Essay about human aandp ch. 22 respiratory system

Science, Anatomy



Link to: 22.

Inhaled air travels in the upper respiratory system

1. Which of the following is not part of the upper respiratory system?

- A) Nose
- B) Oral cavity
- C) Pharynx
- D) Trachea
- E) Nasal meatuses

Ans: D

Link to: 22.

1. Inhaled air travels in the upper respiratory system

2. The conducting zone does NOT act to

- A) clean air of debris.
- B) conduct air into the lungs.
- C) add water to the air.
- D) warm air.
- E) It does all of the above.

Ans: E

Link to: 22.

1. Inhaled air travels in the upper respiratory system

2. Which of the following is a passageway for air andfood?

- A) Pharynx
- B) Larynx
- C) Paranasal sinuses
- D)Trachea
- E) Esophagus
- Ans: A

Link to: 22.

- 1. Inhaled air travels in the upper respiratory system
- 2. The opening to the pharynx from the mouth is called
 - A) Palatine
 - B) Hypopharynx
 - C) Meatuses
 - D) Fauces
 - E) Vestibule

Ans: D

Link to: 22. 2

- 1. Inhaled air travels in the lower respiratory system
- 2. This structure prevents food or water from entering the trachea.
 - A) Arytenoid cartilage
 - B) Epiglottis

- C) Nasopharynx
- D) Thyroid cartilage
- E) Paranasal sinus

Ans: B

Link to: 22.

- 1. Inhaled air travels in the lower respiratory system
- 2. During swallowing, which structure rises?
 - A) Pharynx
 - B)esophagus
 - C)Trachea
 - D)Palatine tonsils
 - E)Primary bronchi

Ans: A

Link to: 22. 2

1. Inhaled air travels in the lower respiratory system

2. These are triangular pieces of mostly hyaline cartilage located at the posterior and superior border of the cricoid cartilage.

- A) Corniculate cartilage
- B) Arytenoids cartilage
- C) Cricotracheal cartilage
- D) Cuneiform cartilage

• E)Laryngeal cartilage

Ans: B

Link to: 22. 2

1. Inhaled air travels in the lower respiratory system

2. Pitch is controlled by

- A) vibration of the vocal cords.
- B) tension of the vocal cords.
- C) layers of cartilage in the vocal cords.
- D) arrangement of the vocal cords.
- E) None of the above

Ans: B

Link to: 22. 2

- 1. Inhaled air travels in the lower respiratory system
- 2. This is located anterior to the esophagus and carries air to the bronchi.
 - A) Trachea
 - B) Larynx
 - C) Nasopharynx
 - D)Pharynx
 - E) None of the above

Ans: A

Link to: 22. 2

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1. Inhaled air travels in the lower respiratory system

- 2. This is the primary gas exchange site.
 - A) Trachea
 - B) Bronchiole
 - C) Nasal sinuses
 - D) Alveolus
 - E) Bronchus

Ans: D

Link to 22. 2

1. Inhaled air travels in the lower respiratory system

2. Which of the below tissues maintains open airways in the lower respiratory

system?

- A) Stratified squamous epithelium with keratin
- B) Ciliated pseudostratified columnar epithelium with goblet cells
- C) Hyaline cartilage
- D) Mucous membrane
- E) Bone

Ans: C

Link to 22. 2

1. Inhaled air travels in the lower respiratory system

2. Which of the below tissues provides the functions of the inner layer of the conducting organs?

- A) stratified squamous epithelium with keratin
- B) ciliated pseudostratified columnar epithelium with goblet cells
- C) ciliated cuboidal epithelium with goblet cells
- D) transitional epithelium with cilia
- E) columnar connective tissue with goblet cells

Ans: B

Link to 22. 2

1. Inhaled air travels in the lower respiratory system

2. The point where the trachea divides into right and left primary bronchi is a ridge called:

- A) Carina
- B) Secondary bronchioles
- C)Parietal pleura
- D) Visceral pleura
- E) Diaphragm

Ans: A

Link to: 22. 2

- 1. Inhaled air travels in the lower respiratory system
- 2. Which of the below tissues forms the exchange surfaces of the alveolus?
 - A) Stratified squamous epithelium
 - B) Ciliated pseudostratified columnar epithelium with goblet cells
 - C) Simple squamous epithelium
 - D) Hyaline cartilage

Ans: C

Link to 22. 2

1. Inhaled air travels in the lower respiratory system

2. These are cells of the alveoli that produce surfactant.

- A) Type I alveolar cells
- B) Type II alveolar cells
- C) Type III alveolar cells
- D) Surface cell
- E) Macrophages

Ans: B