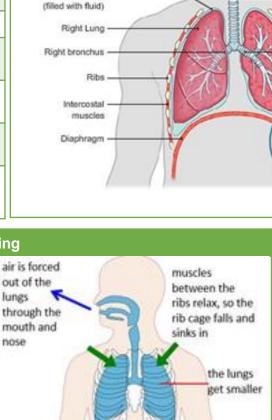
Breathing

The Breathing system

The movement of air in and out Breathing of the lunas. Trachea Carries air from the mouth (windpipe): and nose to the lungs Nasal cavity Two tubes which carry air to the Bronchi Pieural cavity lungs (filled with fluid) **Bronchioles** Small tubes in the lung Right Lung Small air sacs found at the end Right bronchus Alveoli of each bronchiole. Ribs Bones which surround the lungs Ribs Intercostal to form the ribcage. muscles A sheet of muscle found Diaphragm Diaphragm underneath the lungs Lung Measure of the amount of air volume breathed in or out **Breathing** air is forced air is drawn into the out of the muscles lungs through the lungs between the mouth and nose

Key words



Key knowledge In gas exchange, oxygen and carbon dioxide move between alveoli and the blood.

Oxygen is transported to cells for aerobic respiration and carbon dioxide, a waste product of respiration, is removed from the body.

Breathing occurs through the action of muscles in the ribcage and diaphragm

The amount of oxygen required by body cells determines the rate of breathing.

Exercise can strengthen the breathing system by exercising the rib muscles and diaphragm.

Asthma can cause breathing problems as it stops air flow through the bronchioles. This stops oxygen getting to body cells.

Air

in and out

Gas Exchange

Trachea

Left lung

Left bronchus

Bronchiole

Alveoli

In gas exchange,

oxygen and

carbon dioxide

move between

alveoli and the

transported to

cells for aerobic

waste product of

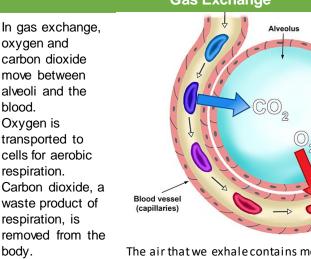
respiration, is

body.

blood.

Oxygen is

respiration. Carbon dioxide, a



The air that we exhale contains more carbon dioxide and less oxygen than the air we inhale.

Breathing in is one process and is known as inhalation.

muscles in the diaphragm

contract, pulling it down

Breathing out is a separate process and is known as exhalation.

ribs contract.

pulling the

rib cage up

the lungs

muscles in the

so it arches up

diaphragm relax

expand

and out