THE HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Cut out all the boxes. Match one box from the left column with one box from the right column. Glue the matching boxes onto a large sheet of paper.

sheet of paper.	
RESPIRATORY	FUNCTION
ORGAN	
BRONCHIOLES	♦ Voicebox
	♦ When we swallow food, a flap called the
	epiglottis closes over the top of the larynx and
	below it, the trachea (windpipe) to prevent food
	entering the lungs
	♦ As air passes through the vocal cords, different
	pitches of sound are produced
LARYNX	♦ Air, containing 20% oxygen, enters the body
	through nostrils
	♦ Air is cleaned and warmed as it passes through
	the nasal cavity
	Mucus and nose hairs serve to filter dust from
	the air
ALV/5011	Mucus also moistens the inhaled air
ALVEOLI	♦ The trachea branches into 2 tubes called the
	bronchi – one going to each lung
DDONOLII	Mucus and cilia cover the walls of the bronchi
BRONCHI	◆ Large, dome-shaped muscle that lies at the
	base of the chest cavity
	The diaphragm contracts during inhalation, and releves during exhalation.
PHARYNX	relaxes during exhalation ◆ These are balloon –like air sacs at the ends of
THAKINA	the bronchioles
	◆ The walls of the alveoli are very thin, and are
	surrounded by fine blood capillaries
	Exchange or diffusion of oxygen into the blood
	from the inhaled air, and of carbon dioxide out
	of the blood to the exhaled air takes place
DIAPHRAGM	♦ Windpipe
	◆ Lies in front of the oesophagus (food tube)
	Protected at the front by C-shaped cartilage
	♦ Fine hair-like hairs called cilia on the walls of the
	trachea 'brush' dust upwards and out of the
	respiratory tract
NOSE	Cavity at back of nose and mouth
	♦ Both food and air pass through the pharynx
TRACHEA	♦ The right and left bronchi branch into many
	smaller tubes called the bronchioles
	♦ Walls of bronchioles are lined with mucus and
	cilia