

QUESTIONS

1.1 Respiratory System

462. The olfactory epithelium has:
- (a) columnar, pseudostratified epithelium
 - (b) columnar, stratified epithelium
 - (c) basal cells with branching processes
 - (d) supporting cells with a well-developed terminal
 - (e) bipolar neurons
463. The lamina propria of the olfactory mucosa contains:
- (a) tubuloalveolar glands
 - (b) mucus-secreting cells
 - (c) bundles of nerve fibers
 - (d) taste buds
 - (e) vascularization
464. Stratified, squamous, non-keratinized epithelium is found in the:
- (a) nasopharynx
 - (b) oropharynx
 - (c) laryngeal pharynx
 - (d) larynx
 - (e) trachea
465. The epithelium of the internal nostrils is:
- (a) pseudostratified
 - (b) stratified
 - (c) ciliated
 - (d) keratinized
 - (e) with goblet cells
466. Functions of the lining of the nasal cavity include:
- (a) warming inspired air
 - (b) moistening inspired air
 - (c) desiccation of inspired air
 - (d) trapping of foreign bodies
 - (e) secretion of surfactant

467. Dust entering the respiratory passage and lungs is trapped by:
- (a) cilia
 - (b) mucus
 - (c) stereocilia
 - (d) microvilli
 - (e) dust cells
468. The respiratory epithelium of the conducting portion of the respiratory tract has:
- (a) stratified squamous epithelium
 - (b) pseudostratified columnar epithelium
 - (c) ciliated cells
 - (d) goblet cells
 - (e) microvilli forming a 'brush border'
469. The larynx:
- (a) connects the pharynx to the trachea
 - (b) has a single sort of epithelial lining throughout its length
 - (c) has a well-defined submucosa
 - (d) is the site of the vocal cords
 - (e) has both hyaline and elastic cartilage in its walls
470. The true vocal cords are structures:
- (a) composed of bundles of elastic fibers
 - (b) containing cartilage
 - (c) lined with stratified squamous epithelium
 - (d) linked to smooth muscle fibers
 - (e) built from muscle
471. The trachea possesses:
- (a) hyaline cartilage
 - (b) elastic cartilage
 - (c) complete rings of cartilage
 - (d) incomplete rings of cartilage
 - (e) cartilage connected by smooth muscle fibers
472. The trachea has:
- (a) stratified columnar epithelium
 - (b) pseudostratified columnar epithelium
 - (c) abundant goblet cells
 - (d) mucous glands that open into the lumen
 - (e) a dense elastic membrane separating the mucosa from the submucosa

473. Which of the following structures are part of the conducting portion of the respiratory system?
- (a) nasopharynx
 - (b) larynx
 - (c) trachea
 - (d) bronchi
 - (e) terminal bronchioles
474. Gaseous exchange occurs in the:
- (a) primary bronchi
 - (b) secondary bronchi
 - (c) terminal bronchioles
 - (d) respiratory bronchioles
 - (e) alveolar sacs
475. Large bronchi of the respiratory tract have:
- (a) pseudostratified ciliated epithelium
 - (b) smooth muscle
 - (c) hyaline
 - (d) perichondrium
 - (e) adventita.
476. Bronchioles:
- (a) are intralobular tubular structures
 - (b) contain thin cartilaginous rings
 - (c) contain glands
 - (d) contain mainly elastic fibers in their lamina propria
 - (e) have a layer of smooth muscle which is better developed than that of the bronchi
477. Alveolar ducts are:
- (a) continuous with the respiratory bronchioles
 - (b) the ducts into which alveoli open
 - (c) built with a wall containing elastic fibers, collagen and smooth muscle
 - (d) lined with ciliated epithelium
 - (e) primarily involved in gaseous exchange with the blood.
478. The interalveolar wall in the lung contains:
- (a) a basal lamina
 - (b) alveolar pores
 - (c) ciliated cells
 - (d) phagocytic cells
 - (e) smooth muscle cells.

479. The great alveolar cells (septal or type II cells) have:
- (a) tight junctions binding them to adjacent epithelial cells
 - (b) a rounded or cuboid shape
 - (c) an elongated or flattened shape
 - (d) multilamellar bodies believed to contain phospholipids
 - (e) abundant microvilli on their free surfaces.
480. Respiratory surfactant is:
- (a) secreted by epithelial type II cells (septal cells)
 - (b) a glycoprotein
 - (c) a phospholipid
 - (d) important in increasing the surface tension of alveoli
 - (e) essential for correct respiratory function
481. The dust cells in lung alveoli:
- (a) are phagocytic
 - (b) secrete surfactant
 - (c) produce antibodies
 - (d) participate directly in gaseous exchange
 - (e) develop from monocytes
482. The pleura is:
- (a) a serous membrane
 - (b) a mucous membrane
 - (c) found around the lungs
 - (d) lined with mesothelium
 - (e) composed of visceral and parietal components