

THE TERMS TO KNOW

- **Alveolar duct:**

The bronchioles progressively lose the cartilages as they become narrower. The bronchioles end as fine tubules called the alveolar ducts.

- **Alveolus:**

A stick like structure present next to the alveolar duct in lungs

- **Asthma:**

An inflammation of the bronchi that causes swelling and narrowing of the airways

- **Breathing:**

The process through which animals take air in their bodies to get oxygen and then give out the air for getting rid of carbon dioxide

- **Bronchioles:**

Fine tubules formed by the division of the bronchi

- **Bronchitis:**

Inflammation in the bronchi or bronchioles.

- **Bronchus:**

The part of air passageway formed by the division of the trachea

- **Diaphragm:**

The muscular structure that forms the floor of the chest cavity present below lungs

- **Emphysema:**

A disease in which the walls of the alveoli are destroyed

- **Exhalation:**

The phase of breathing in which air is expelled from the lungs

- **Gaseous exchange:**

Taking in and giving out of gas (oxygen and carbon dioxide) by organizing

- **Inhalation:**

The phase of breathing in which air is drawn into the lungs.

- **Larynx:**

The part of the air passageway between pharynx and the trachea

- **Lenticels:**

Pores in the bark of wooding stems and mature roots

- **Nasal cavity:**

Hollow space in the nose opens to the outside through nostrils, divided into two portions by a wall

- **Nostril:**

The openings of the nasal cavity called nostrils

- **Pneumonia:**

The infection of one or both lungs, caused by specific bacteria, viruses or fungi the infected part of the lung becomes filled with fluid and pus

- **Trachea:**

Windpipe Part of the air passageway between larynx and bronchi

- **Vocal cords:**

Two pairs of fibrous bands in the larynx, vibrate when the air passes through them and produce sounds.

