direct
(A) Chemical control (B) Physical control
(C) Nervous control (D) All of the above

113. The respiratory centre in brain which controls inspiration and expiration is situated in
(A) Medulla oblongata (B) Cerebellum
(C) Hypothalamus (D) Pericardium

114. When CO_2 concentration in blood increases, breathing becomes
(A) Slow and deep
(B) Faster and deeper
(C) Shallower and slow
(D) There is no effect on breathing

115. Respiratory centre of brain is sensitive
(A) More O_2 conc. in blood
(B) More CO_2 conc. in blood
(C) Accumulation of blood in brain
(D) All of these

IMPORTANT CONCEPTS OF RESPIRATION

116. Which of the following respiratory pigment is found in the coelomic fluid

(A) Echinochrome (B) Pinnaglobin

(C) Haemoglobin (D) Haemocyanin

117. The toxic effect of carbon monoxide is due to its greater affinity for haemoglobin as compared to oxygen, approximately by

(A) 2 times (B) 20 times

(C) 200 times (D) 1000 times

118. The form of energy used in respiration is

(A) Chemical energy (B) Electrical energy

(C) Mechanical energy (D) Radiant energy

119. Substance whose RQ is less than one is

(A) Carbohydrate (B) Protein

(C) Organic acid (D) All the above

120. Alveolar surfactant is

(A) Protein

(B) Lipopolysaccharide

(C) Lipoprotein

(D) Polysaccharide

121. How many ATP molecule are produced in Kreb's cycle

(A) 36 (B) 38

(C) 40 (D) 24

122. What is R.Q. for human fat

(A) 0.673 (B) 0.655

(C) 0.703 (D) 0.825

123. Normal rate of breathing in man is

(A) 40–50 times per minute

(B) 20–30 times per minute

(C) 12–14 times per minute

(D) 5–10 times per minute

124. Anabolism is

(A) Endergonic process

(B) Exergonic process

(C) Bidirectional process

(D) Destructive process

125. In human blood, the oxygen carrier is

(A) Iron

(B) Meth–haemoglobin

(C) Haemocyanin

(D) Haemoglobin

DISORDERS OF RESPIRATION SYSTEM

126. Which one of the following can respire in total absence of air (anoxyliosis)

(A) Amoeba (B) Bed bug

(C) Hydra (D) Tapeworm

127. During rest, the metabolic needs of the body are at their minimum. Which of the following is indicative of this situation

(A) Rate of breathing

(B) Pulse rate

(C) O_2 intake and CO_2 output

(D) All of these

128. Cyanosis is

(A) Lack of oxygen in body fluids

(B) Difficult or heavy breathing

(C) Excess of carbon dixode in the body fluids

(D) 'Skin turning blue' due to excessive amount of deoxygenated haemoglobin in the skin blood vessels

129. Pneumotaxis centre is associated with

(A) Breathing

(B) Respiration

(C) Movement

(D) Closure of glottis

130. Anoxia is a condition when

(A) Lungs collapse

(B) Lungs get inflated

(C) Respiratory centre is inhibited

(D) Lungs get damaged due to some disease

131. All are the disease of lungs except

(A) Asthama (B) Bronchitis

(C) Encephalitis (D) Pneumonia

132. A person who has done intensive exercise and lies down for rest, his heart beat fastens and is gasping for breath. He is said to have

(A) Pulmonary pressure

(B) An oxygen debt

(C) Lactic acid poisoning

(D) Weak lungs

133. The diabetic patient shows

(A) High respiratory quotient

(B) Low respiratory quotient

(C) Zero respiratory quotient

(D) None of these

134. Asthama is a respiratory disease caused by

(A) Infection of trachea

(B) Infection of lungs

(C) Bleeding into pleural cavity

(D) Spasm in bronchial muscle

135. The decompression sickness is

(A) Respiration under depression

(B) Sickness develops after coming over the sea surface from a great depth

(C) Sickness develops after attaining a high altitude

(D) Sickness develops after coming on earth surface from the mines

136. In "emphysema"

(A) Trachea is constricted

(B) Diaphragm and costal muscles do not contract

(C) Many alveoli collapse together to form large chambers because of the destruction of alveolar wall

(D) O_2 absorption decreases with hemoglobin

137. Blood analysis of a patient reveals an unusually high quantity of carboxyhaemoglobin content. Which of the following conclusions is most likely to be correct

(A) Carbon dioxide

(B) Carbon momoxide

(C) Carbon disulphide

(D) Chloroform

138. Ravi, who lived at sea level, had around 5 million RBC per cubic millimeter of his blood. Later when he lived at an altitude of 18,000 ft, showed around 8 million RBC per cubic millimeter of blood. This is an adaptation because

(A) At high altitude he ate more nutritive food

(B) He had pollution free air to balance breathe

(C) At high altitude O_2 level is less hence more RBCs were required to absorb enough oxygen

(D) At high altitude there is more UV radiation which enhances RBCs production

139. The oxygen toxicity is related with

(A) Blood poisoning

(B) Collapse of alveolar walls

(C) Failure of ventilation of lungs

(D) Both (A) and (B)

140. When O_2 is inadequate during respiration. the condition is called

(A) Anoxia (B) Plaurisy

(C) Asphyxia (D) Hypoxia