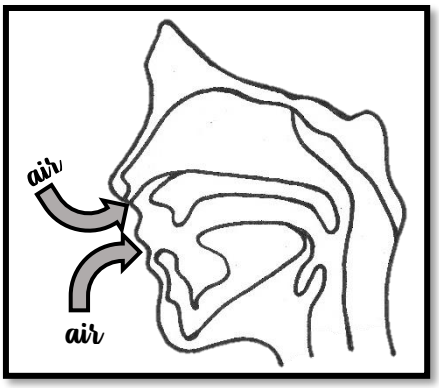
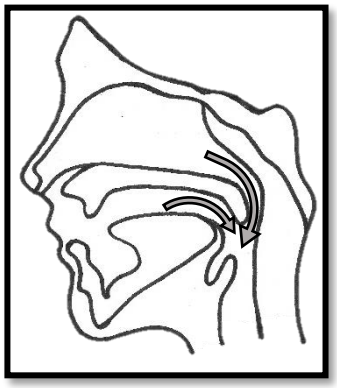
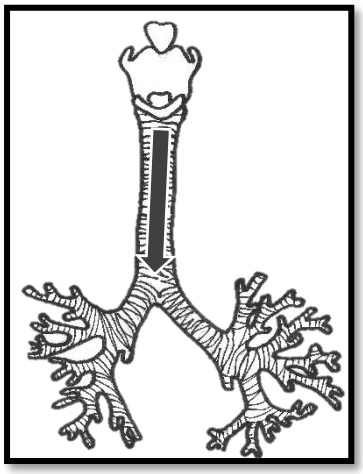
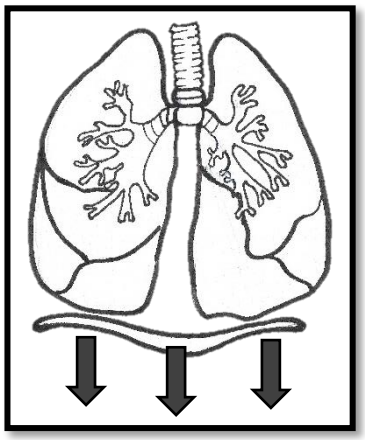
RESPIRATORY TRACT

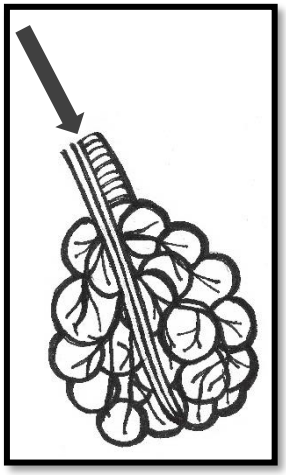
Directions: Match the pictures with the descriptions on the next page. Then, match the "fun fact" with the organ bolded in the description. Cut out all the items and tape or glue them in order of start to finish on the "Respiratory Tract" page.

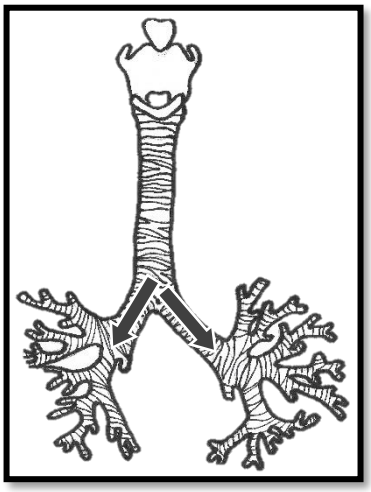


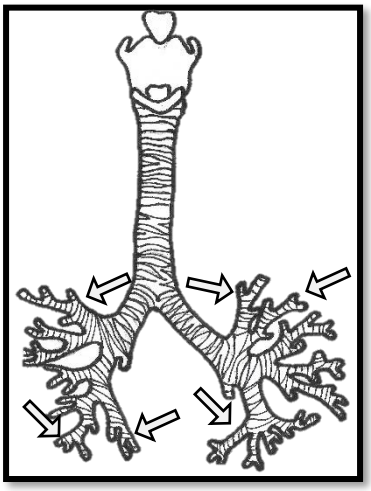


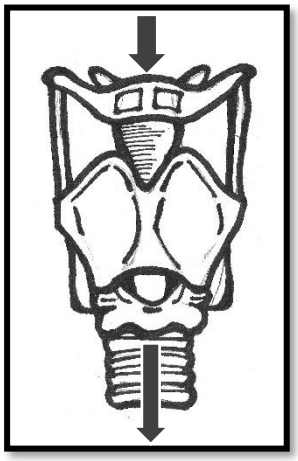


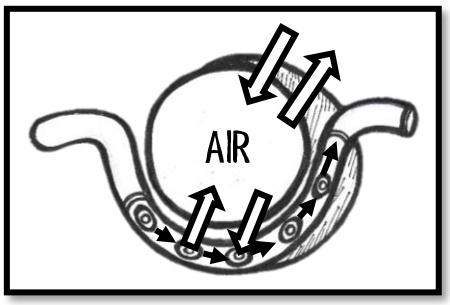












Descriptions:

On the surface of each alveolus, there is a network of **capillaries** carrying blood that has come through veins from other parts of the body. Here, carbon dioxide from the blood is exchanged for oxygen from the alveoli.

Deeper in the lungs, each bronchus divides into secondary and tertiary bronchi, which continue to branch to smaller airways called the **bronchioles**.

The **larynx** forms the entrance to the lower respiratory system. With the help of the epiglottis (a leaf-shaped flap), the larynx prevents food or liquid from entering the lower respiratory tract while swallowing.

Oxygenated air is brought in and travels through the **pharynx** which is a tube formed by skeletal muscle and lined by mucous membrane that is continuous with that of the nasal cavities

The air then moves through the **trachea** , a rigid tube about 4.5 inches long and 1 inch wide. Embedded in the walls of the trachea, C-shaped cartilage rings give the trachea rigidity and allow it to stay open all the time.

The air travels through the bronchioles which end in air sacs called the **alveoli**. Alveoli are bunched together into clusters to form alveolar sacs.

The major entrance and exit for the respiratory system is the **nose**. The air is "filtered" through natural lines of defense that protect against illness and irritation of the respiratory tract.

The air flow then branches off to the two **bronchi**. One bronchus leads to the right lung, the other to the left lung.

The **diaphragm** contracts pulling the chest cavity downward. This increase in the cavity space causes the lungs to inflate.

Fun Facts:

You can find 300 million of these in the lungs!

The uvula (the little thing that hangs in the back of the throat) is found here.

These structures do NOT contain cartilage and are subject to collapsing during an asthma attack.

If this organ gets a muscle spasm, you have the hiccups.

This structure is also referred to as the "windpipe".

This structure contains the laryngeal prominence, or "Adam's apple.

The hairs inside of this structure are called "vibrissae".

The carina is found here which contains nervous tissue to stimulate coughing if choking.

The alveoli and these form a respiratory membrane that is approximately 0.5 mm thick.