Answer key to the power point

1. 1. Nasal cavity 2. Pharynx 3. Larynx 4.Trachea 5. Bronchi 6. Lung 7. Diaphragm 8. Bronchioles
   1. Number 2.
   2. Provides an airway for respiration.
   3. Moistens and warms entering air.
   4. Filters and cleans inspired air.
   5. Resonating chamber for speech.
   6. Detects odors in the airstream
2. See above b-f
3. In the pharynx; oropharynx and the laryngopharynx
4. V
   1. Keeps food and drink out of the airway
   2. Sound production (voice box)
   3. Acts a sphincter
5. True Vocal Cords: Vocal folds along with the larynx take care of the major sounds produced in humans through the oscillation of the dual folds. When these dual vocal folds are brought close to each other there would a buildup of air pressure beneath the voice box. False Vocal Cords: These vocal folds exist at a slightly higher position to the true cords. They are also a pair of thick mucous membrane and are there to protect the true cords. The role they play in normal phonetics is minimal (true folds take care of this). But, for producing musical screaming and vocal styles such as death growl or deep sounds like in Tibetan chanting, these cords are useful.
6. Cartilage rings
7. Left and right primary bronchi→ Secondary bronchi (one for each lobe) → tertiary bronchi → bronchioles → terminal bronchioles → respiratory bronchioles → alveolar ducts → alveolar sacs
8. It makes room for the heart and the space is called the cardiac notch.
9. Nitrogen narcosis
10. K
    1. Apnea
    2. **Dyspnea**
    3. **Eupnia**
    4. Hypernia
    5. **Hyperventilation**
    6. **Hypoventilation**
    7. **Orthopnea**
    8. **Respiratory arrest**
    9. Tachypnea
11. VC=TV + IRV + ERV
12. IC = TV + IRV
13. FRC = ERV +RV
14. TLC = VC + RV
15. I
16. D
17. M
18. G
19. K
20. J
21. H
22. C
23. E
24. B
25. L
26. O
27. N
28. A
29. F
30. The Intercostal Muscles and the Diaphragm work together to allow breathing to occur.
31. During exercise the muscle cells use up more oxygen and produce increased amounts of carbon dioxide.
    1. The lungs and heart have to work harder to supply the extra oxygen and remove the carbon dioxide.
    2. Your breathing rate increases and you breathe more deeply. Heart rate also increases in order to transport the oxygenated blood to the muscles.
    3. Muscle cell respiration increases - more oxygen is used up and levels of carbon dioxide rise.
    4. The brain detects increasing levels of carbon dioxide - a signal is sent to the lungs to increase breathing.
    5. Breathing rate and the volume of air in each breath increase - This means that more gaseous exchange takes place.
    6. The brain also tells the heart to beat faster so that more blood is pumped to the lungs for gaseous exchange.
    7. More oxygenated blood is gets to the muscles and more carbon dioxide is removed.
32. It is canal that runs from the mouth to the anus. It is like the hole in the doughnut if you think of the rest of your body as the dough.
33. The mouth, the pharynx, the esophagus, the stomach, the small intestine, and the large intestine(colon).
34. It includes ingestion, mechanical digestion, chemical digestion, absorption, and elimination.
35. Incisors-8. Canines-4. Biscupids-8. Molars-12.
36. Peristalsis.
37. Parietal cells
38. False. Most of it happens in the small intestine.
39. The duodenum. Then the jejunum. And lastly the ileum.
40. The liver, gall bladder, and the pancreas.
41. The colon, rectum and anus.
42. Secretes salivary amylase in saliva into the mouth for breakdown of starch.
43. Provides bile salts to the small intestine, which are critical for digestion and absorption of fats.
44. It stores bile.
45. Provides digestive enzymes to the small intestine which are critical for digestion of fats, carbohydrates and protein.
46. *Heliobacter pylori*
47. Any of the organs that are listed
    1. Mouth
    2. Esophagus
    3. Stomach
    4. Small intestine
    5. Large intestine
    6. Rectum
    7. Anus
    8. Liver
    9. Pancreas
    10. Gall bladder
48. True
49. Lactose
50. You can take pills or avoid milk, substitute for soy/almond milk.
51. 3; hepatitis A, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C.
52. The removal of the appendix
53. When a person can’t properly digest gluten.
54. Soluble and insoluble.
55. It can’t be dissolved in water, so it draws moisture to the large intestine making the waste increase in bulk and softness. (makes it easier to go)
56. Soluble fiber makes you feel fuller longer, and keeps the blood sugar levels more stable as it has a slow absorption rate.
57. Pulmonary ventilation - movement of air into the lungs (inspiration) and movement of air out of the lungs (expiration)
    1. External respiration - movement of oxygen from the lungs to the blood and movement of carbon dioxide from the blood to the lungs
    2. Transport of respiratory gases -Transport of oxygen from the lungs to the tissues and transport of carbon dioxide from the tissues to the lungs
    3. Internal respiration - Movement of oxygen from blood to the tissue cells and movement of carbon dioxide from tissue cells to blood
58. It’s the opening to the larynx.
59. It’s to prevent food and drink from entering the airway when you swallow.
60. Boyle’s law - at constant temperature, the pressure of a given quantity of gas is inversely proportional to its volume. Charles’ Law - the volume of a given quantity of gas is directly proportional to its absolute temperature As the inhaled air is warmed, it expands and inflates the lungs.