**Chapter 5 Review**

1) Your voice is produced by the

* 1. Pharynx
	2. Larynx
	3. Trachea
	4. Alveoli
1. Clusters of air sacs in the lungs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What part of the respiratory system connects the mouth and nose?

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1. What happens to the carbon dioxide in blood when it flows through the capillaries in the alveoli?

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1. How do mucus and cilia work together to remove dust that enters your nose? How do they differ?

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1. The disease caused by damaged lung tissue that results in breathing difficulties is
	1. Emphysema
	2. Bronchitis
	3. Atherosclerosis
	4. Asthma
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are chemicals in tobacco smoke that increase heart rate.
3. Use the graph on pg. 161 to answer the question. At what age do the lungs of a smoker function at an average of 75 percent?

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1. Use the graph on pg. 161 to answer the question. How does smoking affect lung function?

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1. How can babies develop smoking-related respiratory problems?

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1. Urine leaves the body through the
2. ureters
3. nephrons
4. urinary bladder
5. urethra
6. Urine is stored in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. How do the kidneys help maintain homeostasis?

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1. On its way out of the body, urine passes last through the
	1. Urinary bladder
	2. Kidney
	3. Ureters
	4. Urethra
2. A colorless, odorless gas produced by burning tobacco is
	1. Carbon monoxide
	2. Tar
	3. Nicotine
	4. Urea
3. Which of the following organs functions as both a respiratory organ and an excretory organ?
	1. The liver
	2. The lungs
	3. The skin
	4. The kidneys
4. When a person inhales, air travels from
	1. The bronchi to the pharynx
	2. The capillaries to the bronchi
	3. The nose or mouth to the alveoli
	4. The trachea to the pharynx