

Biology Bricks Keywords

What This is About

Please use this document to help further your knowledge, by printing out the keywords associated with the relevant page.

This document is set up for you to cut out the keywords (and laminate them if you think it will help), to be used as a quick guide reference for the subject matter that is included.

Warning

Please note: the keywords included in this document are those that link with the page subject matter. They may relate to other pages as well, but they are meant for the page that the link is provided from. Use them as a resource as you so wish.

Printing

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Respiratory System

The respiratory system works in tandem with the circulatory system to provide our body with oxygen, which our tissues and cells need to survive.



Lungs

Our lungs are special in the fact that they allow us to breathe, and require looking after to maintain the highest amount of gas exchange.



Air

We take in air through our lungs, and this is broken down into elements such as oxygen and carbon dioxide, which we then breathe out.



Breathing

Breathing is what happens automatically, and when we do this, it allows for gas exchange. You don't know you're breathing until someone tells you that you are.



Villi

Villi are small hair-like structures that move mucus up and down the lungs and bronchioles to remove dirt and foreign bodies from.



Bronchioles

Bronchioles are tubular structures that have mucus on them, and that the lungs allow us to breath air in and out.



Alveoli

Alveoli are sacs within the lungs that store fresh oxygen we need for our blood supply.



Deoxygenated

Deoxygenated blood returns to the heart and lungs to pick up fresh oxygen from the alveoli.



Oxygenated

Oxygenated blood is circulated through the circulatory system. This is blood that has received fresh oxygen from the lungs through gas exchange.



Blood

Our blood plays a part in the respiratory system because it is involved with gas exchange. The blood picks up oxygen, and drops off carbon dioxide.



3-lobed

The right lung is 3-lobed, due to being bigger than the left lung. This has a bigger capacity than the left lung.



Bi-lobed

The left lung is bi-lobed, which means it's smaller than the right lung. This allows space for the heart in your body.



Carbon Dioxide

Carbon dioxide is created through respiration, and we breathe it out. This is done through gas exchange.



Energy

Energy is created either aerobically or anaerobically. This is created either on a large or smaller scale.



Glucose

We create glucose which is the form of energy we need to survive. Without this energy we cannot function properly.



Water

Water is created through respiration. When you breathe out, you release water.



Aerobic

Aerobic respiration uses oxygen to create a large amount of energy. We create this energy when we breathe.



Anaerobic

Anaerobic respiration happens without using oxygen. It creates lactic acid, which can be fatal if too much is created.



Respiration

Respiration happens on a cellular level, and is the process that creates energy either with or without oxygen.



Oxygen Debt

Oxygen debt happens when you go for a run, and then stop. You will continue breathing heavily, but in place of this, energy is created anaerobically.

