Respiratory System Practice Test

1. List 7 functions of the respiratory system.
2. Define pulmonary ventilation.
3. In one minute, roughly how often do we breathe?
4. Gas exchange occurs between what three structures?
5. What lung has 3 lobes?
6. Why does the other lung only have 2 lobes?
7. What are the 3 functions of the nasal cavity?
8. What histological structures aid the nasal cavity in performing these functions?
9. Draw a stick figure diagram and label the 3 division of the pharynx.
10. What is the histology of the larynx?
11. What are the 2 functions of the larynx and what structures perform these functions?
12. What is the histology of the bronchi?
13. Name the branches of the bronchi.
14. How does the histology change as you travel down the bronchi?
15. What drugs are able to cause the bronchi to narrow?
16. What drugs are able to cause the bronchi to widen?
17. What is the histology of the alveoli?
18. What other organ surrounds the alveoli to help it perform its function?
19. What is the role of surfactant?
20. What is the role of alveolar macrophages?
21. What didn’t do its job if alveolar macrophages had to initiate their function?
22. What 3 types of receptors help control the respiratory rate?
23. Explain why a contracting diaphragm will cause inhalation.
24. Explain why a relaxing diaphragm will cause exhalation.
25. Label each of the arrows with its corresponding lung capacities:

26. Why do we need to breathe?

27. Explain how exhaling into another person’s mouth (CPR) can actually sustain life

28. What does a muscle twitch in the diaphragm cause?

29. What occurs when air rushes into the pleural cavity and causes the lung to collapse?

30. What is a periodic lapse in breathing called?

31. A bacterial infection that is contagious via air:

32. Pathogenic infection that causes fluid build-up in the alveoli.

33. Define a pulmonary embolism:

34. What disorder causes constriction of the smooth muscle in the respiratory passages?

35. What does a pulse oximeter measure?

36. Draw a picture of emphysema

37. What is the difference between a pulmonary restrictive disease and pulmonary obstructive disease?

38. What do you do to diagnoses restrictive or obstructive disease?

39. If the average 35 year old has a lung capacity of 5L and smoking reduces the by 20%, what would the lung capacity of a 35 year old smoker be?