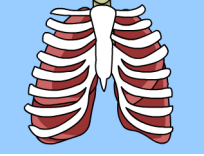


1. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Your lungs can store several hours' worth of oxygen.
- b. Your body can't store oxygen at all.
- c. Your body stores oxygen in your bloodstream.
- d. Your body needs carbon dioxide to function properly.

2.  What can you infer about the function of the ribcage?

- a. It protects the lungs.
- b. It helps the lungs pump oxygen.
- c. It delivers oxygen from the lungs to the bloodstream.
- d. It connects the trachea to the lungs.

3. Place the following events in sequence: A) Air pressure inside your lungs drops; B) The diaphragm contracts; C) Air from outside rushes into your lungs.

- a. A, B, C
- b. B, A, C
- c. C, A, B
- d. B, C, A

4. What word best describes the function of the trachea?


- a. Pumping station
- b. Entrance point
- c. Muscle
- d. Passageway

5. Where does the transfer of oxygen into the bloodstream take place?

- a. In the heart
- b. In the trachea
- c. In the alveoli
- d. In the nasal passages

6. What do capillaries have in common with veins and arteries?

- a. They are all types of breathing passages.
- b. They all store oxygen and other nutrients.
- c. They are all types of blood vessels.
- d. They are all located in the lungs.

7.  The walls of the alveoli and capillaries are permeable. What does this mean?

- a. Substances can pass through them.
- b. They are made of muscle.
- c. They are located throughout the body.
- d. They are made of bone.

8. What term best describes the role of carbon dioxide in the human body?

- a. Beneficial
- b. Toxic
- c. Harmless
- d. Necessary

9. What do lung cancer and emphysema have in common?

- a. They both occur among almost everybody as they get older.
- b. They are both caused by the buildup of carbon dioxide in the lungs.
- c. They are both normal side effects of respiration.
- d. They are both caused by smoking.

10. What happens when your diaphragm relaxes and moves upward?

- a. Your lungs deflate and you breathe out.
- b. Your lungs inflate and you breathe in.
- c. Your alveoli transfer oxygen to your bloodstream.
- d. Your bloodstream transfers carbon dioxide to your alveoli.