

Chapter 3

1. The lungs are situated in the chest. Air enters the (1)_____ by passing down a tube called the (2)_____ which divides into two branches. Each branch, called a (3)_____, divides into many smaller tubes called (4)_____. Each bronchiole ends in several air (5)_____. Each air sac is surrounded by tiny blood vessels called (6)_____.
2. The function of the lungs is to take (7)_____ from the air into the blood and to remove (8)_____ (9)_____ from the blood. This exchange of gases takes place between the air sacs and the (10)_____ in the capillaries.
3. Breathing rate is measured by counting the numbers of breaths taken per minute. Exercise (11)_____ breathing rate and makes the person take (12)_____ breaths. Both these effects increase the rate of gas (13)_____ in the lungs.
4. During (14)_____ time after exercise, rate and depth of breathing return to normal. The (15)_____ the recovery time, the fitter the person.

5. (16)_____ volume is the volume of air breathed in or out of the lungs in one normal breath. It can be measured using a breath (17)_____ kit.
6. Vital capacity is the (18)_____ volume of air that can be breathed out in one (19)_____ after a maximum inspiration. It can be measured using a tank of water, a bell jar and a tube.
7. (20)_____ flow is the maximum rate at which air can be forced from the lungs. Peak flow can be measured using a peak flow (21)_____. It is used in diagnosis and management of the respiratory condition (22)_____.
8. Tidal volume, vital capacity and peak flow vary from person to person and depend on factors such as body (23)_____, age, sex and level of (24)_____.
9. Cigarette smoking seriously damages a person's health. The (25)_____ in the smoke increases the risk of lung (26)_____.

10. A gas called (27)_____ in cigarette smoke reduces the blood's ability to carry oxygen round the body. The (28)_____ has to work harder and this can lead eventually to heart (29)_____. Smoking when (30)_____ can also damage the health of the unborn (31)_____.

asthma baby blood breath bronchioles
bronchus cancer capillaries carbon carbon
monoxide deeper dioxide disease exchange
fitness heart heart increases lungs
maximum meter oxygen Peak pregnant
recovery sacs shorter size tar Tidal
volume windpipe

-----Word Bank-----

Chapter 3

1. The lungs are situated in the chest. Air enters the lungs by passing down a tube called the windpipe which divides into two branches. Each branch, called a bronchus, divides into many smaller tubes called bronchioles. Each bronchiole ends in several air sacs. Each air sac is surrounded by tiny blood vessels called capillaries.
2. The function of the lungs is to take oxygen from the air into the blood and to remove carbon dioxide from the blood. This exchange of gases takes place between the air sacs and the blood in the capillaries.
3. Breathing rate is measured by counting the numbers of breaths taken per minute. Exercise increases breathing rate and makes the person take deeper breaths. Both these effects increase the rate of gas exchange in the lungs.
4. During recovery time after exercise, rate and depth of breathing return to normal. The shorter the recovery time, the fitter the person.
5. Tidal volume is the volume of air breathed in or out of the lungs in one normal breath. It can be measured using a breath volume kit.
6. Vital capacity is the maximum volume of air that can be breathed out in one breath after a maximum inspiration. It can be measured using a tank of water, a bell jar and a tube.
7. Peak flow is the maximum rate at which air can be forced from the lungs. Peak flow can be measured using a peak flow meter. It is used in diagnosis and management of the respiratory condition asthma.
8. Tidal volume, vital capacity and peak flow vary from person to person and depend on factors such as body size, age, sex and level of fitness.
9. Cigarette smoking seriously damages a person's health. The tar in the smoke increases the risk of lung cancer.

10. A gas called carbon monoxide in cigarette smoke reduces the blood's ability to carry oxygen round the body. The heart has to work harder and this can lead eventually to heart disease. Smoking when pregnant can also damage the health of the unborn baby.