

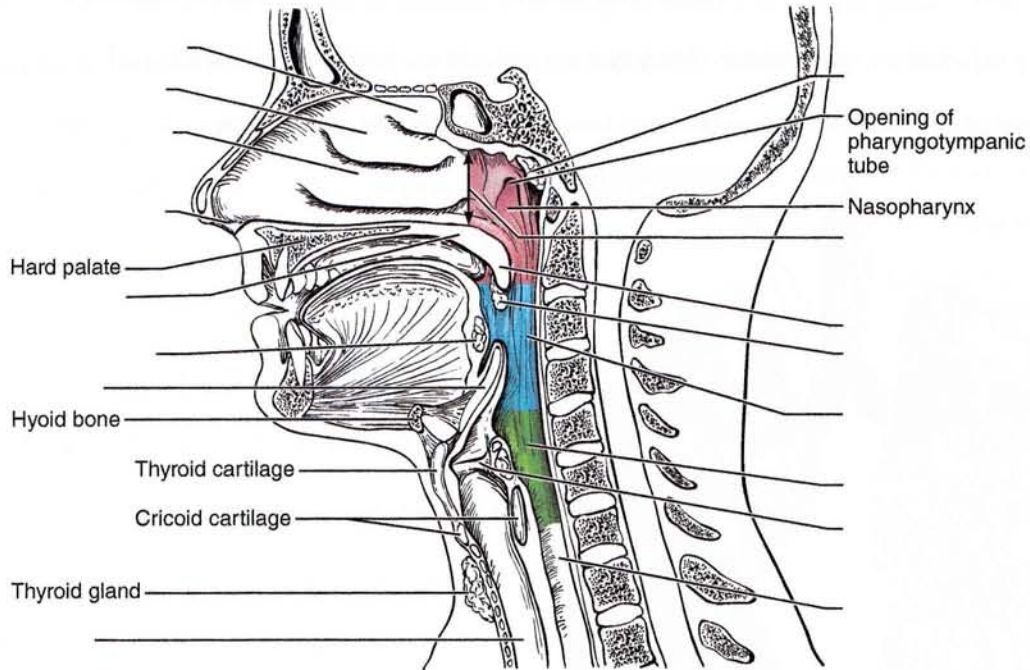
REVIEW SHEET

Anatomy of the Respiratory System

Name _____ LabTime/Date _____

Upper and Lower Respiratory System Structures

1. Complete the labeling of the diagram of the upper respiratory structures (sagittal section).



2. Two pairs of vocal folds are found in the larynx. Which pair are the true vocal cords (superior or inferior)?

3. Name the specific cartilages in the larynx that correspond to the following descriptions.

forms the Adam's apple: _____ shaped like a ring: _____

a "lid" for the larynx: _____ vocal cord attachment: _____

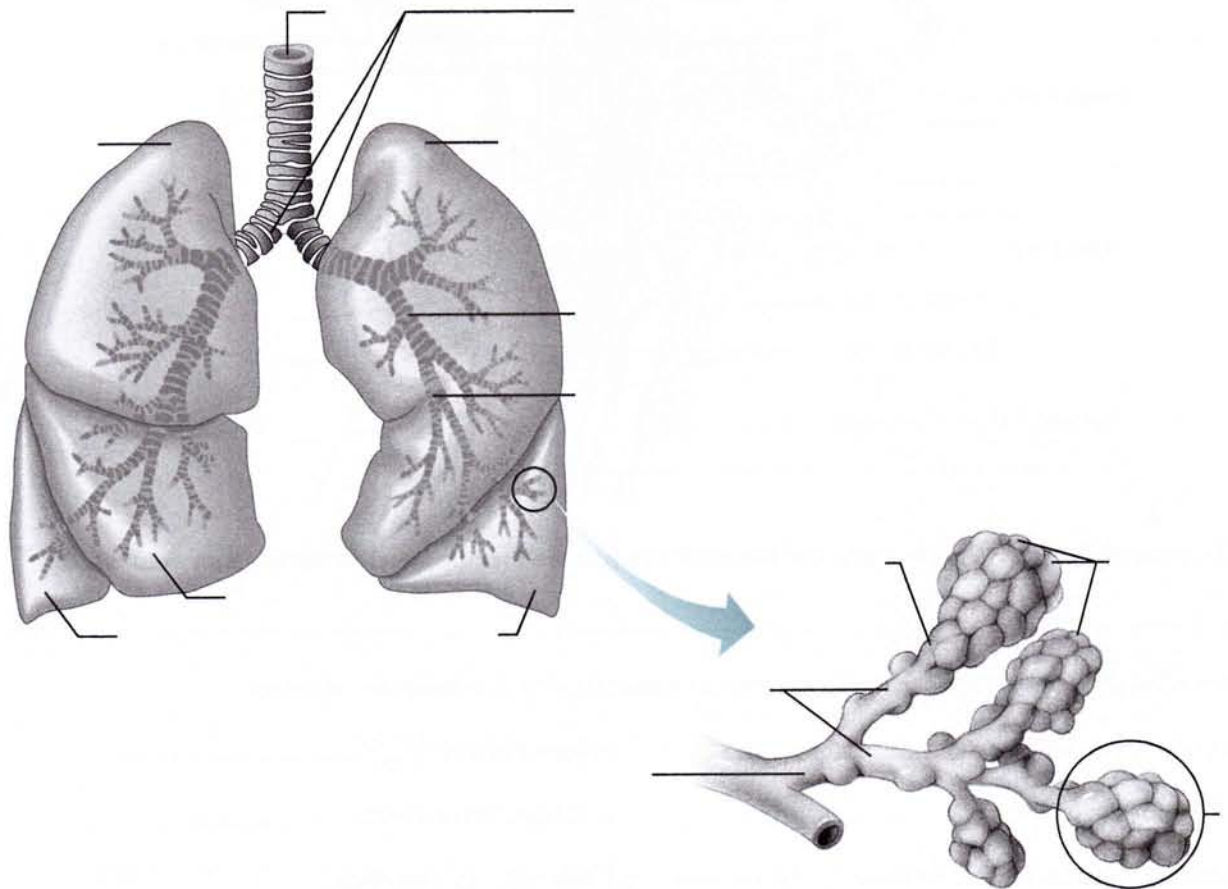
4. Why is it important that the human trachea is reinforced with cartilaginous rings?

Why is it important that the rings are incomplete posteriorly?

Anatomy of the Respiratory System

5. What is the function of the pleural fluid? _____

6. Name two functions of the nasal conchae: _____
and _____
7. The following questions refer to the main bronchi.
Which is longer? _____ Larger in diameter? _____ More horizontal? _____
Which more commonly traps a foreign object that has entered the respiratory passageways? _____
8. Appropriately label all structures provided with leader lines on the diagrams below.



9. Trace a molecule of oxygen from the nostrils to the pulmonary capillaries of the lungs: Nostrils →

