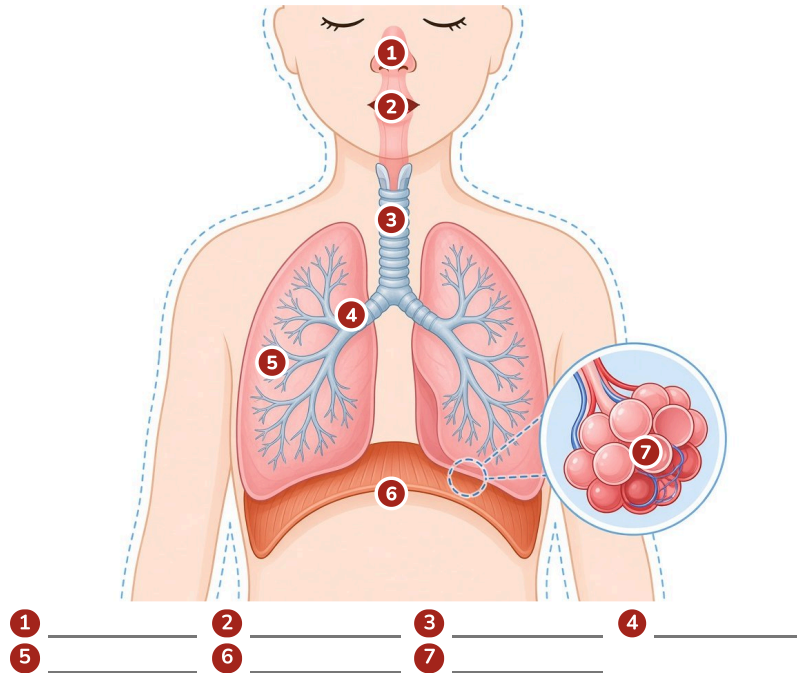




Instructions: Use the word bank to label the diagram. Read the Did you know? box. Number the 4 discoveries in order, tick True or False, match each word to its meaning, then write short answers.

Word bank (body parts): Alveoli Bronchus Diaphragm Lung Mouth Nose Trachea

1. Label the diagram



Did you know?

- You have hundreds of millions of alveoli.
- Your right lung is bigger than your left.
- Hiccups are your diaphragm twitching.



Tayo with his anatomy model

About this topic

Every cell in your body needs oxygen to release energy from food. This process, respiration, also makes a waste gas called carbon dioxide. Breathing brings oxygen into the body and gets rid of carbon dioxide. At rest a child breathes about 20 to 30 times a minute; an adult about 12 to 20.

2. Put the discoveries in order

Write 1 to 4 in the boxes (1 = first).

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Priestley discovers oxygen | ☐ Malpighi describes alveoli and capillaries |
| ☐ Doctors link smoking to lung disease | ☐ Laennec invents the stethoscope |

3. True or false?

We breathe in oxygen.	☐ True	☐ False
The lungs have their own muscles.	☐ True	☐ False
Gas exchange happens in the alveoli.	☐ True	☐ False
The trachea carries food.	☐ True	☐ False

4. Match up

Write the letter of the right meaning in the box.

Trachea	A. Tiny air sacs where gas exchange happens.
Bronchus	B. The windpipe, carrying air to the lungs.
Alveoli	C. A dome-shaped muscle under the lungs that helps you breathe.
Diaphragm	D. One of two tubes branching from the trachea into the lungs.

5. Short answers

- What waste gas do we breathe out?

- What do hairs and mucus in the nose do?

- Name the muscle under the lungs.

- Explain in your own words: In your own words, explain why we need to breathe.

- Stretch: Describe the path air takes from your nose to the alveoli.

