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Parts of the Respiratory System

Mouth	Air enters the body through either the open mouth or the nose. It travels down the trachea to the lungs, where the oxygen in it passes into the bloodstream.
Nasal Passage	Air enters the body through either the open mouth or the nose. Tiny hairs in the nose trap unwanted particles while a sticky liquid called mucus catches many of the germs before they all can go too far into the respiratory system. The mucus also warms and moistens the air.
Trachea	About half of its 13 cm length is inside the chest and the other half is in the neck. The lower end of the trachea divides into two bronchi (tubes) that carry air into the lungs.
Bronchi	The lower end of the trachea divides into two bronchi (tubes) that carry air into the lungs. One bronchus goes to the left lung, the other to the right lung.
Bronchioles	Each bronchus divides into smaller and smaller tubes called bronchioles.
Alveoli	Bronchioles eventually lead to tiny, stretchy sacs called alveoli. These sacs blow up like tiny balloons when you breathe in. Oxygen from the air passes through the walls of the alveoli into capillaries while carbon dioxide is passed out.
Lung	Balloon-like structures in the chest that bring oxygen into the body and expel carbon dioxide from the body.
Diaphragm	The diaphragm is a strong muscle just below the lungs. When you breathe in and out, the diaphragm moves downwards and upwards against the lungs.
Epiglottis	A flap in the throat that blocks the windpipe when food or liquid is being swallowed.

Diagrams of the Respiratory System copied and pasted from Hillendale Health Web site:

<http://hes.ucf.k12.pa.us/gclaypo/resdia.html>

By

