Biology 2201

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM REVIEW

1. What is the name of the small air sacs located on the ends of bronchioles _____?

2. A disease condition where the bronchioles become restricted due to a buildup of mucus in the bronchi is _____.

3. What is the name of the product that is expelled from the lungs _____.

4. The _____ is responsible for filtering air entering the respiratory tract.

5. The flap of muscle that moves down during inhalation is called the _____.

6. The term for breathing out is _____.

7. The two large divisions of the trachea are called _____.

8. What are the three steps involved with breathing?

9. The organs responsible for getting oxygen into the blood are the _____.

10. The _____ is responsible for warming air that enters the respiratory tract.

11. The _____ is the opening into the trachea from the back of the throat.

12. Smaller divisions of the trachea are called _____.

13. The flap of tissue that covers the opening of the trachea is the _____.

14. What material surrounds an alveolus to help it with the exchange of gases _____?

15. By what process are Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide exchanged within an alveolus_____?

16. What does the action of the diaphragm moving down and the ribs up and out create in the chest cavity of a person that is inhaling _____?

17. What is the difference between inhaling and gas exchange?

18. A disease condition characterized by the breaking of alveoli and the creation of scar tissue in the lungs is _____. This disease often occurs within the lungs of smokers.

19. _____ is a disease where there is a narrowing of the bronchial tubes which makes it hard for a person to breathe.

20. What lines the trachea to help prevent dust and other materials from entering the lungs _____?

21. Mucus that is secreted by the trachea and is often spit out by a person is called _____.

22. A natural reflex that occurs in the nose when dust and/or other particles are about to enter the respiratory tract is a(n) _____.

23. What process is occurring when the ribs move down and in and the diaphragm moves up _____?

24. What colour is oxygen rich blood _____?

25. What surrounds an alveolus that receives the oxygen coming into the lungs _____?

26. The total amount of air you can inhale and exhale is referred to as your _____.

27. The amount of air you take in and breathe out in a *"normal"* breath is called your _____.

28. What is the name given to the muscles that are in between the ribs and help control their movement _____?

29. What is the name of the muscle that separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity _____?

30. The voice box is called the_____.

31. What are the names of the two bands of ligaments in your throat that help create your voice _____?

32. Another name for windpipe is the _____.

33. What is happening to a person that has an infection and they have laryngitis?

34. The type of pneumonia that affects an entire lung is referred to as _____ pneumonia.

35. If the chest cavity is undergoing a High pressure then air will _____ the body.

36. A person complains of pains in their chest. The doctor examines him/her and finds that he/she has an infection of the lining of the lungs. What specific structure appears to be affected in this case_____?

37. Materials such as cigarettes, cigars and radon gas may be referred to as _____ .

38. The pharynx would be part of the _____ respiratory tract.

39. The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the air and blood is known as _____.

40. A malignant tumor occurring in the lungs is referred to as a(n) _____.

Sample Short/Long Answer questions.

A) Differentiate between what happens to the pressure within the lungs during the two phases of breathing.

B) What are three advantages of nose breathing over mouth breathing and what structures are responsible?

C) What is the difference between Tidal volume and ERV? Draw each on a spirograph for a normal person.

D) Describe in detail how gas exchange occurs within an alveolus.

E) Explain how CO_2 regulates breathing.

F) Compare the shape of a spirograph of someone with Asthma to that of a normal person. Explain how they are different and why?

G) Label the parts of the respiratory system.

H) Explain the effect emphysema has on the breathing rates of an individual.