

The nasal cavities and mouth meet at a region of the body called the:

- A. nasal conchae
- B. sinuses
- C. pharynx
- D. trachea

How well do you know the respiratory system???????

c. pharynx

All of the following apply to the sinuses except:

- A. they are bony extensions of the nasal cavity
- B. they may be found in the frontal, maxillary, vomer, and parietal bones
- C. their linings are continuous with linings of the nasal cavity
- D. they are places where air circulate

All of the following are functions of the nose except:

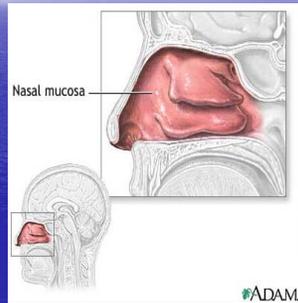
- A. it moistens the air
- B. it serves as a site for warming the air
- C. it is the place where air is filtered
- D. it is the site of gas exchange

b. They may be found in the frontal, maxillary, vomer, and parietal bones

d. It is the site of gas exchange

The mucus secreted by the nasal mucosa

- A. traps microorganisms
- B. dries the air
- C. provides nutrients to the nasal cells
- D. contains digestive enzymes



The digestive and respiratory passageways meet one another at the:

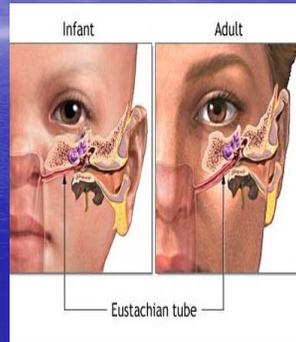
- A. larynx
- B. esophagus
- C. oropharynx
- D. nostrils

a. Traps microorganisms

c. oropharynx

The function of the Eustachian tubes is to:

- A. deliver nutrients to the middle ear
- B. provide digestive enzymes for carbohydrates
- C. deliver hormones to the mouth
- D. equalize air pressure between pharynx and middle ear



Spasms of the smooth muscles in the bronchial tree may be triggered by an allergy and may result in:

- A. asthma
- B. hay fever
- C. skeletal muscle contraction
- D. contractions of the cartilage rings

d. Equalize air pressure between the pharynx and middle ear

b. asthma

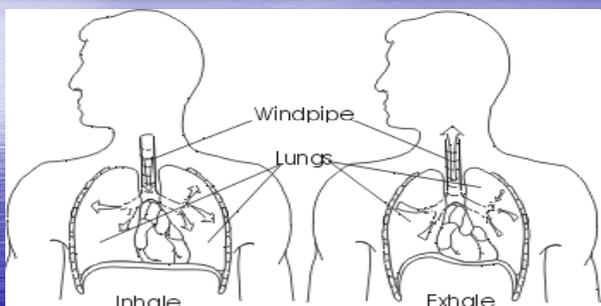
Contractions of the respiratory muscles result in a(n):

- A. decrease in the volume in the thorax
- B. increase in the volume in the thorax
- C. increase in the amount of blood flowing through the lungs
- D. decrease in the amount of blood flowing through the lungs

The pressure changes occurring in the lungs during inspiration are due to all of the following except:

- A. the closed thoracic compartment enclosing the lungs
- B. the elasticity of the lungs
- C. the firm attachments of the pleural membranes
- D. nerve impulses reaching the lungs from the brain

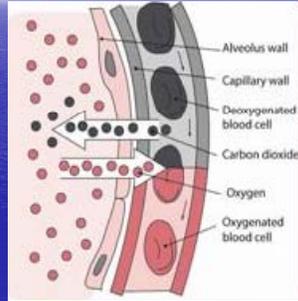
b. Increase in the volume in the thorax



d. Nerve impulses reaching the lungs from the brain

Carbon dioxide can be carried in the bloodstream by all the following methods except:

- A. attached to hemoglobin molecules
- B. as a dissolved gas in plasma
- C. as bicarbonate ions
- D. attached to hormone molecules in the blood



All of the following have an effect on the control of breathing except:

- A. chemical receptors in the carotid arteries
- B. the respiratory control center in the brain stem
- C. the level of hydrogen ions in the cerebrospinal fluid
- D. amount of blood flowing into the lungs

d. Attached to hormone molecules in the blood

d. Amount of blood flowing into the lungs

The vital capacity is the:

- A. volume of air left in the lungs after forceful expiration
- B. largest volume of air that can be expelled from lungs
- C. amount of air remaining in the lungs after expiration
- D. amount of air entering the lungs during a normal inspiration

A decrease in pH will have what effect on respiration rate:

- A. decrease
- B. increase
- C. no effect
- D. no effect unless lung damage is present

a. Volume of air left in the lungs after forceful expiration

b. increase

Which of the following is responsible for keeping the lungs from collapsing?

- A. surfactant
- B. intrapulmonary pressure
- C. transpulmonary pressure
- D. intrapleural pressure

Surfactant decreases the _____ in the alveoli

- A. surface tension
- B. pressure
- C. compliance
- D. volume

C. Transpulmonary pressure

A. Surface tension

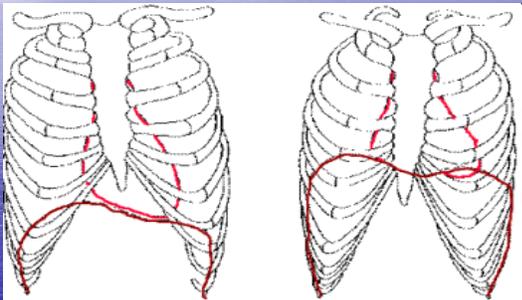
All of the following statements are true of inspiration except:

- A. the ribcage is elevated
- B. the diaphragm is relaxed
- C. volume in the thoracic cavity has increased
- D. intrapulmonary pressure has decreased

The rate of oxygen diffusion across the respiratory membrane depends upon all of the following except:

- a. the thickness of the respiratory membrane
- b. partial pressure of oxygen in the alveoli
- c. partial pressure of oxygen in the blood
- d. partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the blood

B. The diaphragm is relaxed.
inhalation



d. partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the blood

The respiratory centers of the brain are regulated indirectly by the bloodstream's level of _____.