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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 |