Cutting the phrenic nerves will result in
   a) air entering the pleural cavity
   b) paralysis of the diaphragm
   c) stimulation of the diaphragmatic reflex
   d) paralysis of the epiglottis

Following the removal of his larynx, an individual would
   a) be unable to speak
   b) be unable to cough
   c) have difficulty swallowing
   d) be respiratory difficulty or arrest

Under ordinary circumstances, the inflation reflex is initiated by
   a) the inspiratory center
   b) ventral respiratory group
   c) overinflation of the alveoli and bronchioles
   d) the pontine respiratory group

When the inspiratory muscles contract
   a) the size of the thoracic cavity is increased in diameter
   b) the size of the thoracic cavity is increased in length
   c) the volume of the thoracic cavity is decreased
   d) the size of the thoracic cavity is increased in both diameter and length

Oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged in the lungs and through all cell membranes by
   a) active transport
   b) diffusion
   c) filtration
   d) osmosis

Most oxygen carried in the blood is
   a) in solution in the plasma
   b) combined with plasma proteins
   c) chemically combined with the heme in RBCs
   d) in solution in the RBCs

Under ordinary circumstances, which of the following blood components is of no physiological significance?
   a) bicarbonate ions
   b) carbaminohemoglobin
   c) nitrogen
   d) chloride
Damage to which of the following would result in cessation of breathing?
   a) the pontine respiratory group
   b) the medulla
   c) the stretch receptors in the lungs
   d) the apneustic center

Which does not increase oxygen loading at metabolically active tissues?
   a) BPG
   b) Decreased blood pH
   c) Increase in temperature
   d) Decrease in PP CO2

As oxygen is unloaded at the tissues, we have an increase in
   a) the loading of CO2.
   b) the amount of hemoglobin within the RBCs.
   c) the pH of the blood.
   d) the amount of iron within the hemoglobin.

One of the body’s adaptation to a higher altitude:
   a) Lowered blood viscosity.
   b) Lowered blood pH
   c) Increased hematocrit
   d) Decreased PP CO2