Chapter 14 - The Respiratory System

1) What is a thin-walled, rounded chamber surrounded by a vast network of capillaries?

2) The exchange of carbon dioxide and oxygen between the blood and the cells is called ____________.

3) The maximum amount of air that can be moved into and out of the lungs during forceful breathing is called ________________.

4) The inflammation of the membranes in the sinuses that can prevent the sinuses from draining, causing pressure and pain in the facial area is called ________________.

5) When the intercostal muscles contract, pulling the rib cage upward and outward and causing the lungs to inflate, this is referred to as ________________.

6) The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the blood and the lungs is called ____________.

7) The amount of air that remains in the lungs after exhaling as much air as possible is called the ________________.

8) The breakdown of the alveoli that causes them to merge and creates fewer and larger alveoli is caused by which medical condition ________________.

9) Which enzyme speeds up the transfer of carbon dioxide to carbonic acid, which is then converted to a bicarbonate ion and a hydrogen ion?

10) Which method is most likely to dislodge food in the trachea?

11) The amount of air inhaled or exhaled during a normal breath is referred to as the ____________.

12) ________________ are phospholipid molecules that prevent the alveoli from collapsing.

13) Rod shaped bacteria, belonging to the genus *Mycobacterium*, which are responsible for the infection of one-third of the world's population, are commonly known as ________________.

14) Sometimes an infant is born with underdeveloped lungs that cannot open up well due to walls of the alveoli sticking together. A common cause of this is a lack of ________________.

15) Uncle Leroy is turning 75 years old and as a prank candles difficult to extinguish were placed on his birthday cake. This is a cruel joke because they know Uncle Leroy is old and won’t be able to blow out the candles because his ________________ is reduced.
16) When exercising, CO₂ builds up in the blood. What effect would this have on external respiration?

17) When exercising O₂ is depleted in muscle tissue. What effect would this have on internal respiration?

18) A sharp blow to the stomach can temporarily paralyze the diaphragm, making it hard to take a full breath. Aside from a lack of oxygen making you pass out, what effect would this have on blood pH?