

**I. Fill in the Blank:** Write the correct answer in the blank

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The gas produced by cells is \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. You breathe out carbon dioxide and other gases when you \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Breathing automatically without thinking about it is \_\_\_\_\_ breathing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Thinking about and controlling your breathing is \_\_\_\_\_ breathing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The upper respiratory system consists of the nose, \_\_\_\_\_, and larynx.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The lower respiratory system is from the trachea to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The two \_\_\_\_\_ that branch off from the trachea are the bronchi.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The trachea and bronchi are lined with \_\_\_\_\_ and cilia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The lungs are two saclike organs that replace the carbon dioxide in your blood with \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The \_\_\_\_\_ muscles and the diaphragm control the movement of the lungs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Breathing is the exchange of gases called \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Multiple Choice:** Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank.

\_\_\_\_\_12. Tiny hairlike structures that line your nasal passages and most of the respiratory system are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cilia                                      B. larynx                                      C. trachea

\_\_\_\_\_13. The throat is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. epiglottis                                      B. larynx                                      C. pharynx

\_\_\_\_\_14. The windpipe leading to the lungs is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. trachea                                      B. esophagus                                      C. epiglottis

\_\_\_\_\_15. The flap of tissue that covers the trachea when swallowing is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cilia                                      B. epiglottis                                      C. vocal cords

\_\_\_\_\_16. The voice box is called the \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. pharynx                                      B. larynx                                      C. trachea

\_\_\_\_\_17. The pitch of sound is affected by the thickness and length of the \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. epiglottis                                      B. bronchi                                      C. vocal cords

\_\_\_\_\_18. The sound caused by air that cannot move freely and causes parts of the mouth and throat to vibrate and hit together is a \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. sneeze                                      B. snore                                      C. hiccup

\_\_\_\_\_19. Irritation to the lining of the airways causes air to be violently released through the nose in a \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. sneeze                                      B. cough                                      C. snore

\_\_\_\_\_20. When the diaphragm muscle contracts quickly, causing short breaths of air and sudden closure of the epiglottis, a \_\_\_\_\_ occurs.

- A. sneeze                                      B. cough                                      C. snore

**III. True – False:** Write “T” for True or “F” for False.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Our breathing system is called the respiratory system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Every cell in your body needs carbon dioxide in order to live and function.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. You breathe in oxygen and other gases when you inhale.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The brain controls how you breathe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. The strong curved muscle attached below the lungs to the lower ribs and backbone is called the respiratory muscle.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. The chest muscles and the diaphragm change the space and pressure inside your body to allow you to breathe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. During an asthma attack, a person coughs because the brochial tubes become tightened, making it difficult to breathe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. One reason smoking is harmful is that the smoke keeps the cilia and aveoli from working properly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Allergies can cause a person to breathe clearly when around dust, pollen, or other particles in the air.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. When bronchi become infected, a person has pneumonia.

**IV. Sequencing:** Number the sentences to show the path that air takes when exhaled to create speech.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Air pushes through the vocal cords
- \_\_\_\_\_ Air goes upward from the lungs
- \_\_\_\_\_ Air goes into the trachea
- \_\_\_\_\_ The vocal cords vibrate and produce sound waves