

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Respiratory System Packet

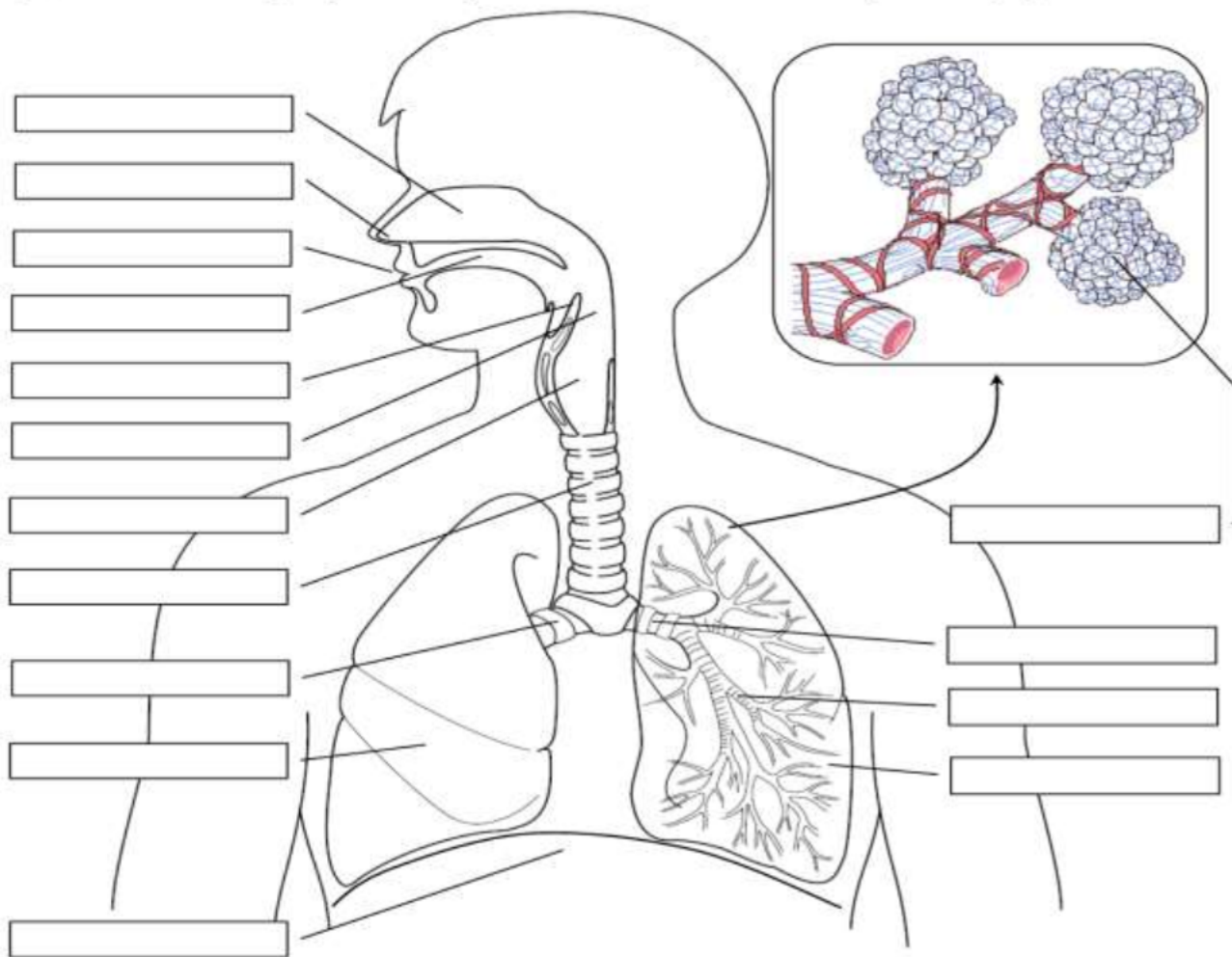
left bronchus  
nose  
right bronchus

trachea  
alveoli  
larynx (voice box)

mouth  
right lung  
bronchiole

pharynx (throat)  
left lung  
nasal cavity

diaphragm  
oral cavity  
epiglottis



## Respiratory System Word Find

Y O G A B T C X J A D B C I V  
W Y X I Z J B O O I R A F L K  
B M H Y H Q E J A Y I Q I O N  
L W F M G H C P K A T L P E L  
F F I E T E H U T D R U F V U  
D H P A D R N L K K E P P L N  
M S E K A G M F U T S B L A G  
I R P G O Y X Y K D P K K K S  
B C M B H A R Z M R I P G X F  
C Q H V F R E F W S R N T J H  
B R O N C H I H T K A R S P S  
H J M W W A Q K C P T W B P W  
E S I C R E X E T A O T S X R  
G S Y R B B Q Q Z X R O V A N  
Z C X W A Y X P Y H Y T S Z U

### WORD BANK

ALVEOLI  
BREATHE  
BRONCHI

DIAPHRAGM  
EXERCISE  
LUNGS

OXYGEN  
RESPIRATORY  
TRACHEA

Circle your Multiple Choice Answer:

**1) The function of the respiratory system is to:**

- A) bring carbon dioxide into the body and remove oxygen.
- B) bring food into the body and digest it.
- C) bring oxygen into the body and remove carbon dioxide.
- D) transport blood from the heart to all the cells of the body.

