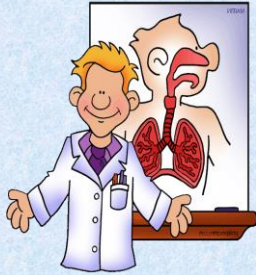


Respiratory System!

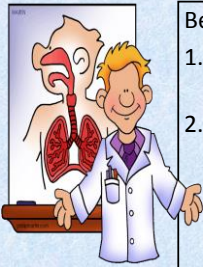


1. Notebooks
2. Take a health Book off the shelf

Today.....

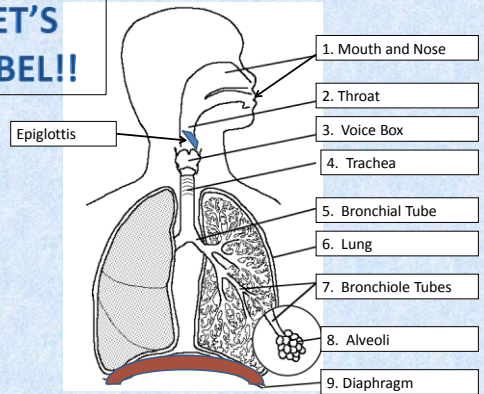
- 1. Complete the coloring of the diagrams.
- 2. Answer the respiratory system questions.

THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM TAKE A DEEP BREATH!



- Be able to:
1. Identify the parts of the respiratory system.
 2. Explain the function of the parts of the respiratory system.

LET'S LABEL!!

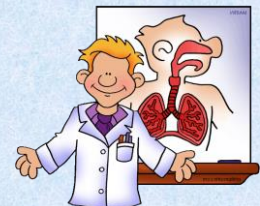


The Respiratory System



1. What is the respiratory system?

- the system that **takes in air**,
- takes in the oxygen** that you need to live, and
- gets rid of the carbon dioxide.**



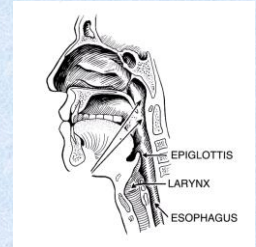
2A – Mouth and Nose

- Air enters through the mouth and nose.
- You inhale fresh air about 20 times a minute.
- Nasal passages clean the air by filtering out particles
- Mucus is so sticky, it capture unwanted stuff in the air.



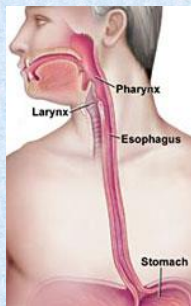
2B. Epiglottis

A flap that covers over the trachea to prevent food and liquid from entering. Protects against choking.



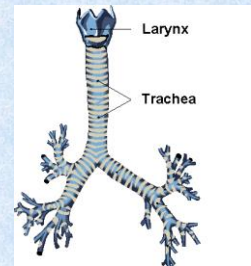
2C. Throat

•The entrance to the lungs and stomach start here



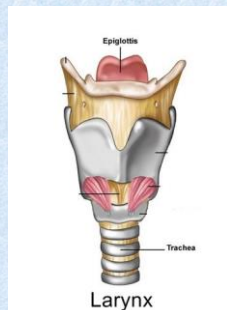
2D. Trachea

- Windpipe
- Directs air toward the lungs.



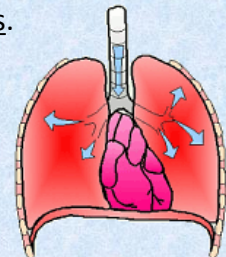
2E. Voice Box

- Also called the Larynx
- The area where sound is created.



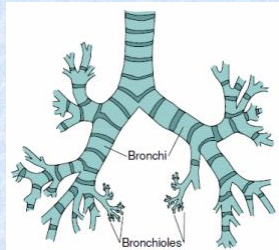
2F. Lungs

- Pink spongy organs.
- left lung is a little smaller than your right one-heart
- fill up most of the space in your ribcage.



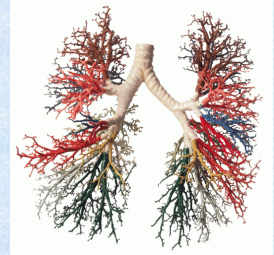
2G. Bronchial Tubes

- 2 tubes that branch out from the trachea.



