1. Volume of air that will remain in the lungs after a normal expiration is about:

(A) 1200 ml (B) 2300 ml

(C) 4600 ml (D) 5800 ml

Answer

RV + ERV

2-4 → Respiratory Volume Capacity

2. Lungs are made up of air-filled sacs, the alveoli. They do not collapse even after forcefull expiration because of

(A) Residual Volume (RV)

(B) Inspiratory Reserve Volume (IRV)

(C) Tidal Volume (TV)

(D) Expiratory Reserve Volume (ERV)

3. What is vital capacity of our lungs?

(A) Inspiratory reserve volume plus tidal volume

(B) Total lung capacity minus expiratory volume

(C) Inspiratory reserve volume plus expiratory reserve volume

(D) Total lung capacity minus residual volume

Vital Capacity

↓

Total amount of air which could be exhalated after forceful inhalation

VC = TLC − RV

VC = TV + IRV + ERV

4. The volume of 'anatomical dead space' air is normally

(A) 230 mL (B) 210 mL

(C) 190 mL (D) 150 mL

Trachea

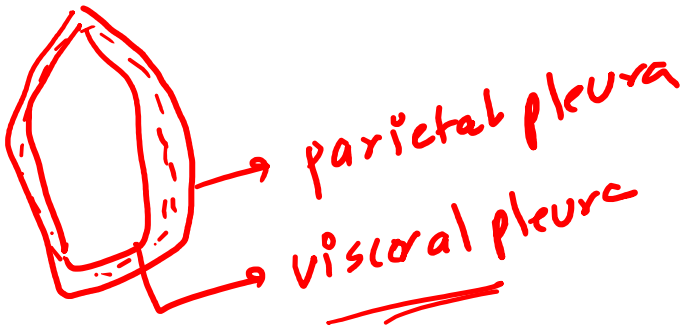
5. Which of the following is true about pleural membranes except

(A) Outer pleural membrane is in close contact with the thoracic lining

(B) Inner pleural membrane is in contact with the lung surface

(C) Pleural fluid is present between them

(D) It increases friction on the lung surface



6. Contraction of diaphragm;
   (A) Increases the volume of the thoracic chamber in the antero-posterior axis
   (B) Increases the volume of the thoracic chamber in the dorso-ventral axis
   (C) Decreases the volume of the thoracic chamber in the antero-posterior axis
   (D) Decreases the volume of the thoracic chamber in the dorso-ventral axis

Normal inhalation

Diaphragm

↓

Contract

↓

Becomes flat

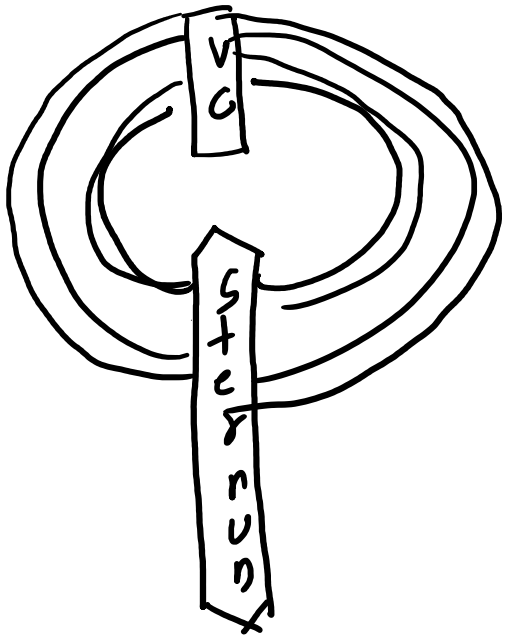
↓

Vol ↑ ant-post

Pres ↓

7. Which of the following is the part of the thoracic chamber:

(A) Ribs and vertebral column
(B) Diaphragm
(C) Sternum
(D) All of these



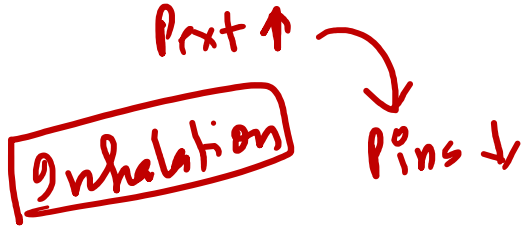
8. During inspiration which of the following events takes place

(A) Diaphragm and external intercostal muscles contracts

(B) Diaphragm and internal intercostal muscles relax

(C) Intra Pleural pressure is less than atmospheric pressure

(D) Both (A) and (C)



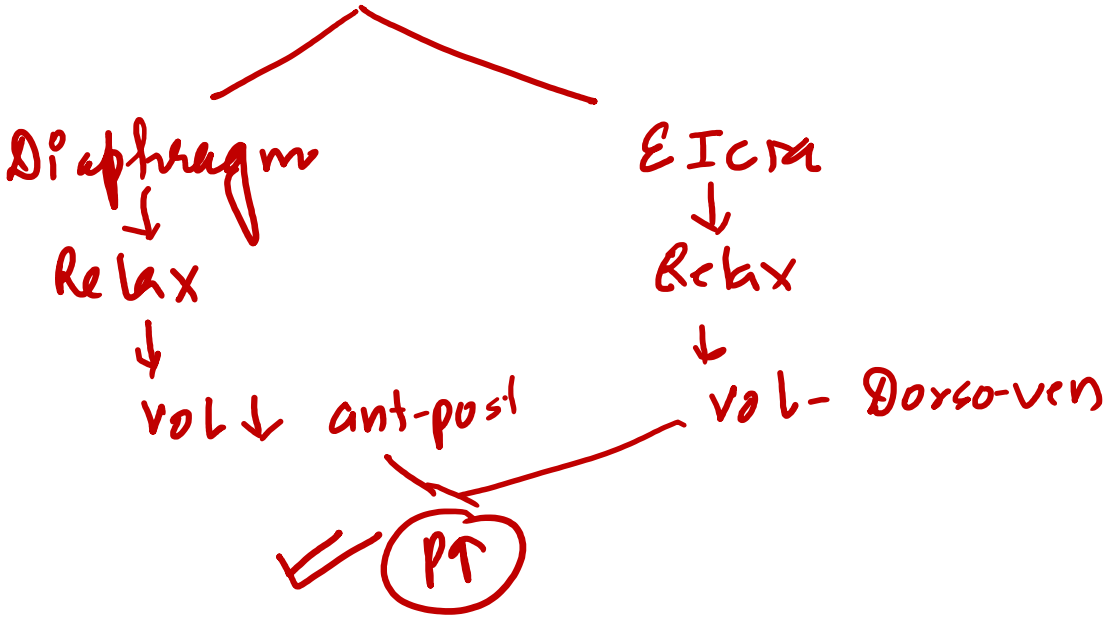
9. During expiration which of the following events takes place

(A) Diaphragm and external intercostal muscles contracts

(B) Diaphragm and external intercostal muscles relax

(C) Inter Pleural pressure is less than atmospheric pressure

(D) Both (A) and (C)



10. Which of the following constitute the conduction part of the respiratory system

(A) External nostrils to trachea

(B) External nostrils to primary bronchioles

(C) Respiratory bronchioles to alveoli

(D) External nostrils to terminal bronchioles