

## BIOLOGY

61. Food entering into oesophagus is called as  
[NCERT XI Pg. No. 266]  
(1) Chyme (2) Bolus  
(3) Faeces (4) Nutrients
62. Cutaneous respiration is shown by  
[NCERT XI Pg. No. 268]  
(1) Birds  
(2) Flying mammals  
(3) Frog  
(4) Man
63. Sound box is called as \_\_\_ in birds and \_\_\_ in mammals.  
[NCERT XI Pg. No. 269]  
(1) larynx, syrinx  
(2) syrinx, larynx  
(3) alveoli, bronchioles  
(4) trachea, trachealis
64. Epiglottis is a - [NCERT XI Pg. No. 269]  
(1) Muscular flap  
(2) Cartilaginous flap  
(3) Cartilaginous ring  
(4) Ligament
65. TLC = [NCERT XI Pg. No. 273]  
(1) TV + IRV  
(2) TV + IRV + ERV - RV  
(3) TV + IRV + ERV + RV  
(4) IC + EC + VC
66. Every \_\_\_ mL of deoxygenated blood delivers approximately 4 mL of CO<sub>2</sub> to the alveoli [NCERT XI Pg. No. 275]  
(1) 1000 (2) 10  
(3) 100 (4) 1
67. Carbonic anhydrase - [NCERT XI Pg. No. 275]  
(1) Enzyme present in RBC  
(2) Hormone present in RBC  
(3) Enzyme present in alveoli  
(4) Enzyme present in tissue
68. Pneumotaxic centre is present in [NCERT XI Pg. No. 275]  
(1) Medulla region  
(2) Pons region  
(3) Cerebrum region  
(4) Alveolar region
69. CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in blood is sensed primarily by receptor cells present in - [NCERT XI Pg. No. 275]  
(1) Carotid artery  
(2) Pulmonary artery  
(3) Aortic arch  
(4) All except (2)
70. The region present in Medulla of brain highly sensitive to CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sup>+</sup> concentration of the body is - [NCERT XI Pg. No. 275]  
(1) Pneumotaxic centre  
(2) Pons veroli  
(3) Respiratory rhythm centre  
(4) Chemosensitive area adjacent to respiratory rhythm centre