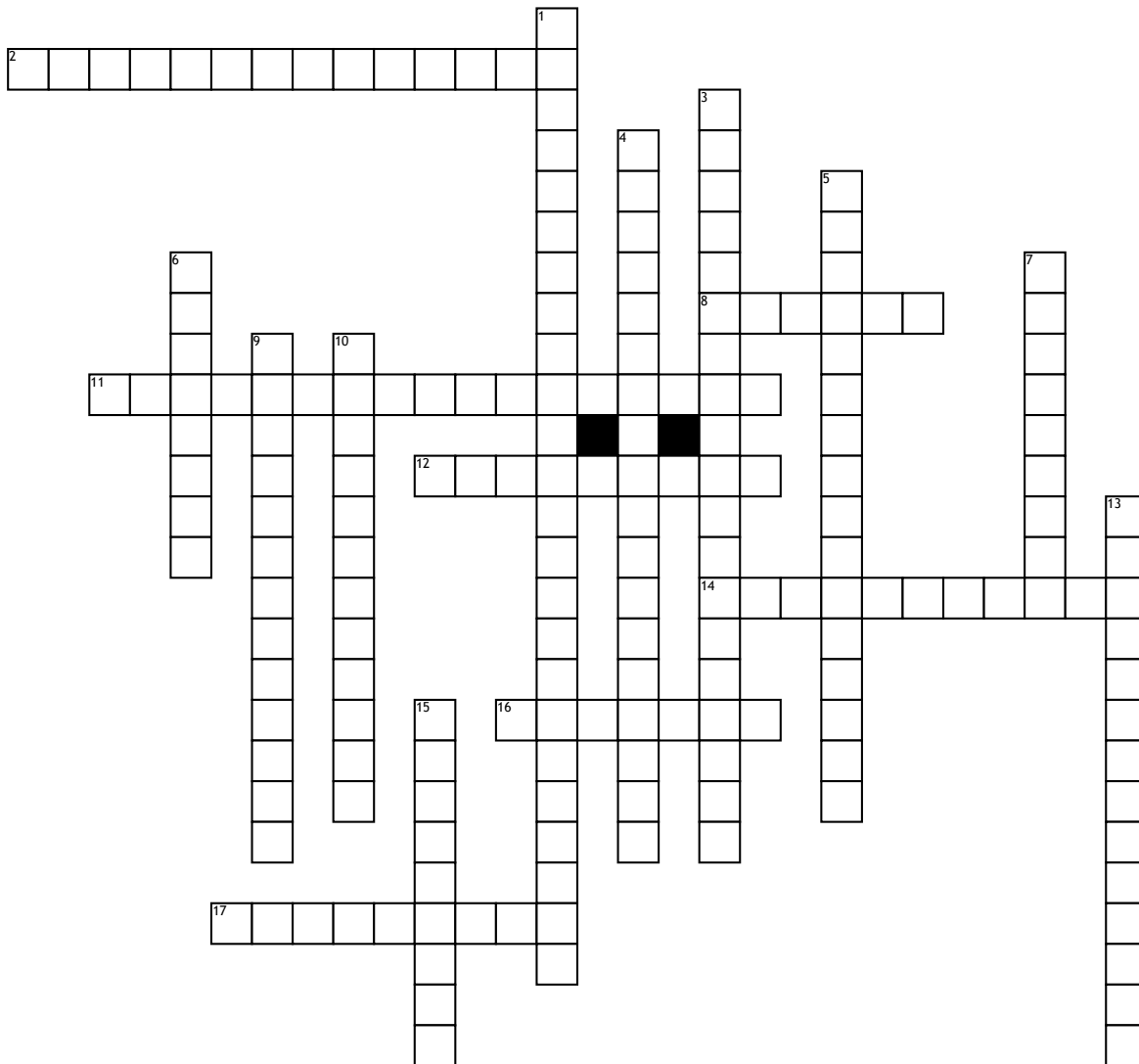


Chapter 3 Review



Across

2. The use of muscles of inspiration to impede the outward flow of air during speech is called.?

8. As the air pressure decreases, air ___ the lungs.

11. If no muscular action is required for expiration, it is termed ____.

12. When the diaphragm contracts, pressure within the alveolus _____?

14. When the body is places in a reclining position, what happens to the resting lung volume?

16. The ambient air pressure has not changed, so air flows into the lower-pressure zone to equalize ____.

17. diaphragm The _____ is the main "plunger"; as you pull it down, the volume of the cavity increases, which leaves more room (less pressure) for air molecules.

Down

1. volume that can be inhaled after a total inspiration

3. The ___ cause a decrease in the size of the thorax.

4. is measured BELOW the vocal folds. The upper meter here shows subglottal pressure

5. is the pressure within the ALVEOLI of the lungs. Alveolar pressure roughly approximates subglottal pressure.

6. ___ is also measured by seeing how much liquid can be displaced. The U-tube manometer is a classic measuring tool for pressure.

7. As the thorax volume increases, air pressure ____.

9. maximum volume of gas that can be expired after a maximum inspiration

10. What is the volume of air that can not undergo gas exchange?

13. not all air expelled from lungs. volume remaining after forced expiration

15. The ___ causes an increase in the vertical dimension of the thorax.