

1. Which structure in the respiratory system contains rings of cartilage?  
a. alveolus  
b. epiglottis  
c. larynx  
d. trachea
2. Which of these structures contain vocal cords?  
a. the epiglottis  
b. the esophagus  
c. the Larynx  
d. the pharynx
3. As the blood flows through this body organ, the blood absorbs oxygen, releases carbon dioxide, and becomes a bright red color. What body organ is it?  
a. the brain  
b. the liver  
c. the lung  
d. the stomach

Questions 4, 5 and 6 refer to the diagram on the right.

4. To what system of the body do structures P, Q, R and S belong?

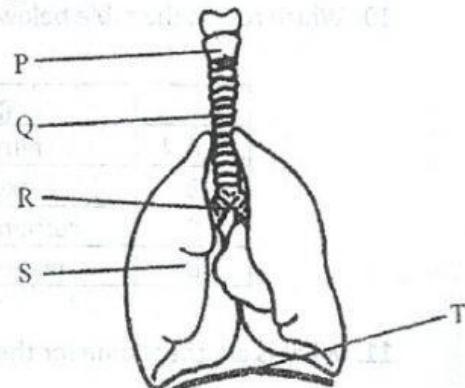
- a. the circulatory system
- b. the immune system
- c. the lymphatic system
- d. the respiratory system

5. What is the name of the part labelled Q in the diagram?

- a. Aorta
- b. Esophagus
- c. Trachea
- d. Urethra

6. What is the function of T in the diagram?

- a. It filters wastes out of the blood for excretion from the body.
- b. It contracts and relaxes to move air in and out of the lungs.
- c. It transports blood to the lower part of the body.
- d. It carries nerve impulses in and out of the spinal cord.

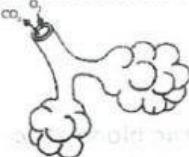


7. Which flow diagram correctly shows the direction of the flow of carbon dioxide as it passes through the respiratory system into the air outside the body?

- a. alveoli → bronchioles → bronchi → trachea → nasal passage
- b. bronchi → nasal passage → trachea → alveoli → bronchioles
- c. nasal passage → trachea → bronchi → bronchioles → alveoli
- d. trachea → bronchi → alveoli → bronchioles → nasal passage

8. In which body organ would these structures be found?

- a. Heart
- b. kidney
- c. lung
- d. small intestine



9. It is above the diaphragm, it is lined with rings of cartilage and the larynx is at the top of it. Which body organ is it?

- a. the aorta
- b. the esophagus
- c. the rectum
- d. the trachea

10. Which row in the table below gives the correct relative amount of gas found in the air?

	gas	relative amount
A	nitrogen	0.04%
B	oxygen	21%
C	carbon dioxide	78%
D	water vapor	125%

11. What is another name for the human wind pipe?

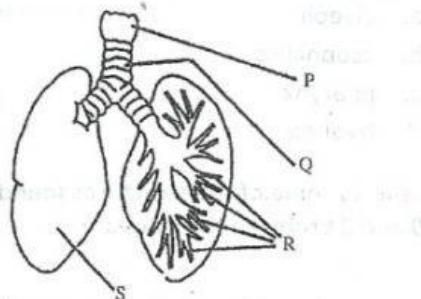
- a. epiglottis
- b. esophagus
- c. larynx
- d. trachea

12. What separates the opening of the trachea from the opening of the esophagus?

- a. the appendix
- b. the epiglottis
- c. the larynx
- d. the septum

13. This diagram represents the human breathing system. Which line is pointing to the trachea and which line is pointing to the larynx?

- a. P is the trachea; Q is the larynx
- b. Q is the trachea; R is the larynx
- c. R is the trachea; S is the larynx
- d. Q is the trachea; P is the larynx



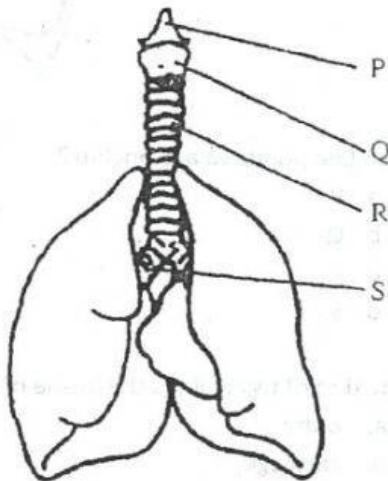
14. In which organs of the body would you find alveoli surrounded by capillaries?

- a. the ears
- b. the intestines
- c. the kidneys
- d. the lungs

The diagram on the right shows some of the structures found in the human respiratory system. Questions 15, 16 and 17 refer to this diagram.

15. What is R on the diagram?

- a. the aorta
- b. the esophagus
- c. the Eustachian tube
- d. the trachea



16. What kind of tissue lines the inside of R?

- a. bone
- b. cardiac muscle
- c. cartilage
- d. ligaments

17. What is normally found inside the part of the diagram labelled Q?

- a. adrenal glands
- b. alveoli
- c. villi
- d. vocal cords

18. Which one of the following contains the vocal cords?

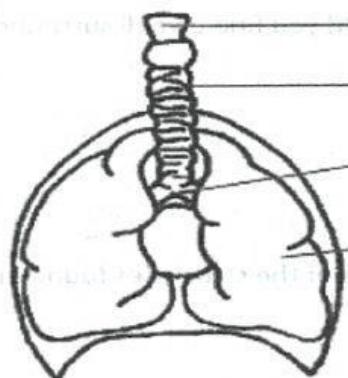
- a. the epiglottis
- b. the esophagus
- c. the larynx
- d. the pharynx

19. What is the scientific name for the throat?

- a. alveoli
- b. esophagus
- c. pharynx
- d. trachea

The diagram shows some of the structures found in the human respiratory system.

Questions 20 and 21 refer to this diagram



20. Which line points to a bronchus?

- a. P
- b. Q
- c. R
- d. S

21. What kind of tissue lines the inside of structure Q?

- a. bone
- b. cartilage
- c. ligament
- d. muscle

22. In which structure of the respiratory system are the vocal cords found?

- a. epiglottis
- b. larynx
- c. lung
- d. pharynx

23. Which shows the correct flow of air into the respiratory passage?

- a. Nasal passage → trachea → bronchi → alveoli
- b. Nasal passage → bronchi → trachea → alveoli
- c. Nasal passage → alveoli → bronchi → trachea
- d. Nasal passage → trachea → alveoli → bronchi