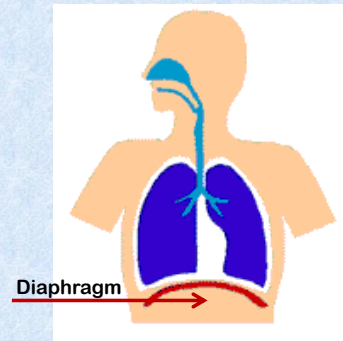
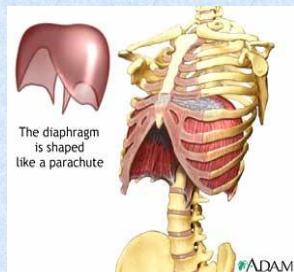
2G – Bronchiole Tubes

- Smaller branches of the bronchial tubes.
- you have about 1,500 miles of airway tubing!



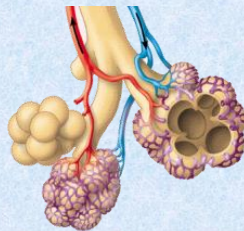
2H. Diaphragm

- Large muscle
- Controls breathing.



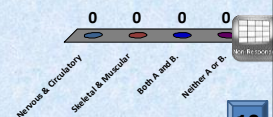
2I. Alveoli

- Tiny sacs at the very end of the bronchial tubes
- Oxygen & Carbon Dioxide transfer here.
- There are about 300 million of these!



Your respiratory system works along with which other systems?


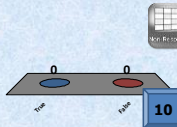
- Nervous & Circulatory
- Skeletal & Muscular
- Both A and B.
- Neither A or B.



10

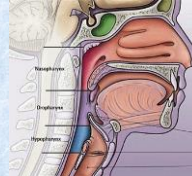
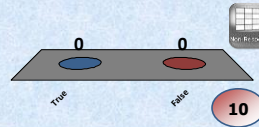
The mouth and nose come together at the back of the throat.

A. True
 B. False

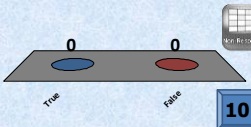
The throat is one opening that splits into two; one for food and one for air.

A. True
 B. False

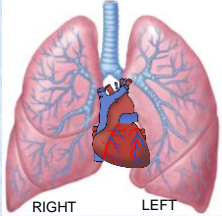
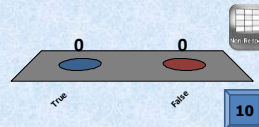
Your lungs can store several hours worth of oxygen.

A. True
 B. False



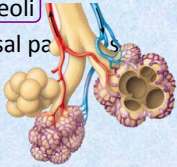
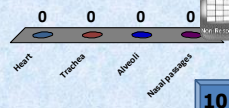
The right lung is smaller than the left lung.

A. True
 B. False

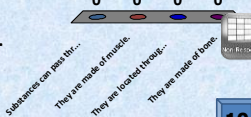
Where does the transfer of oxygen into the bloodstream take place?

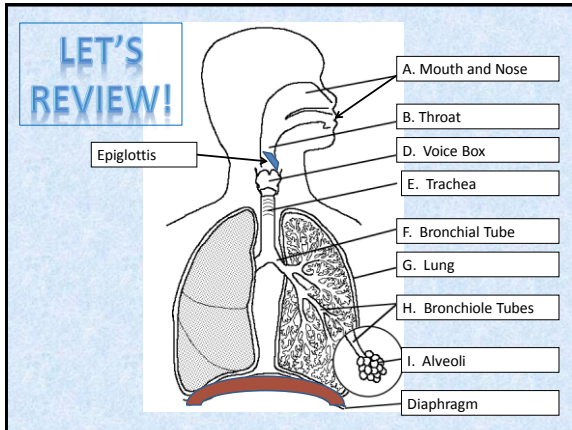
A. Heart
 B. Trachea
 C. Alveoli
 D. Nasal passage

The walls of the alveoli and capillaries are permeable. What does this mean?

A. Substances can pass through them.
 B. They are made of muscle.
 C. They are located throughout the body.
 D. They are made of bone.



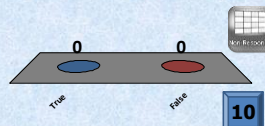


Day 2 Respiration

There are over 1,500 miles of breathing tubes in the lungs!

