

Anatomy and Physiology

FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Vocabulary Quiz Chapter 10

Exercise 1 Fill in the blanks with the verbs below. Be sure to use the correct word forms.

capture
collapse
constrict
diffuse
expire
filter
inflate
inhale
regulate
swell
vibrate
wander around

1. Your lungs _____ right before you take in a big breathe.
2. Macrophages _____ your alveoli, “eating” microorganisms.
3. Your lungs produce surfactant to prevent them from _____.
4. The function of the hair in your nose is to _____ out dust and microbes so that they don't enter your body.
5. The mucus in your lungs is able to _____ microbes.
6. Smooth muscle in the walls of the bronchioles _____ how much air enters your lungs.
7. Your bronchioles _____ when less air is needed.
8. The oxygen molecules, which are plentiful in alveoli, _____ into the capillaries where there are fewer oxygen molecules.
9. You are able to speak when your vocal cords _____.
10. When the diaphragm and the intercostal muscles relax, and then the rib cage goes down and in, a person _____.
11. Another word for inspire is _____.
12. When the vocal cords _____ it is difficult to speak.



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Exercise 2 Mark each statement *T* (true) or *F* (false). If the statement is false, correct it so it is true.

1. Alveoli cluster around a bronchus, just like grapes cluster around a stem.
2. Bronchioles regulate the amount of air that enters the lungs.
3. One primary bronchus enters each lung.
4. Your epiglottis closes when you swallow to prevent food from entering your lungs.
5. Your lungs contain four lobes, two on the left and two on the right.
6. Emphysema results from damage to the elastin fibers in your alveoli so that the alveoli can't return to their original shape after stretching.
7. Net movement means that all of the molecules from one side go to the other side until the sides are equal.
8. During gas exchange oxygen travels to the capillaries at the same time that carbon dioxide travels to the alveoli.
9. A respirator is a machine that prevents emphysema.
10. There are cilia in the trachea.



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