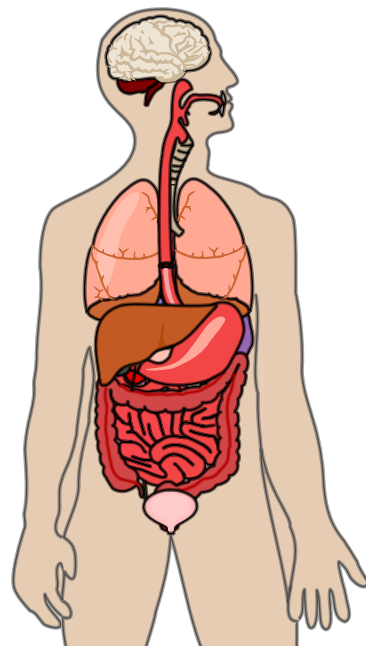


# Chapter 16-1b and 16-2

Nov 4-11:24 AM

Diaphragm- is a thin sheet of muscle  
under your rib . It moves the rib  
cage so you can breathe.



Nov 4-12:18 PM

## Inhaling

1. When you inhale, your diaphragm Contract and muscles pull the ribs upward and outward. This increases the chest cavity and the lung size.

Nov 4-12:18 PM

2. Because there is more Space, in the lungs, the air pressure decreases and air rush into the lungs. (The air pressure is less inside of the lungs than in the environment so the air naturally moves.)

Nov 4-12:18 PM

## Exhaling

1. The diaphragm relaxes, the rib muscles relax and the chest's cavity decreases in size. The lungs also decrease in size.

Nov 4-12:18 PM

2. Because there is now less room in the lungs, the air pressure is now higher in the lungs than the environment so the air rushes out.

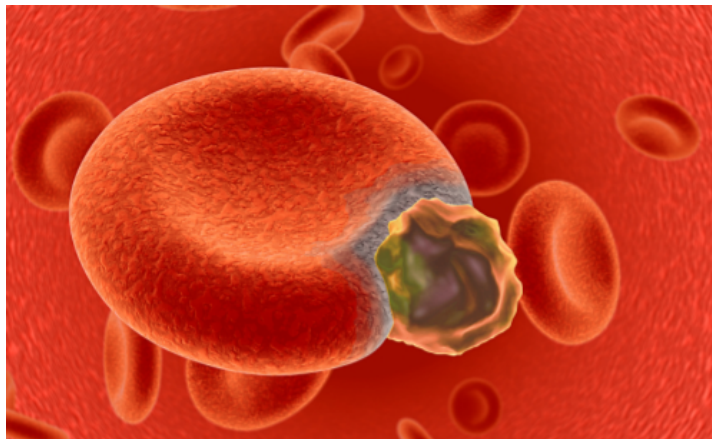
Nov 4-12:19 PM

16-2

Only 21% of our air is oxygen.

Nov 4-12:19 PM

Hemoglobin is found red blood cells  
Hemoglobin contains iron and is what  
Oxygen binds to in the blood.



Nov 4-12:19 PM

About 30% of carbon dioxide binds to hemoglobin. The rest travels in the plasma.

You exhale water vapor.

Nov 4-12:23 PM

Cellular Respiration is when oxygen combines with stored nutrients in cells to release energy, Carbon dioxide, and water

Nov 4-12:23 PM

Which activity needs more oxygen:  
Swimming or Walking

Increased activity causes increased carbon dioxide levels.

Nov 4-12:23 PM

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Nov 4-12:25 PM