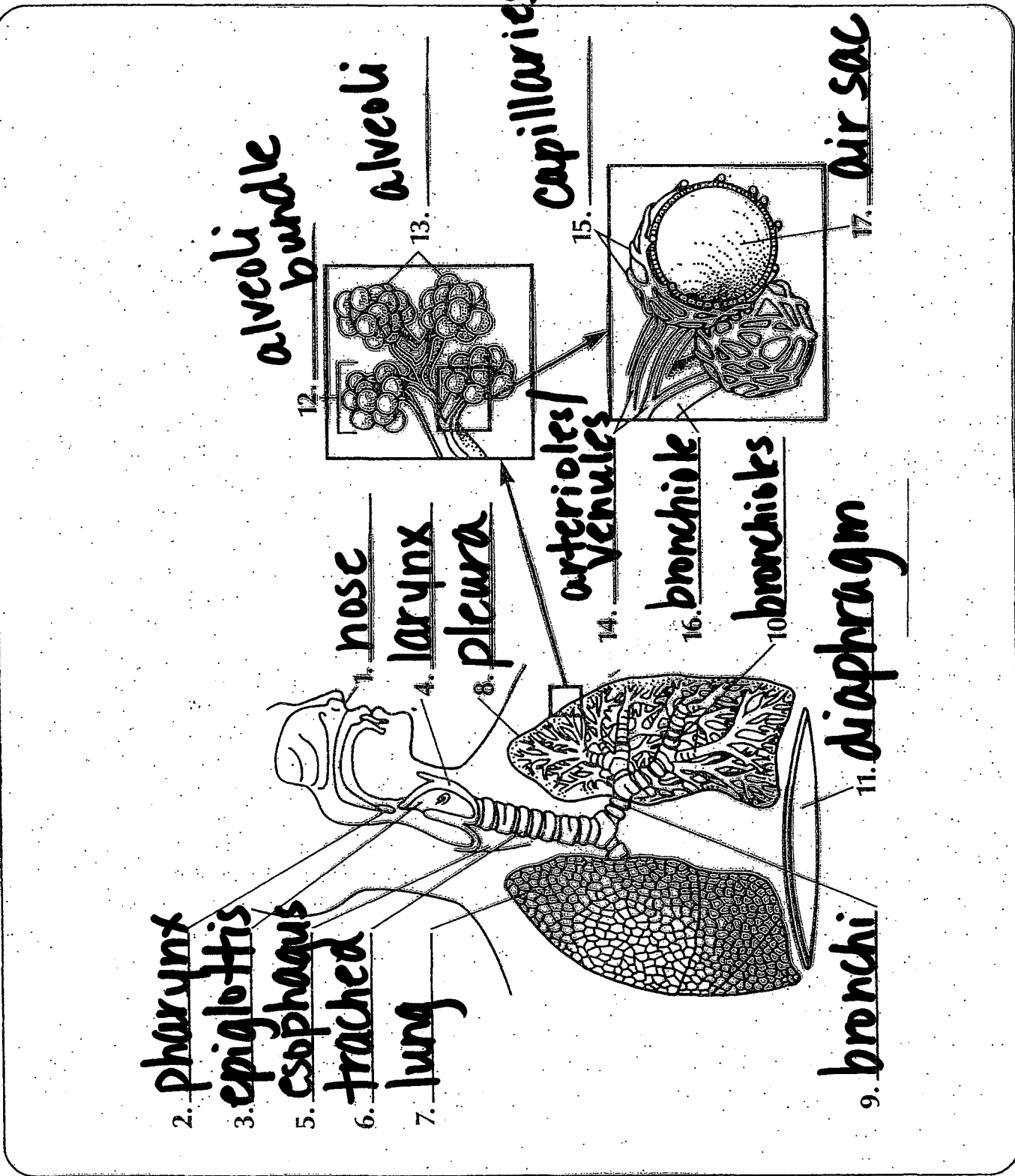


# 11

## OVERHEAD TRANSPARENCY MASTER

### The Human Respiratory System



# QUESTIONS

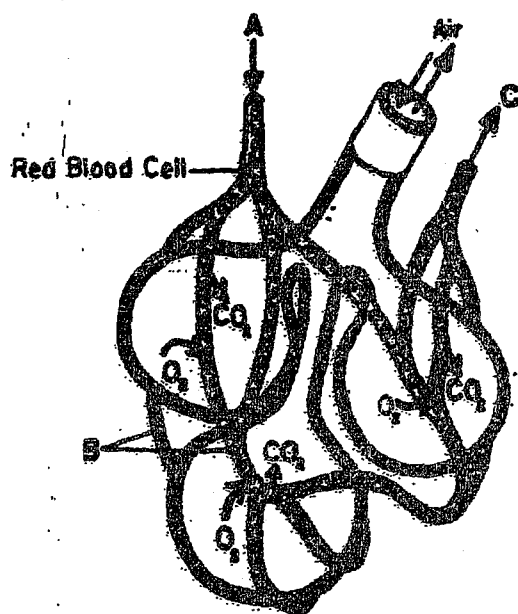
In humans, alveoli are structures most closely associated with (1) gaseous exchange (2) anaerobic respiration (3) glandular secretion (4) neural transmission

2. In humans, the center for regulating the amount of oxygen in the blood is situated in the (1) cerebrum (2) cerebellum (3) medulla (4) spinal cord

3. The exchange of air between the human body and the environment is a result of the rhythmic contractions of the rib cage muscles and the (1) diaphragm (2) lungs (3) trachea (4) heart

4. The breathing rate of humans is principally regulated by the concentration of (1) carbon dioxide in the blood (2) oxygen in the blood (3) platelets in the blood (4) white blood cells in the blood

Base your answers to questions 5 through 9 on the diagram below, which represents part of the human respiratory system.



9. Compared to the blood entering at A, the blood leaving the vessel network at C has a lower concentration of (1) oxygen (2) hemoglobin and carbon dioxide (3) carbon dioxide (4) oxygen and hemoglobin

\* 10. A disease characterized by a reduction in the functional surface of the alveoli is (1) gout (2) leukemia (3) emphysema (4) allergy

5. The blood vessels (B) surrounding these air sacs are known as (1) arteries (2) capillaries (3) veins (4) lymphatic ducts

6. These air sacs are known as (1) alveoli (2) bronchi (3) bronchioles (4) tracheae

7. The heart chamber that most directly pumps blood to the vessel network at A is the (1) right atrium (2) left atrium (3) right ventricle (4) left ventricle

8. The process most directly involved with the exchange of gases between these air sacs and blood vessels is (1) active transport (2) pinocytosis (3) hydrolysis (4) diffusion

*RV → pulmonary arteries → lungs*