10. Match the terms in column B to the descriptions in column A.

Column A

- _____ 1. connects the larynx to the main bronchi
- _____ 2. includes terminal and respiratory as subtypes
- _____ 3. food passageway posterior to the trachea
- _____ 4. covers the glottis during swallowing of food
- _____ 5. contains the vocal cords
- _____ 6. nerve that activates the diaphragm during inspiration
- _____ 7. pleural layer lining the walls of the thorax
- _____ 8. site from which oxygen enters the pulmonary blood
- _____ 9. connects the middle ear to the nasopharynx
- _____ 10. contains opening between the vocal folds
- _____ 11. increases air turbulence in the nasal cavity
- _____ 12. separates the oral cavity from the nasal cavity

Column B

- a. alveolus
- b. bronchiole
- c. conchae
- d. epiglottis
- e. esophagus
- f. glottis
- g. larynx
- h. palate
- i. pharyngotympanic tube
- j. parietal pleura
- k. phrenic nerve
- l. trachea
- m. vagus nerve
- n. visceral pleura

11. What portions of the respiratory system are referred to as anatomical dead space? _____

Why? _____

12. Define the following terms.

external respiration: _____

internal respiration: _____

Demonstrating Lung Inflation in a Sheep Pluck

13. Does the lung inflate part by part or as a whole, like a balloon? _____

14. What happened when the pressure was released? _____

15. What type of tissue ensures this phenomenon? _____