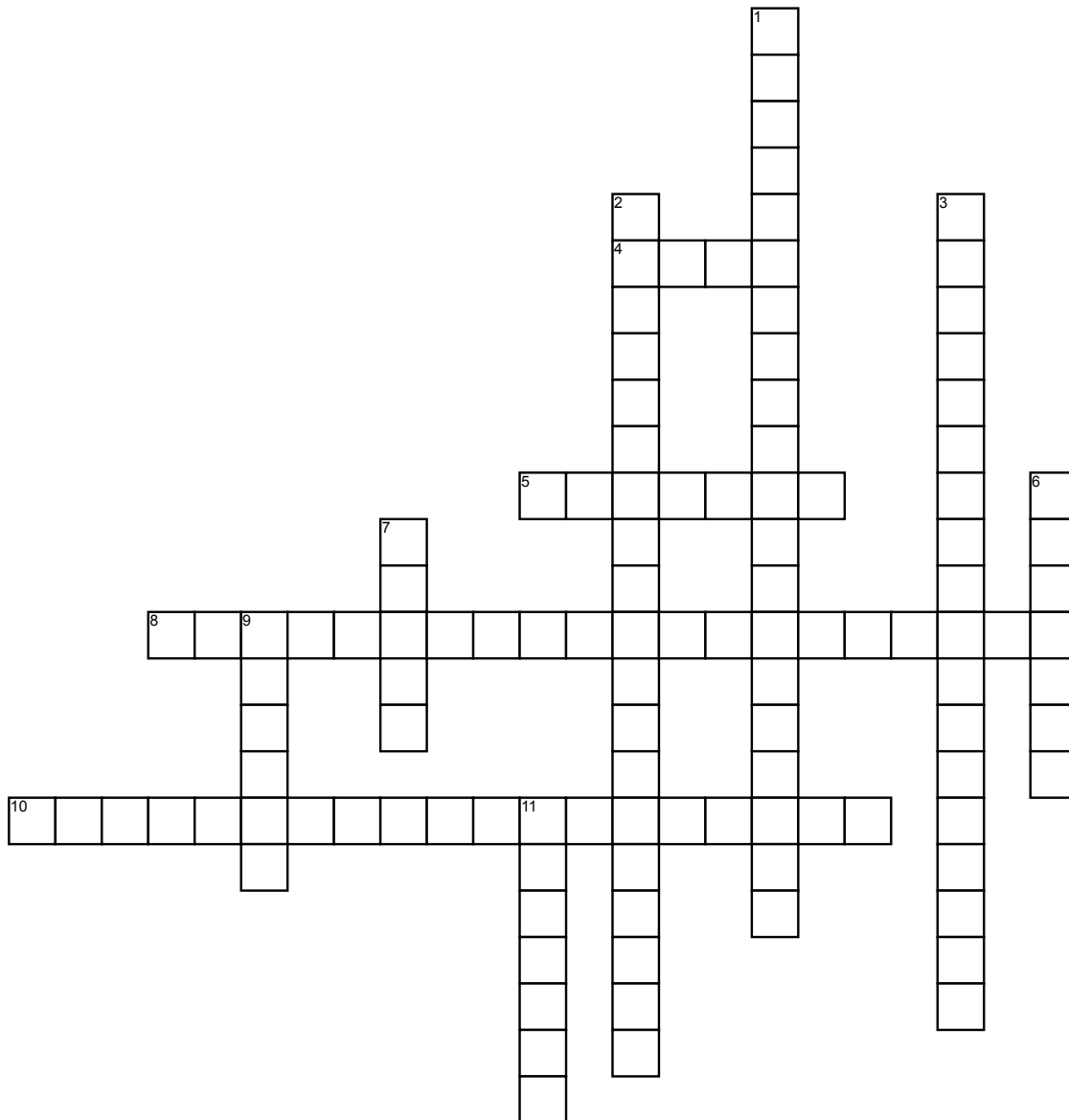


The Respiratory System



Across

- 4. are the main external opening of the respiratory system. They represent the entryway of the respiratory tract.
- 5. also known as the windpipe that is made out of muscles and elastic fibers with rings of the cartilage.
- 8. moves the air in and out of the lungs to facilitate gas exchange.
- 10. is the exchange of gases between the air filling the alveoli and the blood in the capillaries surrounding the walls of the alveoli.

Down

- 1. those muscles that contribute to inhalation and exhalation, by aiding in the expansion and contraction of the thoracic cavity.
- 2. This is the exchange of gases between the blood in the capillaries and the tissues of the body. Capillary blood has a higher partial pressure of oxygen and a lower partial pressure of carbon dioxide than the tissues which it passes through.

- 3. While under normal resting conditions, the body maintains a quiet breathing rate and depth called Eupnea. Eupnea is maintained until the body's demand for oxygen and production of carbon dioxide rises due to greater exertion.
- 6. are the main passageway into the lungs.
- 7. a spongy structure where the exchange of gases take place.
- 9. is a small portion of the respiratory tract that connects the laryngopharynx to the trachea. It is commonly referred to the voice box, and is located to the anterior section of the neck.
- 11. also known as the throat.