

Chapter 13 Practice Test

Vocabulary Matching:

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| 1. <u> B </u> Alveoli | a. A genetic defect that causes an over secretion of mucus that clogs respiratory passageways. |
| 2. <u> I </u> Asthma | b. Air sacs that resemble grapes where gas is exchanged. |
| 3. <u> P </u> Bronchioles | c. Bone compartments that act as resonance chambers and produce mucus. |
| 4. <u> J </u> Conchae | d. Inadequate oxygen delivery to the body tissues. |
| 5. <u> A </u> Cystic Fibrosis | e. Lined with ciliated mucosa and reinforced with C-shaped rings of cartilage. |
| 6. <u> L </u> Expiration | f. Lymphatic Tissue found in the throat. |
| 7. <u> K </u> Expiratory Reserve Volume | g. Passageways that begin at the end of the trachea. |
| 8. <u> D </u> Hypoxia | h. Routes air and food into proper channels and plays a role in speech |
| 9. <u> M </u> Inspiration | i. Swelling of the respiratory passages and constriction of bronchioles. |
| 10. <u> H </u> Larynx | j. The 3 mucus-covered lobes found in the nasal cavity. |
| 11. <u> C </u> Paranasal Sinuses | k. The amount of air that remains in the lungs after a normal exhale. |
| 12. <u> N </u> Pharynx | l. The fancy science word for exhaling. |
| 13. <u> G </u> Primary Bronchi | m. The fancy science word for inhaling. |
| 14. <u> O </u> Tidal Volume | n. The muscular passageway about 13 cm long. |
| 15. <u> F </u> Tonsils | o. The respiratory volume for normal quiet breathing. |
| 16. <u> E </u> Trachea | p. The smallest branches of passageways found in the lungs |
| 17. <u> Q </u> Vital Capacity | q. The total amount of exchangeable air. |

Short Answer:

1. Write the scientific name next to each of the common terms below:

- a. Windpipe = Trachea
b. Throat = pharynx
c. Voicebox = larynx
d. Adam's Apple = thyroid cartilage

Describe what triggers the air to enter the lungs during breathing. The diaphragm and external intercostal muscles contract, enlarging the thoracic cavity, causing the internal air pressure of the lungs to decrease, creating a partial vacuum and causing air to rush in to balance the pressures.

3. Explain what pushes the air out of the lungs? Relaxation of the diaphragm and the external intercostal muscles.

4. What kind of tissue lines the walls of the alveoli? simple squamous epithelial

Explain why this is the tissue that covers them. They must be very thin membranes to ensure efficient gas exchange.

5. Give the location and the function of the following:

- a. The Adam's Apple (Thyroid Cartilage) – In front of the larynx. To protect the larynx
 - b. Epiglottis – Above the opening of the larynx. To cover the trachea when swallowing.
 - c. Glottis – Slits or openings between the vocal folds. Allow air to pass for vocalization.
 - d. Diaphragm – Separates the thoracic and abdominal cavities. Contracts to control breathing.
6. Name two nonrespiratory air movements and explain how each differs from normal breathing.
- 1. SEE TABLE 13.1 ON PAGE 414 IN THE TEXTBOOK
 - 2. _____

What is the purpose of the residual air volume? It allows gas exchange to go on continuously even between breaths and helps keep alveoli open and inflated.

8. Which of the primary bronchi is the most common site for lodging of a foreign object that has entered the respiratory passageways? Explain why. The right, because it is wider, shorter, and straighter than the left.

