

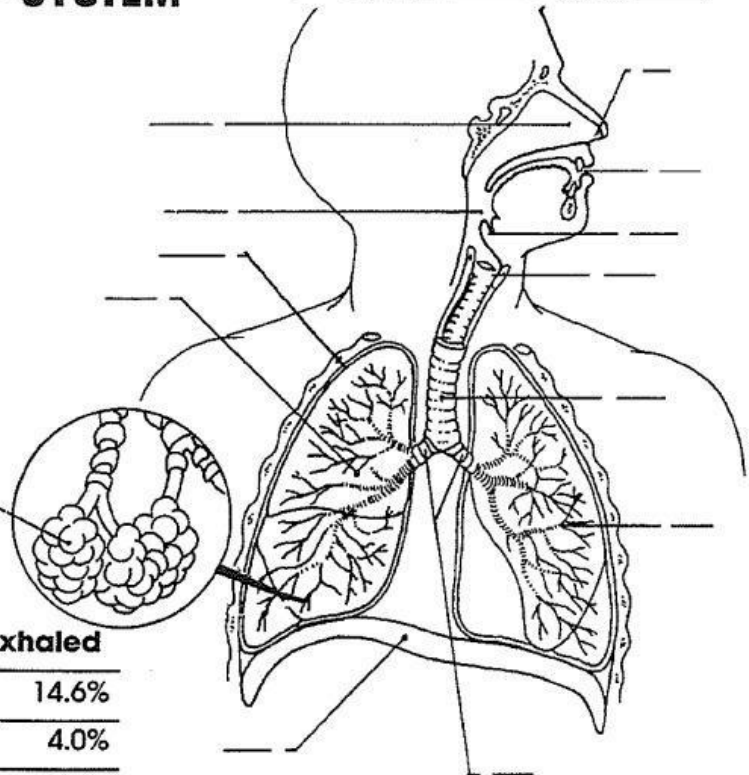
THE HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Name _____

Respiratory System

Label the following parts of the human respiratory system on the diagram.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a. nasal passage | h. bronchiole |
| b. nostrils | i. alveoli |
| c. mouth | j. diaphragm |
| d. epiglottis | k. lung |
| e. larynx | l. pharynx |
| f. trachea | m. pleura |
| g. bronchi | |



Gas Exchange

The table shows what happens to the air we inhale.

Gas	Inhaled	Exhaled
oxygen (O ₂)	20.71%	14.6%
carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	0.04%	4.0%
water (H ₂ O)	1.25%	5.9%

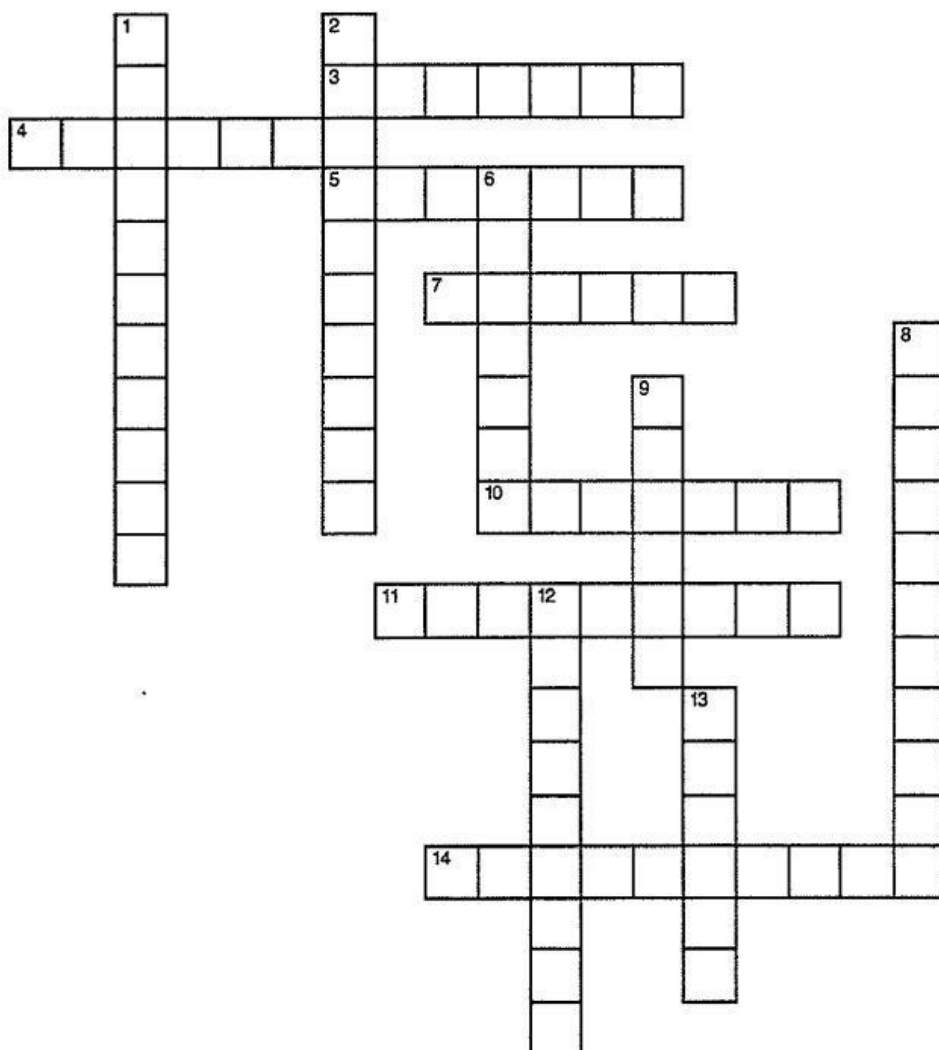
1. What gas is removed from inhaled air? _____
2. What gases are added to inhaled air and then exhaled? _____ and _____
3. Which gas shows the greatest difference in percent between inhaled and exhaled air? _____

Fill in the blanks below with the correct answers.

Inspired air rich in _____ enters the body through the _____ or _____. It passes through the _____ and _____, or voice box, and into the _____. Air then enters each _____, which branches into _____, and finally into the air sacs or _____ of the _____. The lungs are housed in the _____ cavity that is bound on the bottom by a thin layer of muscle, the _____. Each lung is covered by a very thin _____ membrane. In the alveoli, _____ is exchanged for oxygen.

HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYSTEM CROSSWORD

Name _____



Across

3. Area at the back of the throat where the mouth and nasal cavity meet
4. The trachea divides into these right and left branches
5. Opening to the windpipe
7. Contains the vocal cords
10. Tiny air sacs where the exchange of gases between air and blood takes place
11. Flat sheet of muscle separating the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity
14. Inflammation of the lining of the bronchial tubes

Down

1. Smaller branches of the bronchi
2. Flap of tissue which prevents food from entering windpipe during swallowing
6. Tube leading from larynx to bronch
8. blood vessels surrounding the air sacs
9. Moist membrane covering the lung and chest cavity wall on each side
12. Infection of the lungs caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi
13. Bronchial spasm resulting in decreased air movement and air trapped in alveoli