

Science Form 3 Chapter 2.1

Total questions: 21

Worksheet time: 11mins

Name Class Date

1. Which of the following is not part of the respiratory system?
 - a) lungs
 - b) trachea
 - c) esophagus
 - d) bronchi

2. Which of the following is the correct sequence of structures air passes through when entering the body?
 - a) a) larynx, trachea, bronchi, alveoli
 - b) b) trachea, bronchi, alveoli, larynx
 - c) c) alveoli, bronchi, larynx, trachea
 - d) d) larynx, bronchi, trachea, alveoli

3. Which of the following is the main function of the respiratory system?
 - a) a) to circulate blood throughout the body
 - b) b) to remove waste from the body
 - c) c) to exchange gases with the environment
 - d) d) to digest food

4. Which structure produces mucus that helps trap dirt and germs before they can reach the lungs?
 - a) a) trachea
 - b) b) bronchi
 - c) c) larynx
 - d) d) nose

5. Which structure in the respiratory system contains tiny air sacs where gas exchange occurs?
 - a) a) bronchi
 - b) b) alveoli
 - c) c) trachea
 - d) d) larynx

6. Which muscle is responsible for the majority of the work involved in breathing?
 - a) a) diaphragm
 - b) b) intercostal muscles
 - c) c) trapezius
 - d) d) biceps brachii

7. Which of the following is not a respiratory disorder?
- a) a) asthma
 - b) b) emphysema
 - c) c) diabetes
 - d) d) bronchitis
8. Which of the following is a common cause of lung cancer?
- a) a) smoking
 - b) b) excessive exercise
 - c) c) exposure to loud noise
 - d) d) eating a high-fat diet
9. Which gas do humans inhale?
- a) a) oxygen
 - b) b) carbon dioxide
 - c) c) nitrogen
 - d) d) hydrogen
10. Which of the following is not a function of the nose in the respiratory system?
- a) a) to warm and moisten incoming air
 - b) b) to filter out dust and germs
 - c) c) to exchange gases with the environment
 - d) d) to help with the sense of smell
11. Which of the following is a respiratory disorder that causes inflammation and narrowing of the airways, making it difficult to breathe?
- a) a) bronchitis
 - b) b) pneumonia
 - c) c) asthma
 - d) d) tuberculosis
12. Which structure in the respiratory system contains the vocal cords?
- a) a) trachea
 - b) b) larynx
 - c) c) bronchi
 - d) d) alveoli
13. During inhalation, which of the following muscles contract to increase the volume of the thoracic cavity?
- a) a) Diaphragm and intercostal muscles
 - b) b) Quadriceps and biceps brachii
 - c) c) Hamstrings and trapezius
 - d) d) Gluteus maximus and pectoralis major
14. What happens to air pressure inside the lungs during inhalation?
- a) a) It decreases
 - b) b) It increases
 - c) c) It stays the same
 - d) d) It fluctuates rapidly

15. What happens to air pressure inside the lungs during exhalation?
- a) a) It decreases
 - b) b) It increases
 - c) c) It stays the same
 - d) d) It fluctuates rapidly
16. During inhalation, which of the following structures contracts to increase the volume of the thoracic cavity?
- a) a) Trachea
 - b) b) Alveoli
 - c) c) Bronchioles
 - d) d) Diaphragm
17. During exhalation, which of the following structures relaxes to decrease the volume of the thoracic cavity?
- a) a) Trachea
 - b) b) Alveoli
 - c) c) Bronchioles
 - d) d) Diaphragm
18. During inhalation, the chest cavity:
- a) A) Expands
 - b) B) Contracts
 - c) C) Remains the same
 - d) D) Moves inwards
19. Which muscle(s) contract during inhalation?
- a) A) Diaphragm
 - b) B) Intercostal muscles
 - c) C) Both A and B
 - d) D) None of the above
20. During exhalation, the chest cavity:
- a) A) Expands
 - b) B) Contracts
 - c) C) Remains the same
 - d) D) Moves inwards
21. Which of the following statements is true regarding chest movement during inhalation?
- a) A) The chest moves inwards
 - b) B) The chest expands
 - c) C) The chest remains the same
 - d) D) The chest contracts