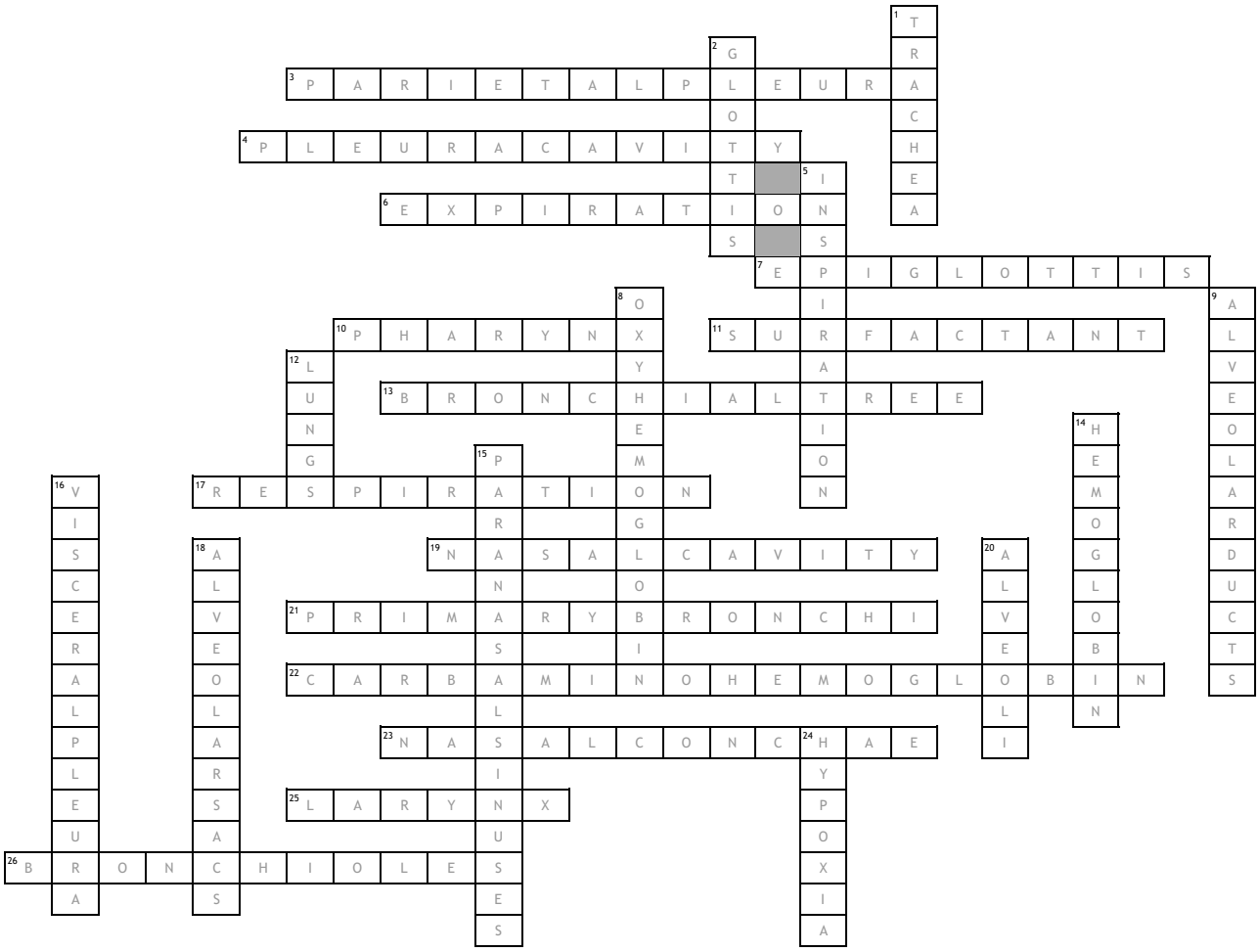
Name: _____

Respiratory System Terminology



Across

3. folded back visceral pleura attached to each surface of the lung
4. the potential space between the visceral and parietal pleurae
6. exhalation
7. usually stands upright and allows air to enter the larynx; helps protect from food and liquids to enter the air passages
10. or throat, is behind the oral cavity, the nasal cavity and the lyrynx; the passage way for food traveling from the oral cavity to the esophagus and for the air passing between the nasal cavity and the larynx
11. synthesize a mixture of lipids and proteins
13. consists of branched airways leading from the trachea to the microscopic air sacs in the lungs
17. the entire process of gas exchange between the atmosphere and the cells
19. a hollow space behind the nose
21. arise from the trachea at the level of the fifth thoracic vertebra
22. carbon dioxide bonds with hemoglobin
23. bones that curl out from lateral walls of the nasal cavity on each side, dividing the cavity into passageways
25. the enlargement in the airway at the top of the trachea and below the pharynx; it conducts air in and out id the trachea and prevents foreign objects from entering the trachea
26. smaller tubes that continue to divide giving rise to others

Down

1. windpipe
2. the opening between the vocal cords
5. the actions providing air movements, inhalation
8. combination of oxygenated blood with the iron atoms of hemoglobin
9. very thin tubes, lead to the alveolar sacs
12. soft, spongy, cone-shaped organs in the thoracic cavity
14. iron containing protein
15. air-filled spaces located within the maxillary, frontal, ethmoid, and sphenoid bones of the skull and open into the nasal cavity
16. a layer of serous membrane
18. leads to smaller microscopic air sacs called alveoli
20. smaller microscopic air sacs
24. a deficiency of O2 reaching the tissues