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| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Respiratory System

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| **1.** Above Larynx  | **A.** Hilum  |
| **2.** Air filled pockets in lungs | **B.** Alveolar Macrophages  |
| **3.** Areolar layer  | **C.** Epiglottis  |
| **4.** Sweep debris trapped in mucus  | **D.** Oral cavity  |
| **5.** Passage for air when breathing heavily  | **E.** Autonomic control |
| **6.** Covers larynx food and drink can not pass it  | **F.** Lamina propria |
| **7.** Entry point of lung from bronchi  | **G.** Atmospheric pressure |
| **8.** Dilation of bronchial air ways  | **H.** Bronchodilation  |
| **9.** Regulates smooth muscle  | **I.** Tidal volume  |
| **10.** Inflammation of Lobules  | **J.** Lower respiratory system  |
| **11.** The weight of air  | **K.** Cilia  |
| **12.** Point at which trachea divides into two tubes  | **L.** Mucous Cells  |
| **13.** Connective tissues in the vocal folds  | **M.** Pneumonia  |
| **14.** Portion behind the nasal cavity  | **N.** Diaphragmatic breathing  |
| **15.** Engulf small particles that go to the lungs  | **O.** Inhalation |
| **16.** Produces mucus that covers exposed surfaces  | **P.** Carina |
| **17.** Below the larynx  | **Q.** Thyroid Cartilage  |
| **18.** Breathing that is always active  | **R.** Alveoli  |
| **19.** The volume of air moved per breath  | **S.** Nasopharynx  |
| **20.** Type of breathing dominated by diaphragm  | **T.** Upper respiratory  |