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 ciliated 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 mm Hg.
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