

Events of Respiration

Instructions: Using the following choices, match the appropriate term to its correct description by placing the correct letter/word in the blank. Words may be used more than once. (7 pts)

- A. Pulmonary ventilation B. Inspiration C. Expiration D. External respiration
E. Gas Transport F. Internal respiration

- _____ 1. Exchange of gases between the systemic capillary blood and body cells
- _____ 2. Results from the alternating contracting AND relaxing of the diaphragm and external intercostal muscles
- _____ 3. Period of breathing when air exits the lungs
- _____ 4. Oxygen is loaded into the blood, while carbon dioxide is unloaded from the blood
- _____ 5. Alternate flushing of air into and out of the lungs
- _____ 6. Occurs when intrapulmonary volume decreases and gas pressure increases
- _____ 7. Movement of oxygen and carbon dioxide from lungs and tissue cells via the bloodstream
- _____ 8. Period of breathing when air enters the lungs
- _____ 9. During this event, carbon dioxide dissolves into plasma as bicarbonate ions
- _____ 10. Exchange of gases between alveolar air and pulmonary capillary blood
- _____ 11. Carbon dioxide is loaded into the blood, while oxygen is unloaded from the blood
- _____ 12. Commonly called breathing
- _____ 13. During this event, oxygen attaches to hemoglobin inside red blood cells, while a small amount is carried in plasma
- _____ 14. Occurs when intrapulmonary volume increases and gas pressure decreases

Respiratory Volumes & Capacities

Using the following choices, match the appropriate term to its correct description by placing the correct letter/word in the blank. (5 pts)

- A. Tidal volume (TV) B. Inspiratory reserve volume (IRV) C. Expiratory reserve volume (ERV) D. Residual volume
E. Vital capacity (VP) F. Dead space volume G. Functional volume

- _____ 1. The amount of air that can be taken in forcibly over the tidal volume

- _____ 2. Important for allowing gas exchange to go on continuously, even between breaths
- _____ 3. Air that actually reaches the respiratory zone
- _____ 4. Normal quiet breathing
- _____ 5. The sum of the tidal volume, inspiratory reserve volume, and expiratory reserve volume
- _____ 6. Amounts to about 500 mL of air with each breath
- _____ 7. The amount of air that can be forcibly exhaled after tidal expiration
- _____ 8. The total amount of exchangeable air
- _____ 9. Air that remains in conducting zone and never reaches alveoli
- _____ 10. Air remaining in the lungs after expiration

Respiratory System Features – True or False

Instructions: For each true statement, insert T. If any of the statements are false, correct the underlined word by inserting the correct answer/word into the blank.

- _____ 1. Coughing and sneezing helps clear the lungs of debris or mucus.
- _____ 2. Residual volume can be voluntarily exhaled.
- _____ 3. Vesicular breathing sounds are soft sounds of air filling the bronchi.
- _____ 4. Crying and laughing is an emotionally induced response.
- _____ 5. Respiratory capacities are measured with a stethoscope.
- _____ 6. Wheezing is a whistling sound.
- _____ 7. The vital capacity for males is larger than the vital capacity of woman.
- _____ 8. Bronchial sounds are produced by air rushing through large passageways such as the trachea and bronchi.
- _____ 9. Yawns are a very deep inspirations that ventilates all alveoli
- _____ 10. Hiccups are sudden inspirations resulting from spasms of the right lung.
- _____ 11. Factors affecting respiratory capacity is size, sex, age, and physical condition.
- _____ 12. Crackles are abnormal bronchial sounds produced by the presence of mucus or exudate in the lung passages
- _____ 13. Respiratory sounds can be heard with a stethoscope.