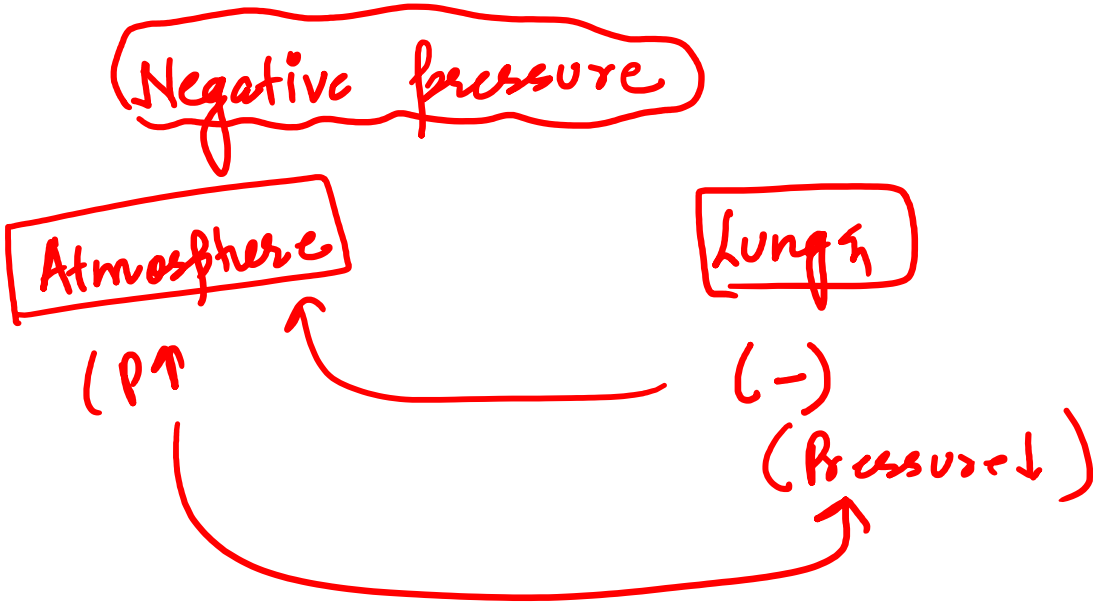
1. Which of the following volume of air cannot be measure by Spirometer?

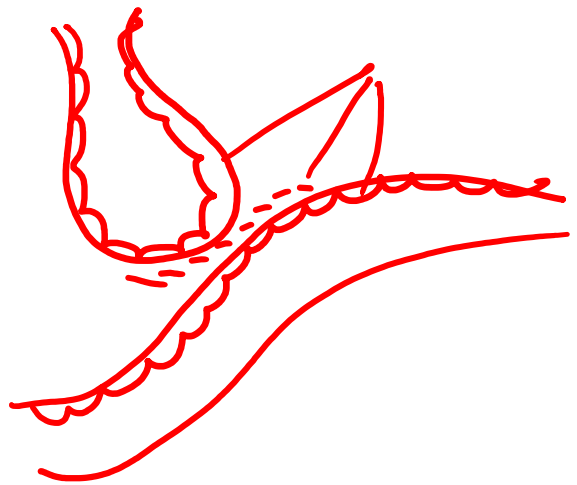
(A) IRV
(B) ERV
(C) RV
(D) Both (A) and (B)

2. During inspiration there is _____pressure in the lungs w.r.t. atmospheric pressure

(A) Positive
(B) Negative
(C) Neither positive nor negative
(D) All of these



3. Diffusion membrane consists of
   (A) Squamous epithelium of alveoli
   (B) Endothelium of alveolar capillaries
   (C) Basement substance between them
   (D) All of the above



