

Gas exchange in humans

List the order of air passage from the mouth to the alveoli.

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What are alveoli?

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What is the function of the diaphragm?

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State four features of a gas exchange surface in humans.

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Why does a good blood supply help gas exchange?

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Why is a thin surface an advantage for gas exchange?

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Why does ventilation help gas exchange?

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Define rate of breathing and depth of breathing.

Tiny air sacs at the ends of the bronchioles where gas exchange takes place.

Larynx, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, alveoli.

Large surface area, thin surface, good blood supply and good ventilation with air.

A sheet of muscle below the lungs that moves down and up to change the volume of the thorax.

It gives a short diffusion distance, so gases diffuse faster.

It carries oxygen away and brings carbon dioxide, keeping a steep concentration gradient.

Rate is the number of breaths per minute.
Depth is the volume of air in each breath.

It keeps oxygen high and carbon dioxide low in the alveoli, maintaining a steep concentration gradient.

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What happens to breathing during physical activity?

The rate and depth of breathing both increase.