

Anatomy & Physiology II

Self Quiz Ch 23

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1. Which of the following is NOT considered part of the respiratory system?
 - A) nose
 - B) mouth
 - C) throat
 - D) larynx
 - E) trachea

2. Which of the following classifications of respiratory structures is correctly described?
 - A) structural, upper respiratory system: nose, pharynx and associated structures
 - B) structural, lower respiratory system: larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs
 - C) functional, conducting portion: interconnecting cavities and tubes outside and within the lungs
 - D) functional, respiratory portion: tissues within the lungs where gas exchange occurs
 - E) All of these are correct.

3. Which of the following is a function of the external nose?
 - A) modifying speech vibrations
 - B) detecting gustatory sensations
 - C) cooling and drying air entering the respiratory system
 - D) A and B are correct.
 - E) A, B and C are correct.

4. The internal nose
 - A) communicates posteriorly with the external nose.
 - B) communicates anteriorly with the pharynx.
 - C) receives drainage from the paranasal sinuses.
 - D) is divided horizontally by the nasal septum.
 - E) is divided into lateral, medial, and frontal meatuses.

5. Which portion of the pharynx communicates with the internal nares and Eustachian tubes?
 - A) laryngopharynx
 - B) oropharynx
 - C) nasopharynx
 - D) A and B are correct.
 - E) A, B and C are correct.

6. Which of the following is correctly described?
 - A) nasopharynx: usually receives only air, helps equalize pressure in inner ear
 - B) oropharynx: receives food and air, contains palatine and lingual tonsils
 - C) laryngopharynx: receives only food, lined with ciliated pseudostratified columnar epithelium
 - D) A and B are correct.
 - E) A, B and C are correct.

7. The larynx
 - A) connects the pharynx to the trachea.
 - B) is the primary site of voice production.
 - C) normally receives only air.
 - D) lies anterior to the esophagus.
 - E) All of these are correct.

8. The trachea
 - A) conducts air from the larynx into the bronchi.
 - B) is lined with pseudo-stratified ciliated columnar epithelium.
 - C) is usually located posterior to the esophagus.
 - D) A and B are correct.
 - E) A, B and C are correct.

9. The primary bronchi
- A) are branches arising from the trachea near the level of vertebra C5.
 - B) carry air toward each lung.
 - C) are more muscular than cartilaginous.
 - D) are lined with stratified squamous epithelium.
 - E) All of these are correct.
10. The airways that directly carry air to each lobe of a lung are the
- A) terminal bronchioles
 - B) bronchioles
 - C) tertiary bronchi
 - D) secondary bronchi
 - E) primary bronchi
11. As the diameters of the respiratory passages decrease, which of the following is observed?
- A) The amount of cartilage in the walls of the passages increases.
 - B) Simple cuboidal epithelial linings are replaced by pseudostratified squamous epithelia.
 - C) The walls of the passages become more muscular.
 - D) More goblet cells are observed in the epithelial lining.
 - E) All of these are correct.
12. Each of the following is part of the respiratory membrane EXCEPT the:
- A) alveolar wall
 - B) lymphatic vessel basement membrane
 - C) epithelial basement membrane of the alveolar wall
 - D) capillary basement membrane
 - E) capillary endothelial cells
13. The basic steps of gas exchange, or respiration, in the body include
- A) pulmonary ventilation
 - B) external respiration
 - C) internal respiration
 - D) A and B are correct.
 - E) A, B and C are correct.
14. When the diaphragm and external intercostal muscles contract, which of the following actions does NOT occur?
- A) the diaphragm moves inferiorly.
 - B) the volume of the thoracic cavity increases.
 - C) the intrapleural pressure increases.
 - D) the intrapulmonic pressure decreases.
 - E) air moves into the lungs.
15. Dalton's law
- A) helps explain how gases move down their pressure gradients.
 - B) states that each gas in a mixture exerts its own pressure as though no other gas was present.
 - C) helps explain how the solubility of a gas relates to its diffusion.
 - D) A and B are correct.
 - E) B and C are correct.
16. External respiration
- A) is also called systemic gas exchange.
 - B) is the exchange of gases between the lungs and the blood.
 - C) moves CO_2 into the blood and O_2 out of the blood.
 - D) A and B are correct.
 - E) A, B and C are correct.
17. During internal respiration,
- A) gases are exchanged between the blood and the tissues.

- B) 75% of the O_2 is removed from the blood.
- C) the P_{CO_2} in the tissues rises from 40 to 45 mmHg.
- D) A and B are correct.
- E) A, B and C are correct.

18. How is CO_2 transported in blood?

- A) as dissolved CO_2
- B) as carbamino compounds
- C) as bicarbonate ions
- D) A and B are correct.
- E) A, B and C are correct.

19. Which of the following are classified as chronic obstructive pulmonary disorders?

- A) chronic bronchitis
- B) emphysema
- C) pneumonia
- D) A and B are correct.
- E) A, B and C are correct.

20. Which of the following is an inherited disease of the respiratory system?

- A) coryza
- B) cystic fibrosis
- C) pneumonia
- D) SARS
- E) tuberculosis

Answer Key - Untitled Exam-1

- 1. B
- 2. E
- 3. A
- 4. C
- 5. C
- 6. D
- 7. E
- 8. D
- 9. B
- 10. D
- 11. C
- 12. B
- 13. E
- 14. C
- 15. D
- 16. B
- 17. A
- 18. E
- 19. D
- 20. B