Functions of lung parts

Structure Function

Nostril opening to respiratory system

(Mouth) (Emergency opening to respiratory system)

Nasal cavity Warms and moistens the air as it enters. **Hairs and mucus** trap dirt particles.

Turbinate bones Increase the surface area in nasal cavity and bring the blood close to the air to warm and moisten.

Pharynx The area that is open to both the mouth and nose. It’s the place where food and air cross over. You have to protect this area carefully. It has two emergency flaps.

Emergency **flaps**

 a) uvula Closes off the pharynx when you swallow so food doesn’t go up your nose.

 b) epiglottis Closes off the trachea when you swallow so food doesn’t go down the lungs.

Larynx Is the top of the trachea which contains the vocal chords. In guys it is big and is called the adams apple. That’s why men have deep voices ,their vocal chords are longer.

Trachea Is an open tube surrounded by cartilaginous rings. These rings keep it open. It carries air down to the thorax. It’s lined with mucus to catch the dirt and little cilia to brush out the dirt.

Bronchi Two open tubes, built and protected like the trachea, that divide and carry air to each lung.

Bronchioles The bronchi branch out into tiny branches like an upside down tree. They distribute the air all through the lungs increasing the surface area.

Alveoli Are millions of air sacs, like tiny bunches of grapes, at the end of the bronchioles. They are wrapped around with blood vessels. This is where gas exchange occurs through the process of **diffusion**. Oxygen moves into the blood and carbon dioxide moves out of the blood. They have an enormous surface area. If flattened out they would cover two tennis courts.