

Vidya Bhawan Balika Vidyapeeth Lakhisarai

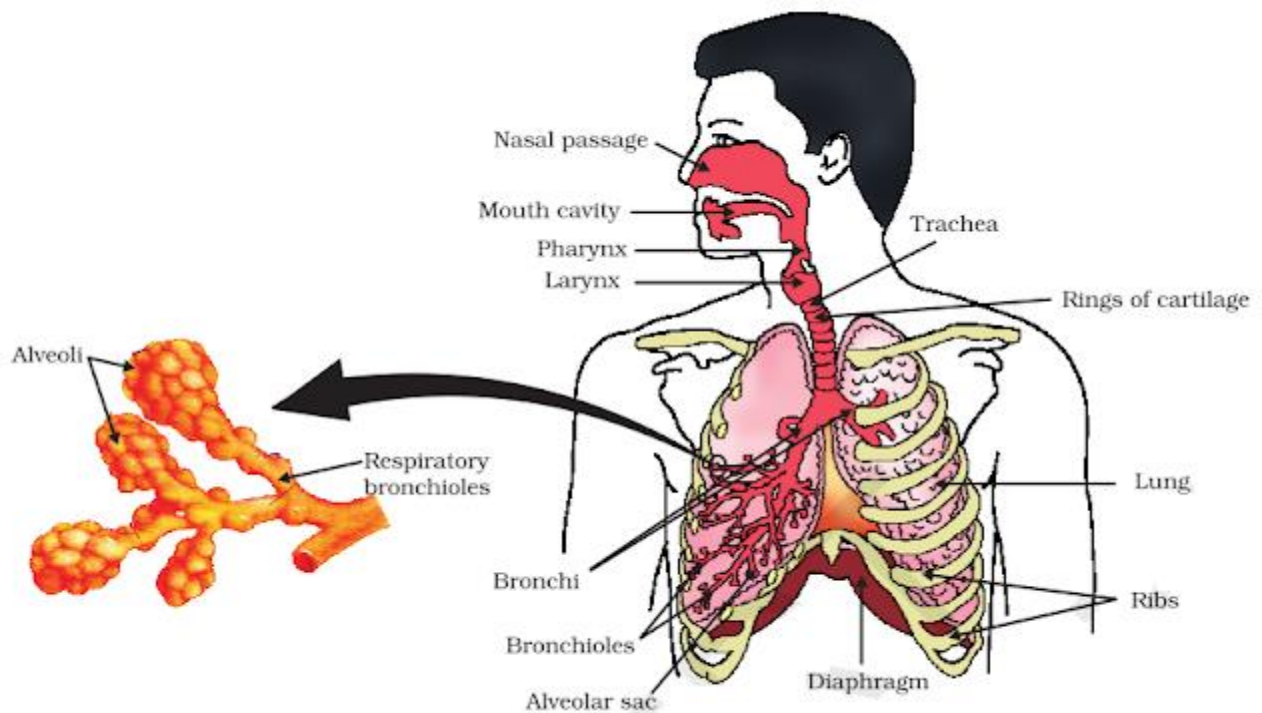
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Subject Biology

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Human Respiratory System



Passage of air through the respiratory system:

→ Nostril: Air is taken into the body.

→ Nasal Passage: It is a channel for airflow through the nose.

→ Nasal Cavity: It is lined with hairs and mucus membrane. It warms, moisturize, and filter air before it reaches the lungs.

→ Pharynx: It contains rings of cartilage which ensure that the air-passage does not collapse.

→ Larynx: It houses the vocal cords and manipulates pitch and volume, which is essential for

phonation. It is also known as voice box.

→ Trachea: Pharynx splits into trachea and esophagus. It connects the larynx (or voice box) to the bronchi of the lungs. It provides air flow to and from the lungs for respiration.

→ Bronchi: They are the main passageway into the lungs. They are the extensions of the windpipe that shuttle air to and from the lungs. The oxygen goes to the lungs and carbon dioxide leave the lungs through them.

→ Bronchioles: Bronchi get smaller when they reaches closer to lungs tissues and are called Bronchioles. They are the passageways by which air passes through the nose or mouth to the alveoli of the lungs

→ Alveoli: They are smaller tubes which finally terminate in balloon-like structures which are called alveoli. They allow oxygen and carbon dioxide to move between the lungs and bloodstream.

→ Blood capillaries: They are the sites of the transfer of oxygen and other nutrients from the bloodstream to other tissues in the body. They also collect carbon dioxide and waste materials and return it to the veins.