Respiration

1) Take in through the /	·
2) contracts and pulls	
3) expands, produces cavity.	a within the
4) Air is drawn into the	
Exhalation	
1) Diaphragm and moves	
2) Thoracic cavity becomes	
3) Air is out of the lungs.	

External Respiration & Internal Respiration

External Respiration: bringing into and out of the lungs;
exchanging for air.
1) Air is through the alveoli.
2) Oxygen passes into the surrounding
3) Oxygen is carried by or red blood cells to the body cells.
4) Waste product, is transported to the
airspaces of the lungs to be
Internal Respiration: exchange of gases the cells of the
body organs,, and tissues.
1) Oxygen passes from the into the cells.
2) Cells give off the, carbon dioxide; it is passed into the
3) transports the carbon dioxide into the lungs.
4) Carbon dioxide is expelled during

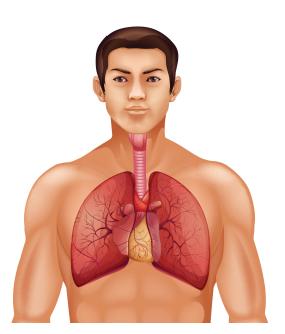
Respiration

Inhalation

- 1) Take in **air** through the **nose/mouth**.
- 2) **Diaphragm** contracts and pulls downward.
- 3) Thoracic Cavity expands, produces a vacuum within the cavity.
- 4) Air is drawn into the lungs.

Exhalation

- 1) Diaphragm **relaxes** and moves **upward**.
- 2) Thoracic cavity becomes narrow.
- 3) Air is **forced** out of the lungs.



External Respiration & Internal Respiration

External Respiration: bringing air into and out of the lungs; exchanging gases for air.

1) Air is **inhaled** through the alveoli.

2) Oxygen passes into the surrounding capillaries.

- 3) Oxygen is carried by **erythrocytes** or red blood cells to the body cells.
- Waste product, carbon dioxide is transported to the airspaces of the lungs to be ______.

<u>Internal Respiration</u>: exchange of gases within the cells of the body organs, cells, and tissues.

- 1) Oxygen passes from the **bloodstream** into the cells.
- Cells give off the waste product, carbon dioxide; it is passed into the bloodstream.
- 3) **Blood** transports the carbon dioxide into the lungs.
- 4) Carbon dioxide is expelled during **exhalation**.