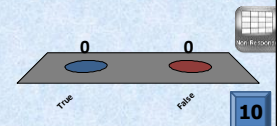
- A. True
- B. False

1. Get CLICKERS
2. Answer the question above.
3. Packets on your desk.



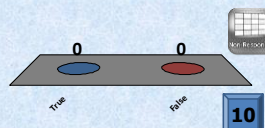
Your body stores oxygen in your bloodstream.

- A. True
- B. False



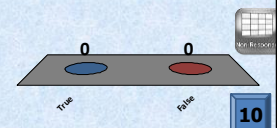
Your body needs carbon dioxide to function properly.

- A. True
- B. False



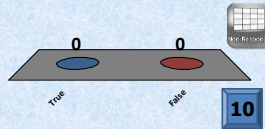
The job of the trachea is to stop food & liquid from going into our lungs.

- A. True
- B. False



The bronchi are responsible for bringing air into the lungs.

- A. True
- B. False

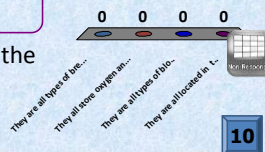


Oxygen VS. Carbon Dioxide

- Oxygen enters the body and is delivered to every cell of the body.
- Carbon Dioxide is removed because it is toxic if built up in the blood.

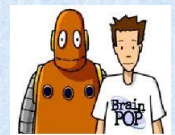
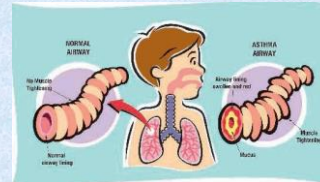
What do capillaries have in common with veins and arteries?

- A. They are all types of breathing passages
- B. They all store oxygen and nutrients.
- C. They are all types of blood vessels.
- D. They are all located in the lungs.



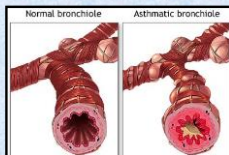
ASTHMA

• ASTHMA

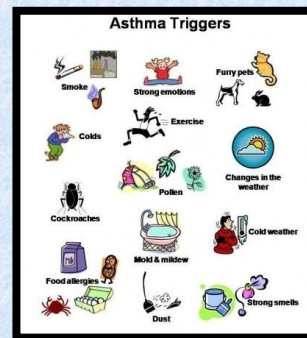


3A - ASTHMA

- **Asthma** is a disorder that causes the airways of the lungs to swell and narrow.
 - causes wheezing,
 - shortness of breath,
 - chest tightness, and
 - coughing.

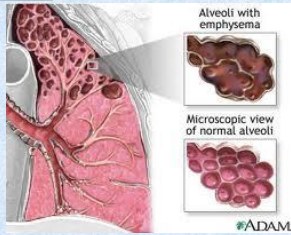


3A – Asthma - Triggers



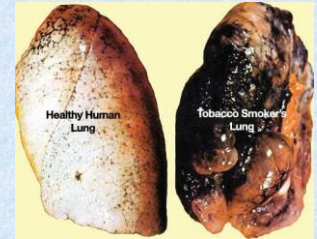
3B - EMPHYSEMA

- Caused by smoking
- Tar builds up in the lungs
- Lungs lose elasticity.
- Alveoli fill with tar.



3C – LUNG CANCER

- Abnormal growth of cells in the lungs.



How can you keep your Respiratory System Health??

Keeping the Respiratory System Healthy!

- Keep your environment clean!

Keeping the Respiratory System Healthy!

- Avoid smoking!

EFFECTS OF SMOKING

Smoker's lungs

Non-smoker's lungs

EYES:

- Reddening
- Decreased intra-ocular pressure

MOUTH:

- Dryness

SKIN:

- Sensation of heat or cold

HEART:

- Increased heart rate

MUSCLES:

- Relaxation

Keeping the Respiratory System Healthy!

- Avoid second hand smoke!

DON'T EVEN THINK OF SMOKING HERE

Keeping the Respiratory System Healthy!

- If you have allergies or asthma -
Avoid your TRIGGERS!!



Keeping the Respiratory System Healthy!

- Exercise!



If you take care of your lungs

- your heart will stop.
- you will pass out.
- you won't be able to exercise.
- your lungs will take care of you.