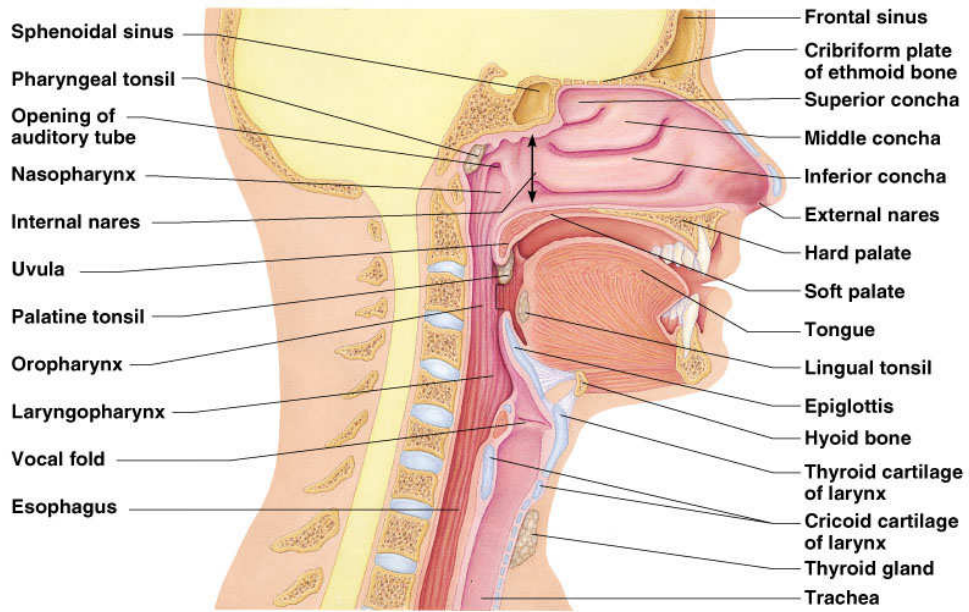
9. Compare and contrast the signs and symptoms of emphysema and chronic bronchitis.

In emphysema, the individual has problems exhaling due to loss of elasticity of the lungs. Consequently, expiration becomes an active process, and the person is always tired. A barrel chest develops from air retention. In chronic bronchitis, inspiration is a problem because the respiratory passages are narrowed by the inflamed mucous membranes and excessive mucus. Infections are common because mucus pools in lungs.

10. List the 3 main functions of the mucus-covered nasal passages.

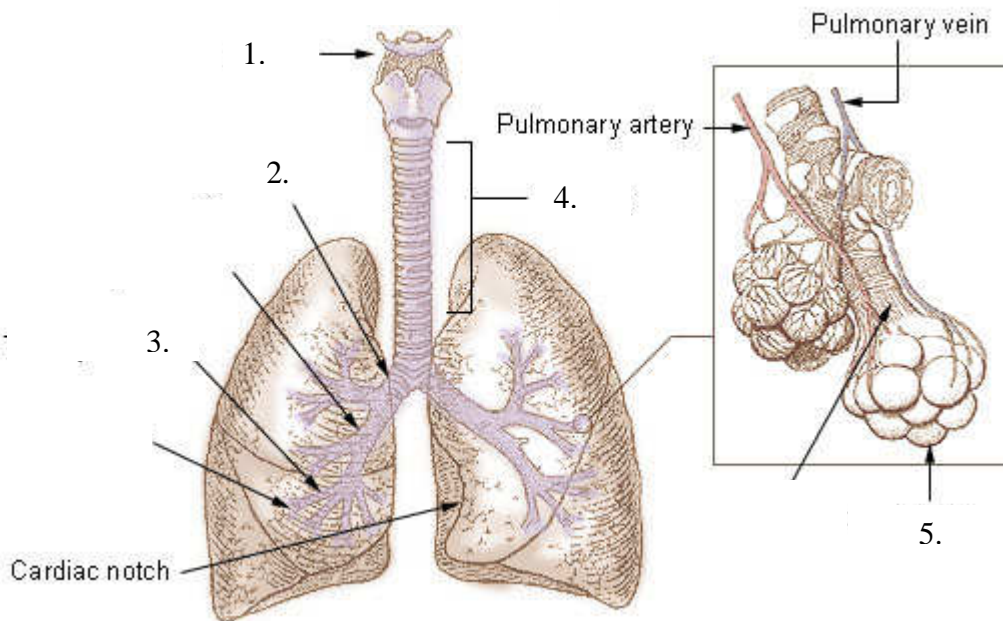
- 1. warm
- 2. moisten
- 3. cleanse (filter)

Labeling: Upper Respiratory System



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Lower Respiratory System



1. _____ larynx _____

4. _____ trachea _____

2. _____ primary bronchus _____

5. _____ alveoli _____

3. _____ tertiary bronchus _____