عمدة	Ine Respiratory System	iche. Reg
The	e respiratory system brings oxygen into the body and removes carbo	n dioxide and other gase
		— nasal Cavity
		— mouth
	P	harynx
	A. tradica	_F. larynx
G.	bronchi bronchi	B. alveoli
		_D. lungs
	bronchial tubes	-c. diaphragm
1.	Study the diagram to correctly identify these parts of the respirator each answer to correctly label the diagram.	ry system. Then use
	A. the tube that connects the throat and the bronchial tubes	1.1
	B. the grape-like clusters of air sacs within the lungs $\alpha$	. 1
	C. the large band of muscle that controls the size of the chest ca	evity <u>aiaphragus</u>
	D. the two large lightweight respiratory organs of the body	lung 5
	F. the part of the respiratory system that helps us speak	Aux
	G. the two branches of the windpipe	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Science	8
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## 3.1 The Respiratory System Pages 65 to 67

Name:	A	nswer	<u>key</u>
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ungs. The diaphragm is largely responsible for breathing. When the diaphragm contracts, the chest cavity becomes larger, and are is forced in to the lungs. When the diaphragm contracts, the chest cavity becomes smaller, and air is forced out of the lungs.  The tracks is a hard, ridged tube that leads to your lungs. The ridges are rings of cartilage that support the tracks and keep it open at all times. The tracks oranches into two tubes, called the broach.  The lungs have many tiny air sacs where gases are excluded between the air and the contains oxygen is brought into the air sacs. The oxygen the life out of the air sacs into tiny blood vessels. Then the blood carries the oxygen throughout the body and the oxygen then diffuses into your body's cells. Calbon disciplination into the loodstream and is brought back to the loods when you exhale.	
The diaphragm is a large thin sheet of muscle that spreads across the chest cavity, below the ungs. The diaphragm is largely responsible for breathing. When the diaphragm contracts, the chest cavity becomes larger, and air is forced into the lungs. When the diaphragm elaxes, the chest cavity becomes smaller, and air is forced of the lungs.  The fraction is a hard, ridged tube that leads to your lungs. The ridges are rings of cortilage that support the trachea and keep it open at all times. The trachea oranches into two tubes, called the bronch.  The lungs have many tiny air sacs where gases are exchanged between the air and the old of cortilage that is available for the exchange of gases. When you breather, air that contains oxygen is brought into the air sacs. The oxygen the air facts out of the air sacs into tiny blood vessels. Then the blood carries the oxygen throughout the body and the oxygen then diffuses into your body's cells of the exchange of gases.  The carbon dioxide diffuses into the bloodstream and is brought back to the large that contains oxygen is brought into the air sacs into the sace and is pushed out of the ody when you exhale.  Short Answer:  1. Explain why it is better to have many tiny air sacs rather than just 2 big air sacs. (2)  - get more oxygen can pass throughout the blood carbon in the sace and is pushed out of the ody when you exhale.	The respiratory system is responsible for absorbing oxygen from the and removing
ungs. The diaphragm is largely responsible for breathing. When the diaphragm contracts, the chest cavity becomes larger, and air is forced into the lungs. When the diaphragm celaxes, the chest cavity becomes smaller, and air is forced out of the lungs.  The frace is a hard, ridged tube that leads to your lungs. The ridges are rings of cortilage that support the trachea and keep it open at all times. The trachea branches into two tubes, called the bronch.  The lungs have many tiny air sacs where gases are exchange between the air and the lood. (These tiny sacs are called alveli.) These air sacs increase the amount of surface area that is available for the exchange of gases. When you breather, air that contains oxygen is brought into the air sacs. The oxygen the diffuses out of the air sacs into tiny blood vessels. Then the blood carries the oxygen throughout the body and the oxygen then diffuses into your body's cells about a look, a waste material produced in the cells, diffuses into the bloodstream and is brought back to the larges. The carbon dioxide diffuses into the air sacs and is pushed out of the ody when you exhale.  Short Answer.  1. Explain why it is better to have many tiny air sacs rather than just 2 big air sacs. (2)  - get more oxygen can pass through how would this effect the explanates of gases. (2)	<u>corben</u> <u>diaride</u> from the <u>blood</u> .
The lungs have many tiny air sacs where gases are <a (a<="" (albert="" (sacs"="" (the="" (these="" <a="" air="" alveoli"="" amount="" and="" are="" back="" between="" blood"="" bloodstream="" body="" breathe="" brought="" called="" contains="" exchange="" gases="" gases"="" href="exchanged" increase="" into="" is="" n,="" of="" oxygen="" sacs="" sacs"="" td="" that="" the="" throughout="" tiny="" to="" you=""><td>The <u>diaphragm</u> is a large thin sheet of muscle that spreads across the chest cavity, below the lungs. The diaphragm is largely responsible for <u>breathing</u>. When the diaphragm contracts, the chest cavity becomes larger, and <u>air</u> is forced <u>in to</u> the lungs. When the diaphragm relaxes, the chest <u>cavity</u> becomes smaller, and air is forced <u>out</u> of the lungs.  The <u>fraction</u> is a hard, ridged tube that leads to your lungs. The ridges are rings of <u>cartilage</u> that support the trachea and keep it <u>open</u> at all times. The trachea</td></a>	The <u>diaphragm</u> is a large thin sheet of muscle that spreads across the chest cavity, below the lungs. The diaphragm is largely responsible for <u>breathing</u> . When the diaphragm contracts, the chest cavity becomes larger, and <u>air</u> is forced <u>in to</u> the lungs. When the diaphragm relaxes, the chest <u>cavity</u> becomes smaller, and air is forced <u>out</u> of the lungs.  The <u>fraction</u> is a hard, ridged tube that leads to your lungs. The ridges are rings of <u>cartilage</u> that support the trachea and keep it <u>open</u> at all times. The trachea
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affect the archange of gages (2)	2. If you smoke, the tar (brown stuff) condenses and coats your alveoli. Explain how would this
- far coats alveoli & blocks exygen from passing in to blood a - blocks carbon dioxide passing out of blood into alveoli	affect the avalongs of gages (2)
- blocks carbon dioxide passing out of blood inte alveoli	- for coats alveoli of blocks exygen from passing
- blocks carbon dioxide passing out of blood into alveoli	in to the
- Alphine product	- blocks carbon divide vassing out of blood into elveoli
3. Why is it better for your trachea to be hard and ridged like a vacuum hose and not floppy? (2)	3. Why is it better for your trachea to be hard and ridged like a vacuum hose and not floppy? (2)

- keeps it open, so you can always get
air to lungs

4. Why does oxygen diffuse from your air sacs into the blood vessels around them? (1) (Hint: molecules move from an area of .....)

more to less!