Mich are also known as 'air sacs'.  A alveol B a diveolar duets Gascout sechange occurs in alveolar duets Gascout sechange occurs in alveolar duets Gascout sechange of gascs increases to a great extent  2. Identify bronchus in this diagram.  B  A leavily  Pharyux  Lung  B  C  D  Pharyux, trachea bronchioles  C  Pharyux, layrux, bronchioles, trachea  D  Pharyux, trachea, layrux, bronchioles  C  Pharyux, layrux, trachea bronchioles  C  Pharyux, trachea, layrux, bronchioles  C  Pharyux, trachea, layrux, bronchioles  C  Tapping of large foreign bodies  B  Tapping of large foreign bodies  B  To Schange of gasco  C  Lumdifferation of inhaled air  D  Warming of inhaled air  Gascout sechange occurs in lungs  5. Normal rate of respiration in an adult human being is  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C	Given the QUESTION, identify the ANSWER
3. Identify the correct sequence of the pathway through which air travels after entering the body.  A. Larynx, pharynx, trachea bronchioles B. Pharynx, larynx, trachea bronchioles C. Pharynx, larynx, trachea, larynx, bronchioles D. Pharynx, trachea, larynx, bronchioles T. Trapping of large foreign bodies B. Exchange of gases C. Humidification of inhaled air D. Warming of inhaled air Gascous exchange occurs in lungs S. Normal rate of respiration in an adult human being is G. Hound on the spiration of the series of the pathway and the spiration of the series of the pathway and the spiration of the series of the pathway and the spiration of the series of the pathway and the spiration of the series of the pathway and the spiration of the series of the pathway and the series of the pathway and the series of the pathway and lung functions T. Identify diaphragm in this diagram. E (A - trachea, B - bronchus, C - bronchiole, D - pleura)  B. Complete the equation: Glucose Oxygen =	A. alveoli B. alveolar ducts C. bronchi D. bronchioles
A. Larynx, pharynx, trachea bronchioles B. Pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchioles C. Pharynx, larynx, bronchioles, trachea D. Pharynx, trachea, larynx, bronchioles  4. Which process does not occur in the nasal cavity? A. Trapping of large foreign bodies B. Exchange of gases C. Humidification of inhaled air D. Warming of inhaled air D. Walming of inhaled air C. 16-18 D. 22-24  6. What does spirometer measure? A. Capacity of lungs B. Volume of air inhaled and exhaled C. Residual air D. All of these Spirometer is an instrument used to measure various lung volumes and lung functions.  7. Identify diaphragm in this diagram. E (A - trachea, B - bronchus, C - bronchiole, D - pleura)  Pharynx Larynx D. All of these C. Diaphragm is a respiratory muscle which lies underneath the lung bases.  8. Complete the equation: Glucose Oxygen = Water CO <sub>2</sub> A. Energy B. Sucrose C. Starch D. None of these	Nasal Cavity  Pharynx  Larynx  A  Lung  B  C
A. Trapping of large foreign bodies  B. Exchange of gases C. Humidification of inhaled air D. Warming of inhaled air Gaseous exchange occurs in lungs  5. Normal rate of respiration in an adult human being is A. 10-12 B. 12-14 C. 16-18 D. 22-24  6. What does spirometer measure? A. Capacity of lungs B. Volume of air inhaled and exhaled C. Residual air D. All of these Spirometer is an instrument used to measure various lung volumes and lung functions.  7. Identify diaphragm in this diagram. E (A – trachea, B – bronchus, C – bronchiole, D – pleura)  Pharynx Larynx Diaphragm is a respiratory muscle which lies underneath the lung bases.  8. Complete the equation: Glucose Oxygen = Water CO <sub>2</sub> A. Energy B. Sucrose C. Starch D. None of these	A. Larynx, pharynx, trachea bronchioles  B. Pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchioles  C. Pharynx, larynx, bronchioles, trachea
A. 10-12 B. 12-14 C. 16-18 D. 22-24  6. What does spirometer measure?  A. Capacity of lungs B. Volume of air inhaled and exhaled C. Residual air D. All of these Spirometer is an instrument used to measure various lung volumes and lung functions.  7. Identify diaphragm in this diagram. E (A - trachea, B - bronchus, C - bronchiole, D - pleura)  Pharynx Larynx A Lung B Diaphragm is a respiratory muscle which lies underneath the lung bases.  8. Complete the equation: Glucose Oxygen = Water CO <sub>2</sub> A Energy B. Sucrose C. Starch D. None of these	A. Trapping of large foreign bodies  B. Exchange of gases  C. Humidification of inhaled air  D. Warming of inhaled air
A. Capacity of lungs B. Volume of air inhaled and exhaled C. Residual air D. All of these Spirometer is an instrument used to measure various lung volumes and lung functions.  7. Identify diaphragm in this diagram. E (A – trachea, B – bronchus, C – bronchiole, D – pleura)  Pharynx Larynx Diaphragm is a respiratory muscle which lies underneath the lung bases.  8. Complete the equation: Glucose Oxygen = Water CO <sub>2</sub> A. Energy B. Sucrose C. Starch D. None of these	
Pharynx Larynx  Diaphragm is a respiratory muscle which lies underneath the lung bases.  8. Complete the equation: Glucose Oxygen = Water CO <sub>2</sub> A. Energy B. Sucrose C. Starch D. None of these	A. Capacity of lungs B. Volume of air inhaled and exhaled C. Residual air D. All of these
Diaphragm is a respiratory muscle which lies underneath the lung bases.  8. Complete the equation: Glucose Oxygen = Water CO <sub>2</sub> A. Energy B. Sucrose C. Starch D. None of these	7. Identify diaphragm in this diagram. E (A – trachea, B – bronchus, C – bronchiole, D – pleura)
8. Complete the equation: Glucose Oxygen = Water CO <sub>2</sub> A. Energy B. Sucrose C. Starch D. None of these	Pharynx Larynx A Lung B C
Glucose Oxygen = Water CO <sub>2</sub> A. Energy B. Sucrose C. Starch D. None of these	Diaphragm is a respiratory muscle which lies underneath the lung bases.
A. Energy B. Sucrose C. Starch D. None of these	
	A. Energy B. Sucrose C. Starch D. None of these

