

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Answer the following multiple-choice questions by circling the most correct answer.

1. The function of the respiratory system is to
 - a. bring oxygen into the bloodstream
 - b. contract the diaphragm
 - c. deliver blood to body tissues
 - d. rid the body of nitrogenous wastes
2. Together, inspiration and expiration are known as
 - a. internal respiration
 - b. ventilation
 - c. external respiration
 - d. aspiration
3. The internal chamber of the rostrum is called the
 - a. choanae
 - b. nasal cavity
 - c. external nares
 - d. nasal meati
4. A thin, leaf-shaped single cartilage located cranial to the glottis is called the
 - a. thyroid cartilage
 - b. glottis
 - c. epiglottis
 - d. larynx
5. The true vocal cords are located within the
 - a. laryngopharynx
 - b. larynx
 - c. glottis
 - d. trachea
6. The trachea is kept patent, or open, by the presence of
 - a. smooth muscle in its walls
 - b. skeletal muscle contractions
 - c. the hyoid bone
 - d. rings of cartilage in its walls
7. The respiratory organ that is NOT located within the thoracic cavity is the
 - a. left lung
 - b. bronchi
 - c. trachea
 - d. visceral pleura
8. The bronchioles terminate directly in _____, which contain alveoli.
 - a. tertiary bronchi
 - b. alveolar ducts
 - c. segmental bronchi
 - d. alveolar cul-de-sacs
9. The _____ covers the surfaces of each lung.
 - a. visceral pericardium
 - b. parietal pleura
 - c. visceral pleura
 - d. pulmonary ligament
10. The left lung of the cat includes three lobes: anterior, _____, and posterior.
 - a. lateral
 - b. medial
 - c. mediastinal
 - d. dorsal

B. Complete the sentences below by providing the missing terms from the chapter material.

1. The exchange of respiratory gases within the lungs is termed _____.
2. The most important respiratory muscle is the _____.
3. The bronchi and alveoli are located within the _____ cavity.
4. The trachea divides in the chest to form the right and left _____.
5. The nasal cavity is divided by the nasal septum into right and left _____.
6. The _____ is the largest component of the larynx.
7. The junction of the nasopharynx and larynx is marked by an opening called the _____.
8. The site of gas exchange is the microscopic _____ and the capillaries surrounding them.
9. The space between the pleural membranes contains a small amount of fluid, and is called the _____ cavity.
10. The exterior surface of each lung includes a cranial tapering, called the _____, and a caudal, concave portion touching the diaphragm called the base.

C. Answer the following descriptive and critical-thinking questions with a brief explanation in the spaces provided.

1. Describe the process of respiration by including ventilation, internal respiration, and external respiration.

2. Describe the anatomy of the lungs by reviewing the bronchial tree and surrounding structures that form the lungs.
