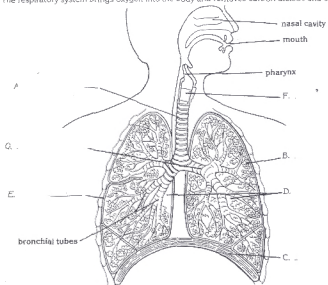


The Respiratory System

The respiratory system brings oxygen into the body and removes carbon dioxide and other gases.



1. Study the diagram to correctly identify these parts of the respiratory system. Then use each answer to correctly label the diagram.

- A. the tube that connects the throat and the bronchial tubes _____
- B. the grape-like clusters of air sacs within the lungs _____
- C. the large band of muscle that controls the size of the chest cavity _____
- D. the two large lightweight respiratory organs of the body _____
- E. the outer membrane which covers the lungs _____
- F. the part of the respiratory system that helps us speak _____
- G. the two branches of the windpipe _____

2. Write **True** if the statement is true. Write **False** if the statement is false.

_____ The teeth are an important part of the respiratory system.

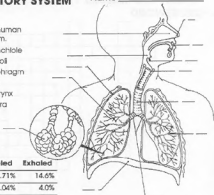
THE HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Name _____

Respiratory System

Label the following parts of the human respiratory system on the diagram.

- a. nasal passage
- b. nostrils
- c. mouth
- d. epiglottis
- e. larynx
- f. trachea
- g. bronchi
- h. bronchiole
- i. alveoli
- j. diaphragm
- k. lung
- l. pharynx
- m. pleura



Gas Exchange

The table shows what happens to the air we inhale.

Gas	Inhaled	Exhaled
oxygen (O_2)	20.71%	14.6%
carbon dioxide (CO_2)	0.04%	4.0%
water (H_2O)	1.25%	5.9%

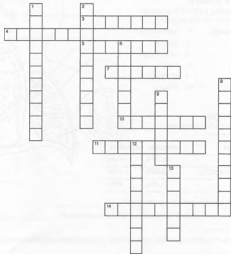
1. What gas is removed from inhaled air? _____
2. What gases are added to inhaled air and then exhaled? _____ and _____
3. Which gas shows the greatest difference in percent between inhaled and exhaled air? _____

Fill in the blanks below with the correct answers.

Inspired air rich in _____ enters the body through the _____ or _____, if passes through the _____ and _____, or voice box, and into the _____. Air then enters each _____, which branches into _____, and finally into the air sacs or _____ of the _____. The lungs are housed in the _____ cavity that is bound on the bottom by a thin layer of muscle, the _____. Each lung is covered by a very thin _____ membrane. In the alveoli, _____ is exchanged for oxygen.

HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYSTEM CROSSWORD

Name _____



Across

- Area of the back of the throat where the mouth and nasal cavity meet
- The trachea divides into these right and left branches
- Opening to the windpipe
- Contains the vocal cords
- Tiny air sacs where the exchange of gases between air and blood takes place
- Flat sheet of muscle separating the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity
- Inflammation of the lining of the bronchial tubes

Down

- Smaller branches of the bronchi
- Flap of tissue which prevents food from entering windpipe during swallowing
- Tube leading from larynx to bronchi
- blood vessels surrounding the air sacs
- Moist membrane covering the lung and chest cavity wall on each side
- Infection of the lungs caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi
- Bronchial spasm resulting in decreased air movement and air trapped in alveoli

HUMAN URINARY TRACT AND KIDNEY

Name _____

Label the parts of the human urinary system, including the human kidney, in the diagram below. Give the function/purpose of each part.

- kidneys _____
- adrenal glands _____
- ureter _____
- urinary bladder _____
- urethra _____
- renal artery _____
- renal vein _____
- cortex _____
- medulla _____
- renal pelvis _____



Fill in the blanks below with the correct answers.

Kidneys are the "filters" of the _____ system. They control essential balance between body salts and _____. They remove from the blood nitrogenous wastes, water, urea, nonvolatile foreign substances, excess salt and excess water. The kidney is enclosed by a connective tissue _____ and is divided into an outer _____ and an inner _____. The _____ functions chiefly for water resorption. The liquid waste, _____, collected by the kidneys passes through the _____ to the _____. The urinary bladder is a strong muscular organ that stores the urine until it can be excreted via the _____.

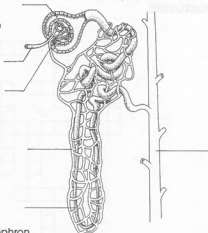
THE NEPHRON

Name _____

Structure of Nephron

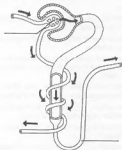
Label the parts of a nephron on the diagram to the right.

- a. Bowman's capsule
- b. renal arteriole
- c. glomerulus
- d. capillaries
- e. loop of Henle
- f. collecting tubule



Functioning of the Nephron

The diagram indicates that the nephrons remove wastes from the blood by the process of filtration and reabsorption. Filtration takes place in the glomerulus; reabsorption takes place in the loop of Henle.



Label these two parts. Indicate the areas where filtration and reabsorption take place. Tell whether each of the following substances that is filtered from the blood in the glomerulus is reabsorbed, excreted as part of the urine, or both.

water _____

amino acids _____

glucose _____

salt _____

urea _____

HUMAN EXCRETORY SYSTEM CROSSWORD

Name _____



Across

2. Tubes connecting the kidneys to the urinary bladder
3. Carbon dioxide and water are excreted here during exhalation
6. Structures in the skin which excrete water, salts and some urea
8. Urine is expelled from the body through this tube
10. Arteries and veins to kidneys

Down

1. Microscopic units that filter the blood in the kidneys
2. Liquid waste collected and excreted by the kidneys
3. Removes toxic substances from the blood and converts excess amino acids to urea
4. Organs that filter wastes and other dissolved substances out of the blood
5. The urinary _____ stores the urine until it can be excreted by the body.
7. Endocrine gland at the top of each kidney
9. Loop of _____ at the bottom of nephron