Nose and Mouth

- Only parts that are externally visible.
- They are where the air goes into the body and are delivered to the next part of the respiratory system.
- There are glands that secrete sticky mucus that moisturize the nasal cavity.
- Breathing through the nose is more effective than breathing through the mouth.
Pharynx and Larynx.

Pharynx

- A tubular organ of the respiratory system which allows the passage of air into lungs.
- Located behind the nasal cavity and the oral cavity.
- It has three parts: nasopharynx, oropharynx, and laryngopharynx.

Larynx

- Connects the trachea and laryngopharynx.
- Controls the flow of air.
- Also known as the sound box; formed of cartilages.
- Part of the pharynx called the epiglottis prevents food from entering the airway while swallowing.
Trachea.

- located in the lower respiratory tract.
- partly in the neck and partly in the chest cavity.
- the trachea is the main airway to the lungs.
- extends downward from the base of the larynx.
- The trachea is lined with cilia that sweeps fluids and foreign particles out of the airways so they can stay out of the lungs.
At the end of the trachea, the airway splits off into left and right branches which is known as the primary bronchi. They both run into each lung which branches off into smaller secondary bronchi. The secondary bronchi carry the air into the lobes of the lungs and then branch off into smaller tertiary bronchi. Tertiary bronchi split into smaller bronchioles that spread throughout the lungs. At the end there will be millions of bronchioles that give air from the trachea to the lungs. Their walls are made of smooth tissue which helps regulate air flow into the lungs.
The Lungs.

- The human lungs are a pair of large, spongy organs optimized for gas exchange between our blood and the air.
- Your lungs and linked blood vessels deliver oxygen to your body and remove carbon dioxide from your body. Your lungs lie on either side of your breastbone and fill the inside of your chest cavity. Your left lung is slightly smaller than your right lung to allow room for your heart.
- Each lung is divided into lobes. The right lung has three, but the left lung has only two to accommodate the heart.
- Each lung houses a bronchial tree, which gets its name from the intricate network of air passages that supply the lungs with air.
- The air-filled sacs in the lungs are called alveoli.
- White blood cells known as macrophages, located inside each alveolus, ingest and destroy airborne irritants that enter the lungs.
- After you exhale, the lungs stay partly inflated because of a fluid called surfactant that is produced by special cells and secreted within the alveoli.
- Surfactant contains fatty proteins and helps to prevent lung infections.
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