

1. Full form of ATP is  
(A) adenosine triphosphate (B) adenosine phosphate  
(C) ammonium triphosphate (D) none of the above
2. Which of the following is the source of respiration?  
(A) stored food (B) fats (C) glucose (D) proteins
3. In anaerobic respiration  
(A)  $O_2$  is taken in (B)  $CO_2$  is taken in (C)  $O_2$  is given out (D)  $CO_2$  is given out
4. Conversion of glucose to pyruvic acid yields a net gain of  
(A) 2 molecules of ATP (B) 36 molecules of ATP  
(C) 4 molecules of ATP (D) 38 molecules of ATP
5. One of the following is absorbed during respiration  
(A)  $CO_2$  (B) oxygen (C) hydrogen (D) nitrogen
6. Which one of the following is released during respiration.  
(A) oxygen (B) hydrogen (C) nitrogen (D)  $CO_2$  and water
7. Normally respiration takes place in  
(A) day (B) night (C) day and night (D) none of these
8. Glycolysis takes place in the  
(A) cytoplasm (B) mitochondria (C) nucleus (D) ribosomes
9. Alcohol is produced during the process of  
(A) photosynthesis (B) aerobic respiration (C) combustion (D) fermentation
10. In anaerobic respiration  
(A) glycolysis does not take place (B) water molecule is split  
(C) oxygen acts as a final electron acceptor (D) ethyl alcohol is the common end product.
11. Net gain of ATP molecules in the oxidation of one glucose molecule.  
(A) 40 (B) 38 (C) 36 (D) 34
12. In anaerobic respiration, pyruvic acid in the muscles form  
(A) glucose (B) alcohol (C) lactic acid (D) none of the above
13. End product of fermentation  
(A) sucrose (B) pyruvic acid (C) formaldehyde (D) ethyl alcohol
14. The reactions of Krebs cycle occur in  
(A) lysosomes (B) grana (C) mitochondria (D) endoplasmic reticulum
15. The immediate source of energy for metabolic reactions in a living cell is  
(A) glucose (B) ADP (C) NADP (D) FAD
16. Tracheae are found in  
(A) megascolex (B) bony fish (C) salamander (D) butterfly

17. Operculum occurs in  
(A) bony fishes            (B) frog                      (C) cockroach            (D) cartilagenous fishes
18. Larynx is  
(A) a part of trachea                                      (B) a part of lung  
(C) an upper part of tracheole                      (D) a part of bronchiole
19. The cartilaginous rings that support the trachea of man are in the shape of  
(A) J                      (B) D                      (C) O                      (D) C
20. Branchial or gill respiration is seen in  
(A) fish                      (B) prawn                      (C) crab                      (D) all
21. Pulmonary respiration is seen in  
(A) lower invertebrates                                      (B) all terrestrial vertebrates  
(C) echinodermates                                      (D) all
22. 'C' shaped cartilagenous rings give support to  
(A) brachioles                      (B) trachioles                      (C) trachea                      (D) larynx
23. Trachea is also commonly called as  
(A) larynx                      (B) atrium                      (C) syrinx                      (D) wind pipe
24. Structural and functional units of the lungs are  
(A) bronchi                      (B) branchioles                      (C) alveoli                      (D) trachea
25. Decrease in the volume of lungs brings about  
(A) inspiration                      (B) expiration                      (C) perspiration                      (D) gaseous exchange