

CHAPTER 7	The Human Respiratory System Answer Key	BLM 7.1.2A
ANSWER KEY		

Structure	Function and Features
alveoli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • site of the actual exchange of gases • tiny sacs enclosed by a membrane called the alveolar wall that is surrounded by a network of capillaries
bronchiole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cleans foreign particles out of incoming air • small and fine tubes that branch off of the bronchi; lined with cilia and mucous-producing cells.
bronchus (pl. bronchi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cleans foreign particles out of incoming air • smaller branches off of the trachea; have cartilage “c” rings to provide support; lined with cilia and mucous-producing cells.
diaphragm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contraction contributes to inspiration by increasing the volume of the thoracic cavity • a muscle layer that separates the region of the lungs (thoracic cavity) from the region of the stomach and liver (abdominal cavity) in mammals
epiglottis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevents food and drink from entering the trachea and passing into the bronchi. • a flap of cartilage that lies behind the tongue and in front of the larynx and closes over the glottis.
glottis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allows passage of air to lower respiratory tract • opening from pharynx to the trachea
larynx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • holds the vocal cords, which vibrate to make sound; called the voice box • made from cartilage
lung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • principal organ of respiration • located deep within the body and protected by bone and muscle of the chest cavity
nasal passages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • warms, moistens, and cleans incoming air • lined with ciliated cells and cells that secrete mucous
nostril	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entry point for incoming air. • external nasal opening.
pharynx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a passageway for air into respiratory system and food and water into the digestive system; commonly known as the throat. • located behind the mouth; connects the mouth and nasal cavity to the larynx and esophagus
pleural membrane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enables lungs to expand and contract with chest movement. • double-layered membrane; outer layer attaches to the inside of the chest wall and inner layer attaches to lung
thoracic cavity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protects the lungs • structure is made of bone and muscle
trachea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • passageway for air moving to the bronchi. • commonly called the wind pipe; strengthened by semicircular cartilaginous arches