Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Respiratory System: Note Check**

True or False: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The respiratory system provides the body with carbon

dioxide. If false, rewrite as a true statement: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| relaxes                   breathing exhaling                 diaphragm inhale oxygen                    carbon dioxide bronchi                  alveoli trachea bloodstream lungs   capillaries wastes emphysemaprevents                 nose contracts filtered oxygenatedheart double             deoxygenated lungs  |

***Use the word bank above to fill in the blanks and re-read the entire thing when you are done.***

 The human body could not function without respiration. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ combines with glucose to supply the body with energy. Oxygen travels through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to every organ and other parts of the body that need it. To bring in oxygen to the lungs, a person must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as carbon dioxide and water. The whole process is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pump which pumps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blood from the body to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be oxygenated, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blood from the lungs to the body to be used.

 Air is breathed in through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the hair and mucus of the nasal linings. The filtered air passes through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the branches of the windpipe called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The air sacs, called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, allow oxygen to enter the bloodstream through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. At the same time, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ moves from the capillaries into the alveoli. The bronchi and alveoli make up the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 The muscular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ separates the chest cavity from the abdomen. The diaphragm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and expands to allow air into the lungs and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to force out carbon dioxide and waste.

 Many diseases can impact our respiratory system. For example, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when the alveoli within the lungs become damaged and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide.

**The following diagram shows the major parts of the respiratory system. Label the parts with arrows**. 