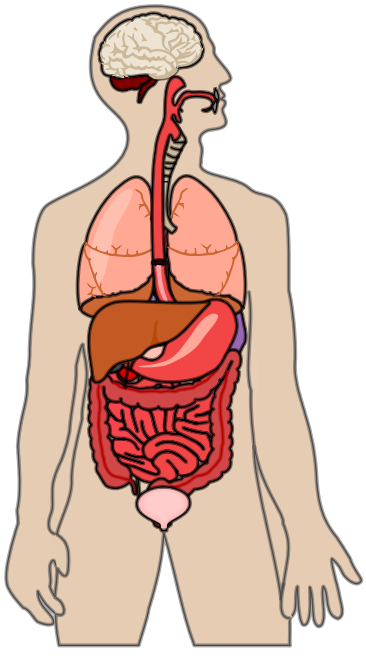
Chapter 16-1b and 16-2

Nov 4-11:24 AM

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



Nov 4-12:18 PM

Inhaling

1. When you inhale, your diaphragm Contrast 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 rushes 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 chests 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

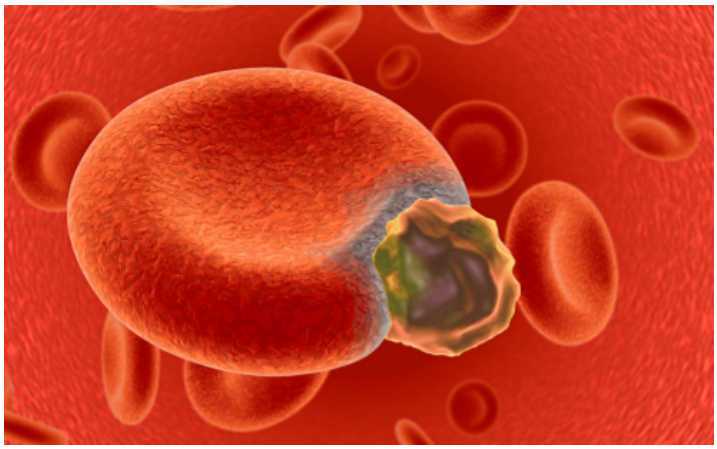
Nov 4-11:10 AM

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.



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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 _____ with stored nutrients in cells to release _____, Carbon dioxide, and _____.

combines
energy
water

Nov 4-12:23 PM

Which activity needs more oxygen:
Swimming or Walking

Increased activity causes increased carbon dioxide levels.

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