

## BIOLOGY

81.  $TV + IRV = \text{---}, \text{--- mL}$ .  
[NCERT XI Pg. No. 272]
- (1) Inspiratory reserve volume, 3000 mL
  - (2) Expiratory capacity, 3500 mL
  - (3) Inspiratory capacity, 3500 mL
  - (4) Functional residual capacity, 1200 mL
82. Affinity of \_\_\_ decreases near tissues rich with  $CO_2$ . [NCERT XI Pg. No. 274]
- (1) Carboxy-haemoglobin
  - (2)  $O_2$  with  $CO_2$
  - (3) Oxyhaemoglobin
  - (4) Carbamino-haemoglobin
83.  $pO_2$  in Deoxygenated blood (in mm Hg)  
[NCERT XI Pg. No. 272]
- (1) 159
  - (2) 104
  - (3) 40
  - (4) 95
84. Expiratory reserve volume -  
[NCERT XI Pg. No. 271]
- (1) 1000-1500 mL
  - (2) 1000-1200 mL
  - (3) 1000-1100 mL
  - (4) 2500-3000 mL
85. Larynx is a part -  
[NCERT XI Pg. No. 269]
- (1) Alimentary canal
  - (2) Sternum
  - (3) Middle ear
  - (4) Trachea
86. Each terminal bronchiole gives rise to <sup>1</sup>a number of very thin, irregular-walled and vascularised bag-like structures called  
[NCERT XI Pg. No. 269]
- (1) Bronchi
  - (2) Trachea
  - (3) Alveolar duct
  - (4) Alveoli
87. Respiration through skin -  
[NCERT XI Pg. No. 268]
- (1) Pulmonary respiration
  - (2) Cutaneous respiration
  - (3) Branchial respiration
  - (4) Cutaneous transpiration
88. Acidic environment is created in stomach by the working of \_\_\_ cells  
[NCERT XI Pg. No. 262]
- (1) HCl
  - (2) Peptic
  - (3) Chief
  - (4) Oxyntic
89. Odd constituent of *succus entericus* (among the following)  
[NCERT XI Pg. No. 262]
- (1) Maltase
  - (2) Dipeptidase
  - (3) Salivary amylase
  - (4) Nucleosidase
90. Food entering into duodenum portion of alimentary canal is called as -  
[NCERT XI Pg. No. 266]
- (1) Faeces
  - (2) Bolus
  - (3) Chyme
  - (4) Undigested food