

# The Respiratory System

## Matching:

Diffusion	Respiratory System	Bronchoscopy	Respiratory Division
Alveolus	Bronchus	Nasal Conchae (Turbinates)	Bronchioles
1. _____	- where the gas exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place		
2. _____	- three folds of tissue in the wall of the nasal cavity		
3. _____	- a tissue flap in the opening of the Larynx that protects food and drink from aspirating into the lungs		
4. _____	- designed to extract oxygen from the air and rid the human body of carbon dioxide		
5. _____	- a tube that goes from the Trachea to the lungs		
6. _____	- smaller tubes that the bronchus splits into		
7. _____	- tiny air sacs that are surrounded by tiny blood vessels (capillaries)		
8. _____	- a process by which oxygen molecules make their way into the alveolus and the oxygen passes across from the air into the blood		
9. _____	- a tube with a light and a camera is put into the airways to look for signs of inflammation or bleeding		

## Multiple Choice:

1. What is the main function of the Respiratory System?
  - a. To digest food
  - b. To exchange oxygen & carbon dioxide between body and environment
  - c. To heal the bones
2. What is responsible for the sense of smell?
  - a. Cartilage at the end of the nose
  - b. Nasal Cavity
  - c. Olfactory nerve cells in the roof of the nasal cavity
3. Where are the tonsils located?
  - a. In the Pharynx
  - b. In the back of the Bronchus
  - c. In the Bronchioles
4. What passes food and drink from the mouth to the esophagus?
  - a. The Nostrils
  - b. The Alveolus
  - c. The Pharynx
5. What is another name for the Trachea?
  - a. Throat
  - b. Food pipe
  - c. Windpipe
6. What are the rings of cartilage around the trachea used for?
  - a. To open and close the Trachea to allow food to pass
  - b. To keep the trachea open at all times to allow for breathing
  - c. To provide support to the spine
7. What does the nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi and bronchioles all serve as?
  - a. The ability to smell
  - b. Support for the lungs
  - c. Passageways for air to flow in and out of the lungs
8. What destroys bacteria that is inhaled?
  - a. Lysozyme in mucus
  - b. White blood cells
  - c. Bronchus
9. What is most important to prevent aspiration of food and drink into the lungs?
  - a. The Trachea
  - b. The nasal cavity
  - c. The epiglottis