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Respiratory System Terminology

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| **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 |