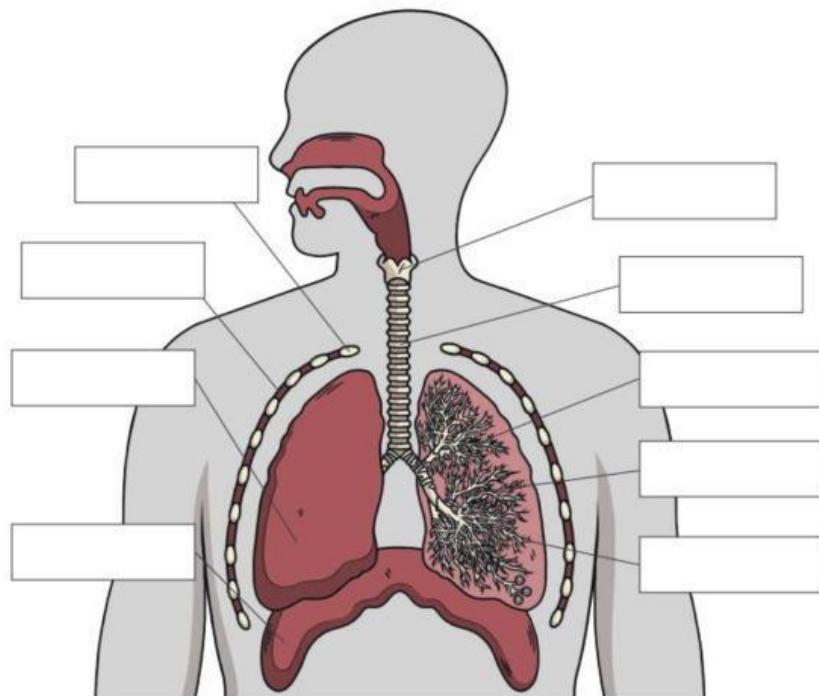


Name: ..... Date: .....

## Lesson 1.2 GAS EXCHANGE

**Question 1.** Use the word bank to label the diagram of the lungs below

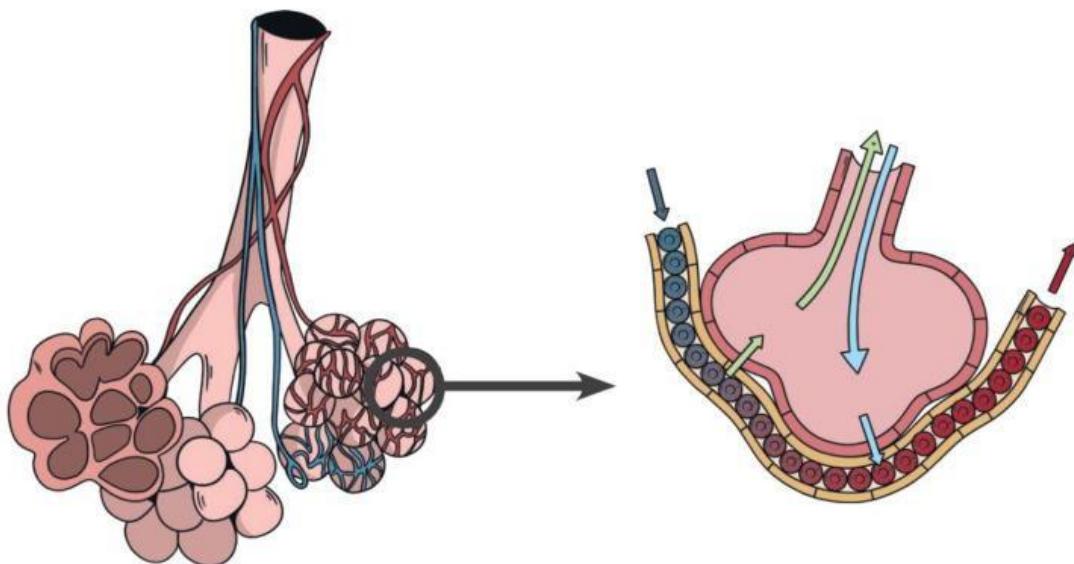
alveoli	bronchioles	trachea
rib	intercostal muscles	bronchi
lung	diaphragm	larynx



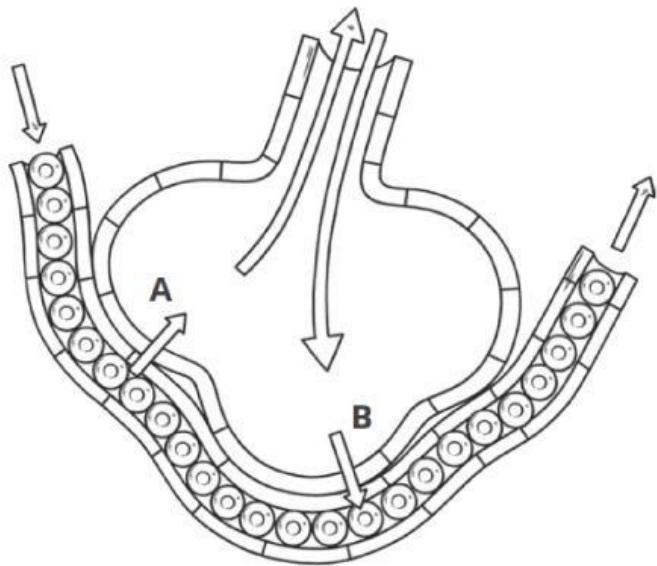
**Question 2.** Complete the graph using given words in the box

exhalation	intercostal muscles	bronchioles
alveoli	carbon dioxide	capillaries
rib cage	absorbed	inhalation
oxygen	bronchi	diaphragm

The lungs are protected by the \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ move the ribs when you breathe, however, the muscle responsible for moving air in and out of your lungs is the \_\_\_\_\_. The body takes in \_\_\_\_\_ and releases \_\_\_\_\_. The process of taking air in is called \_\_\_\_\_ and removing air is called \_\_\_\_\_. As you trace the path of airflow, the air moves down the trachea and into the \_\_\_\_\_ and then to the \_\_\_\_\_. The bronchioles then further branch out to structures that look like a bunch of grapes. These are the \_\_\_\_\_. Each alveolus (singular of alveoli) is surrounded by \_\_\_\_\_ which is a vessel so small that only red blood cells fit through. As the blood moves past the alveoli, oxygen is \_\_\_\_\_ and attaches to each red blood cell. Carbon dioxide is removed from the blood and back into the alveoli where it can travel back up through the lungs to be exhaled.



**Question 3.** The diagram below demonstrates gas exchange occurring at the alveolus.



a. Label the gases identified as A and B.

A .....

B .....

b. Describe what is happening in the image above (suggestion: write about the concentration of air particles in both parts before and after the main process, the movement of air particle)

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c. Explain **two** ways that alveoli are adapted for gas exchange.

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