

What is the primary function of the respiratory system

- A. Producing sound
- B. Digesting food
- C. Regulating body temperature
- D. Gas exchange

Answer: D. Gas exchange

What is the name of the cartilage that forms the "Adam's apple" in the larynx

- A. Larynx cartilage
- B. Thyroid cartilage
- C. Trachea cartilage
- D. Voice box cartilage

Answer: B. Thyroid cartilage

What is the medical term for the windpipe

- A. pharynx
- B. trachea
- C. bronchus
- D. esophagus

Answer: B. trachea

What is the role of the diaphragm in the respiratory system

- A. To help with breathing by contracting and relaxing to change the volume of the thoracic cavity

- B. To aid in digestion
- C. To filter air entering the lungs
- D. To regulate heart rate

Answer: A. To help with breathing by contracting and relaxing to change the volume of the thoracic cavity

What is the name of the tiny air sacs in the lungs where gas exchange occurs

- A. Alveoli
- B. Bronchi
- C. Capillaries
- D. Diaphragm

Answer: A. Alveoli

What is the purpose of cilia in the respiratory tract

- A. To transport oxygen in the airway
- B. To sweep mucus and debris out of the airway
- C. To regulate airflow in the airway
- D. To produce mucus in the airway

Answer: B. To sweep mucus and debris out of the airway

What is the medical term for inflammation of the bronchial tubes

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Bronchitis
- C. Asthma
- D. Emphysema

Answer: B. Bronchitis

What is the term for the process of breathing out air from the lungs

- A. Respiration
- B. Expiration
- C. Inhalation
- D. Exhalation

Answer: D. Exhalation

What is the purpose of surfactant in the lungs

- A. To increase surface tension and promote alveoli collapse
- B. To reduce surface tension and prevent alveoli collapse
- C. To aid in gas exchange between alveoli and capillaries
- D. To regulate blood flow in the lungs

Answer: B. To reduce surface tension and prevent alveoli collapse

What is the role of the epiglottis during swallowing

- A. To cover the trachea
- B. To protect the esophagus
- C. To produce saliva
- D. To help with digestion

Answer: A. To cover the trachea

What is the average number of breaths per minute for a healthy adult at rest

- A. 30-40
- B. 50-60
- C. 5-10
- D. 12-20

Answer: D. 12-20

What is the medical term for the voice box

- A. Trachea
- B. Larynx
- C. Epiglottis
- D. Pharynx

Answer: B. Larynx

What is the name of the membrane that lines the lungs and chest cavity

- A. Respiratory wall
- B. Chest membrane
- C. Lung lining
- D. Pleura

Answer: D. Pleura

What is the term for the volume of air that remains in the lungs after a maximal exhalation

- A. Vital capacity

- B. Total lung capacity
- C. Residual volume
- D. Inspiratory reserve volume

Answer: C. Residual volume

What is the term for the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the lungs

- A. Inhalation
- B. Exhalation
- C. Respiration
- D. Breathing

Answer: C. Respiration

What is the function of the bronchioles in the respiratory system

- A. To carry air to the alveoli
- B. To exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide
- C. To produce mucus
- D. To regulate blood pressure

Answer: A. To carry air to the alveoli

What is the role of the alveolar macrophages in the lungs

- A. To help with gas exchange
- B. To remove pathogens and debris from the airways
- C. To regulate blood flow
- D. To produce oxygen

Answer: B. To remove pathogens and debris from the airways

What is the medical term for the process of breathing in air

- A. Exhalation
- B. Ventilation
- C. Inhalation
- D. Respiration

Answer: C. Inhalation

What is the name of the space behind the nose and above the mouth where air passes

- A. throat
- B. nasopharynx
- C. sinus cavity
- D. windpipe

Answer: B. nasopharynx

What is the term for the process of gas exchange between the lungs and blood vessels

- A. Circulation
- B. Excretion
- C. Respiration
- D. Digestion

Answer: C. Respiration

