

1. Which of the following is the most common type of lung cancer?

- A. Large cell
- B. Adenocarcinoma
- C. Oat cell
- D. Squamous cell

2. What cell type secretes surfactant?

- A. Plasma cell
- B. Type I alveolar cell
- C. Type II alveolar cell
- D. Type III alveolar cell

3. Which of the following pulmonary term correlates with the definition: noted obstruction of the trachea or larynx.

- A. Rhonchi
- B. Stridor
- C. Wheezes
- D. Vesicular

4. Which of the following is not generally caused by COPD?

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Right sided heart failure
- C. Headaches
- D. Cor pulmonale

5. Which of the following is not considered a COPD related disease?

- A. Bronchiectasis
- B. Bronchial asthma
- C. Bronchitis
- D. Bronchial hypotension

6. Which of the following pulmonary term correlates with the definition: bronchospasm of the bronchial walls?

- A. Wheezes
- B. Rhonchi
- C. Stridor
- D. Pleural Rub

7. Which of the following matches the definition: The volume of air that can be inhaled following exhalation of tidal volume?

- A. Expiratory reserve volume
- B. Inspiratory capacity
- C. Inspiratory reserve volume

D. Vital capacity

8. Which of the following matches the definition: The maximum volume of air that can be exhaled after taking the deepest breath possible?

A. Expiratory reserve volume

B. Inspiratory capacity

C. Inspiratory reserve volume

D. Vital capacity

9. The respiratory center is located in the _____ and _____.

A. Midbrain and pons

B. Pons and Medulla oblongata

C. Midbrain and Medulla oblongata

D. Pons and Hypothalamus

Answer Key

1. D

2. C

3. B

4. C

5. D

6. A

7. B

8. D

9. B