Name _____ **Class** _____ **Date** _____

1 Air flows into and out of the lungs.

a What is this called? Circle *one*.

breathing contraction ventilation wind

b In order, list the organs through which air travels as it goes into the body.

_____

2 What is the process that uses up oxygen and produces carbon dioxide?

_____

3 Complete this table to show what happens when you breathe.

	Do the ribs move in or out?	Does the diaphragm move up or down?	Does air in the trachea contain more or less carbon dioxide?
Inhaling			
Exhaling			

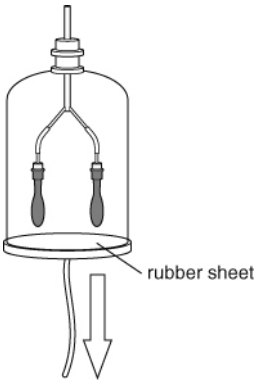
4 The drawing shows a model that can be used to explain how the lungs expand and deflate. Explain what will happen when the cord is pulled downwards.

_____

_____

_____

_____



5 Inside the lungs the breathing tubes divide and get smaller and smaller until they end in an air sac. What are air sacs made of? Circle *one*.

air alveoli blood bronchi cilia avioli

6 Inside the lungs there is an overall movement of oxygen from the air into the blood. At the same time there is an overall movement of carbon dioxide from the blood into the air.

a What is this swapping of gases called? _____

b How does it occur? Tick (✓) the best explanation.

☐ You breathe out more carbon dioxide than is in the air that you breathe in.

☐ Small hairs in the lungs push oxygen into the blood and remove carbon dioxide.

☐ Red blood cells enter the lungs and pump oxygen into them and let carbon dioxide out.

☐ Particles are always moving, so naturally move into places where there are fewer of them.

☐ Oxygen particles swim to red blood cells; carbon dioxide particles swim away from them.

I can…

- recall the functions of the organs in the gas exchange system
- explain how the structure of the lungs allows efficient gas exchange.