



Across

- 3 this gas is required by the mitochondria (6)
- 5 these cords are useful for speech (5)
- 11 to do with the nose (5)
- 12 a pair of nerves which supply the diaphragm (7)
- 13 the lower area of the lung (4)
- 14 stops food going down the wrong way (10)
- 16 breathing out (10)
- 18 the top part of the lung (4)
- 19 needed to reduce the surface tension of water (10)

Down

- 1 the most abundant gas in the air (8)
- 2 the inner pleural membrane (8)
- 4 a small cell which produces mucus (6)
- 6 rings in the trachea are made up of this (9)
- 7 a large organ in the thoracic cavity (4)
- 8 a membrane which produces mucus (6)
- 9 a stretchy tissue found in the alveoli (7)
- 10 a mechanism to expell mucus from the trachea (5)
- 12 where there is not a space but could be (9)
- 15 breathing in (11)

- 26** small air sacs (7)
- 27** this part of the ANS will cause bronchodilation (11)
- 28** structure which houses the vocal cords (6)
- 29** muscle between the ribs (11)
- 32** to do with the lungs (9)
- 33** found in oxygenated blood (14)
- 34** a structure which divides (6)
- 37** cranial nerve X (5)
- 38** part of the pharynx behind the nasal cavities (11)
- 41** a single air sac (8)
- 42** ends in oblongata, where the respiratory centre is located (7)
- 43** the nose does this to add moisture to air (10)
- 44** the main wind pipe (7)
- 17** the outer pleural membrane (8)
- 20** you have 24 of these (4)
- 21** the right lung has 3, the left only 2 (5)
- 22** the pharynx behind the oral cavity (10)
- 23** a dome shaped sheet of muscle (9)
- 24** microscopic blood vessels (11)
- 25** how oxygen gets from the air into the blood (9)
- 30** air which goes in and out per breath (2 words) (11)
- 31** the nose does this to air passing through (5)
- 35** structure in the oral cavity (6)
- 36** part of the blood which is not cells (6)
- 39** membranes surrounding the lungs (6)
- 40** very small hair like projections from the respiratory epithelium (5)