

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Respiratory System

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. smaller and narrower tubes | A. blood, lungs |
| 2. moves into the lungs, which is picked up by blood cells and taken to every part of the body. | B. diaphragm |
| 3. Movement of air into and out of the lungs | C. relaxes, up |
| 4. The trachea splits into how many tubes before entering the lungs. | D. exhale |
| 5. Once the oxygen is used, it binds with the _____ and then returned to the _____ so it can be expelled. | E. alveoli |
| 6. During exhalation, the diaphragm _____ and moves _____ reducing the space around the lungs and air pressure in the chest increases. | F. breathing |
| 7. large muscles below the lungs which makes up the floor of the thoracic cavity, which is the cavity that holds the lungs. | G. pharynx |
| 8. The two tubes that branch off from the trachea and enter the lungs. | H. bronchioles |
| 9. During inhalation, the diaphragm _____ and moves _____ enlarging the space around the lungs, reducing air pressure inside the chest. | I. two |
| 10. Microscopic sacs at the end of each bronchiole; site of gas exchange | J. contracts, down |
| 11. Breathe out | K. trachea |
| 12. Breathe in | L. Bronchi |
| 13. windpipe tube that connects the pharynx to the lungs | M. larynx |
| 14. called the voicebox | N. inhale |
| 15. a tubelike passageway at the top of the throat that receives air, food, and liquids from the mouth or nose. | O. air containing oxygen |