

GREEK AND LATIN ORIGIN OF WORDS

<i>Word</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Example</i>
alveolus L.	a small hollow	alveolus of lung
bronchus G.	wind pipe	primary bronchus
hilum L.	trifle, a little thing	hilus
hyoid G.	shaped like the letter upsilon, Y	hyoid bone
pneuma G.	wind, air	pneumothorax
pulmo L.	a lung	pulmonary artery
thyreos G.	a sheild	thyroid gland
trachea G.	rough	trachea
respir L.	to breath	respiration

SELF-TEST -- RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Modified True False. Indicate if each statement is true, or correct the statement by replacing the underlined word with one that will make the statement correct.

1. The palatine and maxilla bones support the floor of the nasal aperture.
2. The palate divides the nasal aperture into right and left nasal passageways.
3. The Eustachian tubes open into the laryngeal pharynx.
4. The adenoids are lymphoid masses located in the laryngeal pharynx.
5. The open passageway that air travels through, moving from the laryngeal pharynx into the larynx, is the esophagus.
6. The superior end of the laryngeal pharynx connects with the esophagus.
7. The larynx is primarily supported by and composed of bone tissue.
8. The ventricular folds lie directly inferior to the true vocal folds.
9. The trachea attaches superiorly to the thyroid cartilage.

10. The trachea is held in place in the thorax by cartilage tissue.
11. The esophagus is found immediately anterior to the trachea.
12. The epiglottis is a laryngeal cartilage that helps keep food and drink out of the larynx and trachea.
13. The thyroid prominence is found on the epiglottis cartilage.
14. The surface of the lung that presses against the ribs is called the mediastinal surface.
15. The large fleshy glandular masses on both sides of the larynx are salivary glands.
16. The human tracheal cartilages are formed from open, "C-shaped rings of hyaline cartilage.
17. The trachea branches directly into the right and left bronchioles.
18. The pulmonary ligament in humans anchors the lungs laterally.
19. A large glandular mass, called the parathyroid gland, occurs in the mediastinum superior to the heart.
20. The hyoid bone is part of the larynx.
21. The main absorptive structures of the respiratory system are called bronchioles.
22. The thoracic cavity is divided into right and left halves by the mediastinum.
23. The apex of the lung lies directly upon the superior side of the diaphragm.
24. The pulmonary artery and veins and the primary bronchi enter each lung at it's apex.
25. The left lung has a horizontal fissure and middle lobe.
26. The cardiac notch occurs in the trachea.
27. The alveolus is lined internally with pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium.
28. The lungs are suspended from the thoracic wall by mesenteries.
29. The peritoneum lines the thoracic cavity.
30. The tendon of the diaphragm is located centrally.
31. Generally most of the air inspired into the lungs is the result of the action of the intercostal muscles.
32. The trachea is lined internally by pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium.
33. The tertiary bronchi are also called segmental bronchi
34. The nasolacrimal duct empties into the nasal cavity.
35. The laryngeal prominence is a more or less conspicuous landmark of the thyroid cartilage.
36. The larynx is suspended from the hyoid bone by the thyrohyoid membrane.