Surfactant	Fatty molecule that lowers the surface tension of water in the lining of alveoli to keep them open
Nose	Functions in warming, filtering, and moistening inhaled air; detecting smells; and modifying the sounds of speech
Nasal Conchae	Bony shelves within the nasal cavity lined with mucosa that swirls the air through the cavity and traps particles, as well as warms the air
Hard and Soft palate	Separates the nasal cavity from the oral cavity below
Paranasal sinuses	Lightens skull, add resonance chambers for speech, produce mucus which drains into the nasal cavity
Pharynx	Passageway for air, food, and liquid, provides a resonating chamber for voice, and houses the tonsils, which are lymphatic organs

Larynx	Contains vocal cords and known as the voice box
Epiglottis	Large flap of elastic cartilage that forms a lid over the opening to the trachea, preventing food and/or liquid from getting into the airways
False vocal cords	Allows you to “hold your breath against pressure”
True vocal cords	Vibrate to give your voice resonance and pitch
Glottis	The space between the cords
Trachea	Windpipe; supported by C-shaped rings of cartilage to keep it from collapsing

Right and left primary bronchus	Entryways into each lung
Bronchioles	Division of tubes into smaller and smaller tubes with decreasing cartilage and increasing in smooth muscle
Lungs	Spongy, cone shaped organ in the thoracic cavity and surrounded by the pleural membrane
Lobule	The smallest organizational unit of the lung containing alveolar ducts and alveoli
Alveoli	Cup-shaped section of an alveolar sac which is the main site of gas exchange by diffusion between the lungs and the bloodstream
Respiratory Membrane	Combination of capillary and alveolar walls that separate gas in the lungs from the bloodstream