KEY

Quiz: Respiration notes

Name: _____ Date: _____

Bi.12 M.Johnston

- 1. Does your hemoglobin carry oxygen better at the lower or higher temperature? **LOWER**
- 2. Does your hemoglobin RELEASE oxygen better at the lower or higher pH? HIGHER
- 3. Finish the following equation [2]: $CO_2 + H_2O \longrightarrow H_2CO_3$ $\longrightarrow H^+ + CO_3$
- 4. WHERE does the above reaction take place? **TISSUES**
- 5. The reaction in question #2 goes in the reverse direction at times. An enzyme called **CARBONIC ANHYDRASE** is needed to force that to happen.
- 6. You require oxygen in order to make "electrical energy". In the box provided, write out the chemical equation for the process of converting oxygen to this energy. [2 marks]

$$C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O + 38ATP$$

- 7. What total percentage of your carbon dioxide is carried as CO_2 itself? 30%
- 8. What carries the bicarbonate ion? **RED BLOOD CELLS**
- 9. What two conditions stimulate your breathing center in the medulla oblongata? **LOW pH & HIGH CO**₂
- 10. Where are the chemoreceptors for oxygen [2]? **AORTA & CAROTID ARTERIES**
- 11. What is the normal pH of low O_2 / high CO_2 blood in your veins and your lungs? **7.34**
- 12. What is the normal pH of high O_2 / low CO_2 blood in your arteries, capillaries and your body tissues? **7.4**
- 13. Which partial pressure is higher at the lungs: **oxygen** or carbon dioxide?
- 14. What is the name of your respiratory pigment **HEMOGLOBIN**
- 15. Where, specifically, is oxygen carried on the above pigment? **IRON ATOMS**
- 16. How many oxygen molecules can each respiratory pigment carry 4
- 17. Which of the biological molecules is your respiratory pigment made up of? carbohydrate protein nucleic acid lipid
- 18. Carbon dioxide dissolved in water becomes what? MILD ACID or H₂CO₃
- 19. The MAIN stimulator of inspiration is **LOW pH** & **HIGH CO**₂
- 20. Explain what causes you to stop breathing IN. **STRETCHED RECEPTORS IN WALLS OF ALVEOLI SEND MESSAGES TO MEDULLA OBLONGATA.**