

The Respiratory System pp 343-348

1. Which is a requirement of an aerobic respiratory system
 - a. Large respiratory surface
 - b. Moist environment
 - c. Oxygen
 - d. A, b and c
2. The function of respiration is to
 - a. Obtain essential nutrients
 - b. Supply oxygen to cells
 - c. Remove carbon dioxide from cells
 - d. Both b and c
 - e. A,b, and c
3. The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between blood and the cells is
 - a. Breathing
 - b. Cellular respiration
 - c. External respiration
 - d. Internal respiration
4. The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between air and the blood is
 - a. Breathing
 - b. Cellular respiration
 - c. External respiration
 - d. Internal respiration
5. Chemical reactions between oxygen and chemicals in the mitochondria are part of
 - a. Breathing
 - b. Cellular respiration
 - c. External respiration
 - d. Internal respiration
6. Which warms air entering the nasal passages ?
 - a. Capillaries
 - b. Mucous membranes/mucous
 - c. Turbinates
 - d. a & c
7. Which helps increase the surface area of the nasal passages ?
 - a. Capillaries
 - b. Mucous membranes/mucous
 - c. Turbinates
 - d. a & c
8. Which moistens air entering the nasal passages ?
 - a. Capillaries
 - b. Mucus membranes/mucus
 - c. Turbinates
 - d. a & c
9. Who does NOT possess "book lungs" ?
 - a. Amphibians
 - b. Reptiles
 - c. Mammals
 - d. Spiders
10. The structure that prevents the entry of food into the trachea is the
 - a. Epiglottis
 - b. Glottis
 - c. Larynx
 - d. Pharynx
11. The opening into the trachea is the
 - a. Epiglottis
 - b. Glottis
 - c. Larynx
 - d. Pharynx
12. This structure houses the vocal cords
 - a. Epiglottis
 - b. Glottis
 - c. Larynx
 - d. Pharynx
13. The correct order of structures in the upper respiratory system is
 1. larynx
 2. glottis
 3. nasal passages
 4. pharynx
 - a. 3, 2, 1, 4,
 - b. 3, 1, 4, 2
 - c. 3, 2, 4, 1
 - d. 3, 4, 2, 1
14. This tube is often referred to as the "windpipe".
 - a. Bronchiole
 - b. Bronchus
 - c. Esophagus
 - d. Trachea
15. Which joins the upper respiratory system to the lung ?
 - a. Bronchiole
 - b. Bronchus
 - c. Esophagus
 - d. Pleura
16. Internal respiration occurs in these structures
 - a. Alveoli
 - b. Bronchi
 - c. Lobes
 - d. Pleura
17. How many lobes does the right lung possess ?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4

18. How many lobes does the left lung possess ?
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
19. Infection of these flexible membranes surrounding the lungs is extremely painful.
a. Alveoli b. Bronchi c. Lobes d. Pleura
20. Which affects the air pressure to allow breathing to occur?
a. Intercostal muscles b. Strong lungs
c. Diaphragm d. Both a & c e. A, b, & c
21. Which is in the process of inhalation ?
a. Intercostal muscles and diaphragm contract, lungs expand, air enters
b. Intercostal muscles relax, diaphragm contracts, lungs expand, air enters
c. Intercostal muscles contract, diaphragm relaxes, lungs contract, air enters
d. Intercostal muscles and diaphragm relax, lungs contract, air enters
22. When the diaphragm relaxes, the volume of the thoracic cavity
a. Increases, reducing air pressure and allowing exhalation
b. Decreases, reducing air pressure and allowing exhalation
c. Increases, increasing air pressure and allowing exhalation
d. Decreases, increasing air pressure and allowing exhalation
23. How much of exhaled "air" is composed of oxygen ?
a. 0% b. 4.49 % c. 16.49% d. 79.02%
24. How much of exhaled "air" is composed of carbon dioxide ?
a. 0% b. 4.49 % c. 16.49% d. 79.02%
25. Which gas is found in greatest concentration both during inhalation and exhalation?
a. Argon b. Carbon dioxide c. Oxygen d. Nitrogen
26. When airways become inflamed due to an infection or chronic irritation, and coughing brings up mucus and/or pus, the person probably has
a. Asthma b. Bronchitis c. Emphysema d. Pneumonia
27. In this condition the alveoli fill with thick fluid and breathing becomes very difficult
a. Asthma b. Bronchitis c. Emphysema d. Pneumonia
28. Smoking often results in a condition where burst alveoli reduce the surface area for gas exchange and a person becomes chronically short of breath
a. Asthma b. Bronchitis c. Emphysema d. Pneumonia
29. Constriction of the bronchioles due to muscle spasms can results in this condition
a. Asthma b. Bronchitis c. Emphysema d. Pneumonia
30. Lung cancer most often results in death due to
a. Suffocation b. Heart failure c. Cancer spread to other organs