9. What is the leaf-like structure which prevents the entry of food into respiratory passages?
 A. Epiglottis
 B. Larynx
 C. Pharynx
 D. Tongue

#### 10. Which part of the respiratory tract is also known as the voice box?

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

Voice is produced in the larynx; therefore it is also known as the voice box.

#### 11. Which cells of the blood carry oxygen to different parts of the body?

Red blood cells. Hemoglobin present in the red blood corpuscles (RBCs) carries oxygen to different parts of the body.

## 12. True or false? Trachea contains 16-20 'C'-shaped cartilaginous rings. (chrupavkovity prstenec)

#### O True

O False

Cartilagenous rings prevent the trachea from collapsing.

#### 13. True or false? Breathing through the mouth is considered as good as breathing through the nose.

O True

O False

Hairs and mucus present in the nasal cavity trap the foreign particles and bacteria and thus prevent them from entering the body. This function cannot be achieved when we breathe through the mouth.

## 14. True or False? Exhalation and inhalation of air is known as "cellular respiration".

O True

O False

Various metabolic activities of the body need oxygen for energy and produce CO<sub>2</sub> as an end product. This exchange of gases at the cellular level is known as cellular respiration.

#### 15. True or false? Two-layered membrane which covers the lungs is known as pericardium.

O True

O False

It is 'pleura'. Pericardium covers the heart.

## 16. What is a specialist of the respiratory system called?

pulmonologist, ENT doctor (ORL doctor)

## 17. Which respiratory disease do dyspnoea, wheezing and difficulty exhaling most commonly characterize?

Asthma. The majority of children with asthma experience its onset within the first two years of life, but it can occur in those as young as a few weeks. Attacks can vary greatly from occasional periods of wheezing and slight dyspnoea to severe attacks that almost cause suffocation. (dyspnoea = difficulty breathing)

## 18. What difference is there between pulmonary arteries and other arteries in the body?

They carry deoxygenated blood. Every artery in the human body except pulmonary arteries carries oxygenated blood. For this reason, the definition of an artery is a vessel which carries blood AWAY from the heart. Every vein in the human body carries deoxygenated blood, except for pulmonary veins. As above, for this reason, the definition of a vein is a vessel which carries blood TOWARDS the heart. Pulmonary arteries divide, following branching patterns of bronchi, i.e. to the lungs, to the lobes, to the segments. This means each lung segment is an independent unit with its own air and blood supply.

## 19. What is the difference between phlegm and sputum? (sputum = chrchel, phlegm = hlen)

Sputum is anything coughed up including phlegm. A doctor or nurse needs to know these differences. In respiratory diseases many clues can be gained from analysing the sputum coughed up, and it describes any substance ejected from the lungs, which is most frequently phlegm but you can probably imagine the alternatives.

# 20. What is the test called in which a camera is introduced into the lungs via the trachea?

Bronchoscopy.

## 21. What are the two medical terms for Adam's apple?

Thyroid cartilage, laryngeal prominence

22. A surgical operation to make a hole through the throat into the windpipe, so as to allow air to get to the lungs in cases where the trachea is blocked. After the operation, a tube is inserted into the hole to keep it open. The tube may be permanent if it is to bypass an obstruction, but can be removed if the condition improves. What are the names of the two procedures (cutting and making an opening) involved in the operation?

Tracheostomy (-stomy {from stoma mouth} – a surgical operation performed to make an artificial opening into a specific part) following tracheotomy (-tomy – incision)

Write down two more questions of your own to which you know the answers.