## Figure Labels

**FIG. 45.1**

1. Nostril
2. Oral cavity
3. Epiglottis
4. Larynx
5. Bronchus (right primary)
6. Right lung
7. Frontal sinus
8. Nasal cavity
9. Pharynx
10. Trachea
11. Left lung

**FIG. 45.2**

1. Frontal sinus
2. Nostril
3. Auditory tube opening
4. Uvula
5. Palatine tonsil
6. Epiglottis
7. Trachea
8. Superior nasal concha
9. Middle nasal concha
10. Inferior nasal concha
11. Sphenoidal sinus
12. Nasopharynx
13. Oropharynx
14. Laryngopharynx

**FIG. 45.3**

1. Epiglottis (epiglottic cartilage)
2. Thyroid cartilage
3. Cricoid cartilage
4. Epiglottis (epiglottic cartilage)
5. Thyroid cartilage
6. Cricoid cartilage

**FIG. 45.4**

1. Epiglottis
2. Glottis
3. False vocal cord (vestibular fold)
4. True vocal cord (vocal fold)

## Laboratory Report Answers

**PART A**

1. h
2. b
3. i
4. a
5. e
6. d
7. j
8. f
9. g
10. c

**PART B**

(sketches)

**PART C**

1. The sticky mucus is secreted into the upper and lower respiratory tract, which will trap particles of dust and microorganisms.
2. The cilia create a current of mucus toward the pharynx. The mucus contains entrapped particles that are usually swallowed.
3. If the smooth muscle of the bronchial tree relaxes, the air passages dilate, which allows a greater volume of air movement.

## Critical Thinking Application Answers

The simple squamous epithelial cells allow for rapid diffusion of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the blood and the alveolar air.