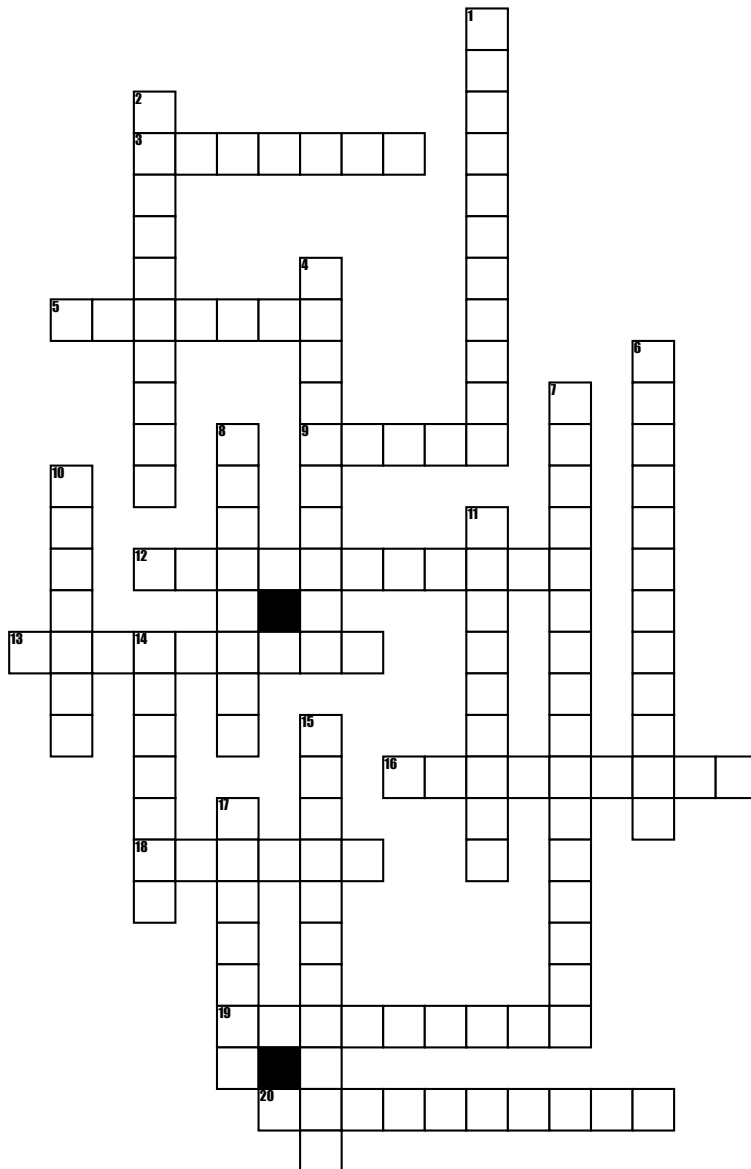


Respiratory System



Across

- 3.** Either of the two external openings of the nose.
5. the membrane-lined cavity behind the nose and mouth, connecting them to the esophagus.
9. each of the pair of organs situated within the rib cage, consisting of elastic sacs with branching passages into which air is drawn, so that oxygen can pass into the blood and carbon dioxide be removed.
12. the bodily process of inhalation & exhalation
13. Process of inhaling and exhaling air.
16. air that occupies the space between the mouth and alveoli but that does not actually reach the area of gas exchange
18. the hollow muscular organ forming an air passage to the lungs and holding the vocal cords in humans and other mammals; the voice box.

19. Muscular tube connecting the pharynx and stomach.

20. Iron-containing protein pigment in red blood cells that can combine with oxygen and carbon dioxide.

Down

- 1.** a flap of cartilage at the root of the tongue, which is depressed during swallowing to cover the opening of the windpipe.
2. Also known as inspiration, the movement of air into the lungs.
4. Also known as expiration, the movement of air out of the lungs.
6. lat, spongy plates that project toward the nasal septum from the sides of the nasal cavity
7. Air-filled chambers in the bones of the skull that open into the nasal cavity.
8. any of the major air passages of the lungs that diverge from the windpipe.

10. the serous membranes associated with the lungs

11. separates the thoracic cavity, containing the heart and lungs, from the abdominal cavity.

14. any of the many tiny air sacs of the lungs which allow for rapid gaseous exchange.

15. Smallest of the air passageways within the lungs.

17. a large membranous tube reinforced by rings of cartilage, extending from the larynx to the bronchial tubes and conveying air to and from the lungs; the windpipe