**2) Which organs are responsible for bringing oxygen into the body and transferring it into the bloodstream?**

- A) kidneys
- B) tonsils
- C) lungs
- D) ovaries

**3) Inside the lungs, gases move into and out of the blood through the:**

- A) epiglottis
- B) alveoli
- C) larynx
- D) trachea

**4) Oxygen is carried by the bloodstream to cells. If there is more oxygen in the blood coming from the lungs, and less in the body's cells, what cellular process will move the oxygen into the body cells?**

- A) active transport
- B) osmosis
- C) diffusion
- D) exocytosis

Fill In The Blank: Some words will be used more than once, some not at all.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between living cells and their environment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A group of organs whose primary function is to take in oxygen and expel carbon dioxide
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The passage from the mouth to the larynx and esophagus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The area of the throat that contains the vocal cords, produces vocal sounds
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The tube connecting larynx and lungs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Two tubes connecting lungs and trachea
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Tiny air sacs of the lungs where oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The process of using oxygen and glucose to make energy (and carbon dioxide and water)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Inhalation and exhalation using the respiratory system
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Main passage into and out of the respiratory system
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Use of oxygen by the cells to release energy stored in food
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Tube behind the larynx
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Tubes that branch; one to the left, one to the right
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Smaller branches from the bronchi
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Tiny air sacs in the lungs where oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged, microscopic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Smaller branches from the bronchials, the smallest branches, microscopic

alveoli	trachea	pharynx	bronchi	respiratory system	larynx	muscle
respiration	breathing	larynx	nose	bronchioles	bronchus	sinus
mouth	esophagus	cilia	mucus	cellular respiration	bronchials	ribs

17. What are you doing when your diaphragm and rib muscles contract, and air enters the space created inside your chest cavity?

- a. coughing    b. eating    c. inhaling    d. exhaling

18. What systems are working together during the process of respiration?

- a. respiratory and digestive    b. respiratory and circulatory    c. respiratory, circulatory, and digestive

19. What is the main entrance to the respiratory system? \_\_\_\_\_

20. What is another name for "mouth"? \_\_\_\_\_

21. List 2 functions of mucus in the nasal cavity. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

22. Name the structure that covers the trachea when you swallow. \_\_\_\_\_
23. After air passes the nose or mouth, it enters the \_\_\_\_\_ which contains vocal cords.
24. Then, air enters the \_\_\_\_\_, also called the windpipe.
25. The trachea branches into two \_\_\_\_\_, which is one left \_\_\_\_\_ and one right \_\_\_\_\_.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ are the small hair-like structures in bronchial tubes that push "stuff" up and out of the lungs.
27. The smallest (microscopic) tubes are \_\_\_\_\_ and at the ends are tiny sac-shaped structures (microscopic) called \_\_\_\_\_.
28. Microscopic \_\_\_\_\_ are wrapped around these sac-shaped structures to exchange O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>.
29. Lungs are not made of muscle so they can not move by themselves. Name 2 structures that move air in and out of the lungs. \_\_\_\_\_
30. Outside air is about 78% \_\_\_\_\_, 21% \_\_\_\_\_, and 1% \_\_\_\_\_.
31. Inhaled air is about 78% \_\_\_\_\_, 21% \_\_\_\_\_, .03% \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ moisture (water vapor).
32. Exhaled air is about 78% \_\_\_\_\_, 16% \_\_\_\_\_, 4% \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ moisture (water vapor).
33. What is the abbreviation for oxygen we use? \_\_\_\_\_
34. What is the abbreviation for carbon dioxide? \_\_\_\_\_
35. While inhaling, \_\_\_\_\_ diffuses out of the alveoli, into the capillaries, then into red blood cells.
36. While exhaling, \_\_\_\_\_ diffuses into alveoli, out of capillaries and red blood cells.
37. Combining sugar molecules and oxygen molecules to produce energy inside cells in \_\_\_\_\_
38. List the two kinds of muscle used to breathe. \_\_\_\_\_
39. When you inhale, the \_\_\_\_\_ contracts and moves \_\_\_\_\_ - ward.
40. When the that muscle contracts, the \_\_\_\_\_ contracts and lift the ribcage. These together pull air into the lungs.
41. When you inhale, you take in \_\_\_\_\_.
42. These molecules diffuse into the \_\_\_\_\_.
43. When these molecules are carried to cells, it is used with glucose to make \_\_\_\_\_.
44. Cellular respiration produces \_\_\_\_\_ and water and carbon dioxide.