4. The partial pressure of CO_2 is minimum in the

(A) Atmospheric air
(B) Alveoli
(C) Deoxygenated blood
(D) Oxygenated blood

Atmosphere
↳ $P_{CO_2} = 0.3$ mm Hg

5. The volume of air involved in breathing movements can be estimated by using

(A) ECG

(B) Sphygmomanometer

(C) Spirometer

(D) Barometer

Electrocardiograph

B.P

6. Membrane separating air in pulmonary alveoli form blood capillaries is:

(A) Alveolar epithelium

(B) Cardiac epithelium

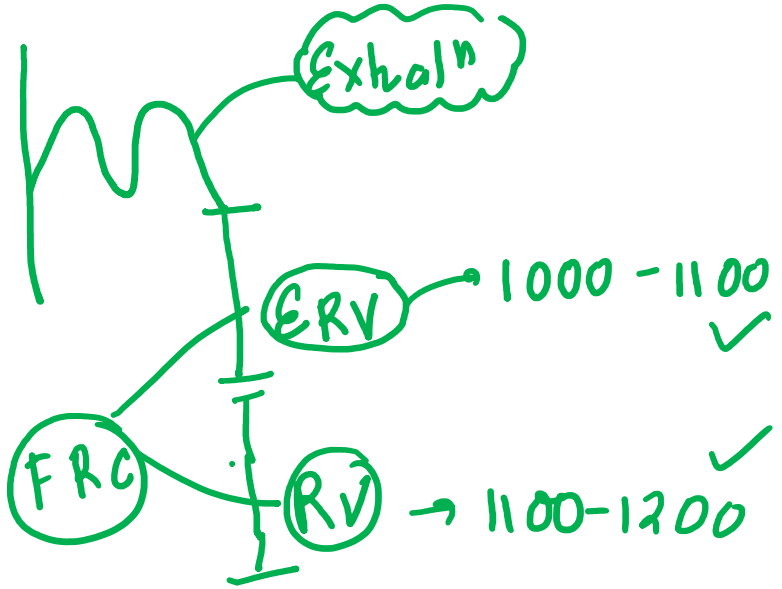
(C) Endothelium of blood capillaries

(D) Both (A) and (C)

7. Volume of air that will remain in the lungs after a normal expiration is about:

(A) 1200 ml (B) 2300 ml

(C) 4600 ml (D) 5800 ml



8. Lungs are made up of air-filled sacs, the alveoli. They do not collapse even after forcefull expiration because of

(A) Residual Volume (RV)

(B) Inspiratory Reserve Volume (IRV)

(C) Tidal Volume (TV)

(D) Expiratory Reserve Volume (ERV)

9. What is vital capacity of our lungs?

(A) Inspiratory reserve volume plus tidal volume

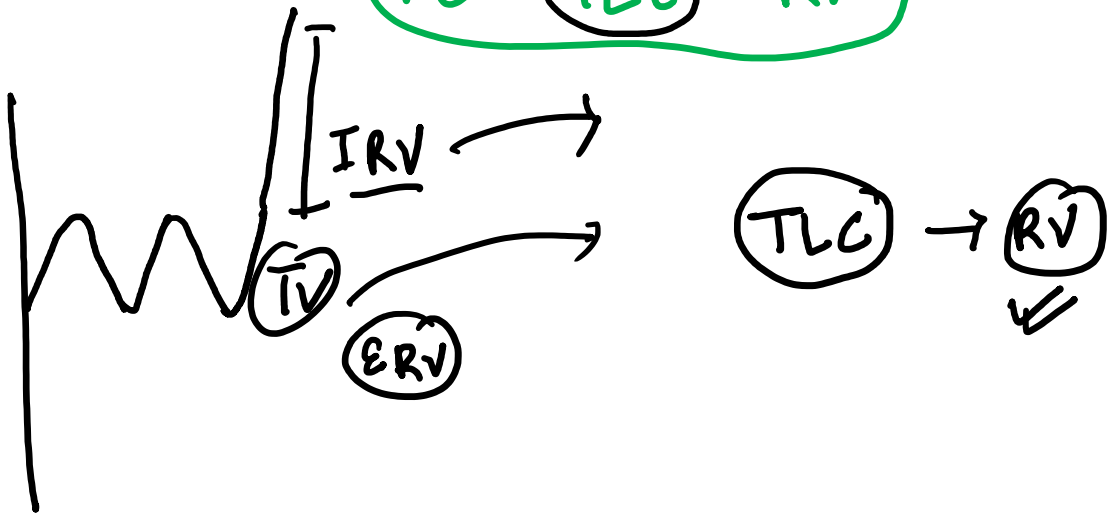
(B) Total lung capacity minus expiratory volume

(C) Inspiratory reserve volume plus expiratory reserve volume

(D) Total lung capacity minus residual volume

VC → amt of air exhaled after forceful inhalation

VC = TLC − RV



TLC → RV

10. The volume of 'anatomical dead space' air is normally

(A) 230 mL (B) 210 mL

(C) 190 mL (D) 150 mL