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Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #32: Respiratory System – Part 2

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. When you exhale more CO₂ than you should, it causes a drop in blood CO₂ called _____.
2. The exchange of gases in the blood involves _____ and oxygen.
3. The protein in red blood cells that transports oxygen is _____.
4. Hemoglobin's _____ for oxygen changes depending on conditions, allowing it to either bind or release O₂.
5. The principle of chemistry that explains how gases move from high pressure to low pressure is _____ pressure.
6. At sea level, the partial pressure of oxygen is about _____ millimeters of mercury.
7. When hemoglobin is fully loaded with oxygen, it is called _____.
8. Active tissues, like muscles, have a _____ oxygen partial pressure, which encourages hemoglobin to release oxygen.
9. Rising _____ in active tissues lowers hemoglobin's affinity for oxygen, causing more oxygen to be released.
10. Increased _____ in the blood can bind hemoglobin, lowering its affinity for oxygen and helping release O₂.
11. Dissolved CO₂ in blood forms _____ acid, which lowers pH and influences oxygen release.
12. A drop in blood pH causes hemoglobin to change shape, lowering its _____ for oxygen.
13. Hyperventilation lowers CO₂ and raises blood _____, which can cause vasoconstriction and light-headedness.
14. Breathing into a _____ bag helps restore homeostasis by increasing CO₂ levels in the blood.
15. The overall balance your body maintains between oxygen, CO₂, pH, and other factors is called _____.

Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #32: Respiratory System – Part 2 KEY

1. When you exhale more CO₂ than you should, it causes a drop in blood CO₂ called **hypocapnia**.
2. The exchange of gases in the blood involves **carbon dioxide** and oxygen.
3. The protein in red blood cells that transports oxygen is **hemoglobin**.
4. Hemoglobin's **affinity** for oxygen changes depending on conditions, allowing it to either bind or release O₂.
5. The principle of chemistry that explains how gases move from high pressure to low pressure is **partial** pressure.
6. At sea level, the partial pressure of oxygen is about **160** millimeters of mercury.
7. When hemoglobin is fully loaded with oxygen, it is called **oxyhemoglobin**.
8. Active tissues, like muscles, have a **lower** oxygen partial pressure, which encourages hemoglobin to release oxygen.
9. Rising **temperature** in active tissues lowers hemoglobin's affinity for oxygen, causing more oxygen to be released.
10. Increased **CO₂** in the blood can bind hemoglobin, lowering its affinity for oxygen and helping release O₂.
11. Dissolved CO₂ in blood forms **carbonic** acid, which lowers pH and influences oxygen release.
12. A drop in blood pH causes hemoglobin to change shape, lowering its **affinity** for oxygen.
13. Hyperventilation lowers CO₂ and raises blood **pH**, which can cause vasoconstriction and light-headedness.
14. Breathing into a **paper** bag helps restore homeostasis by increasing CO₂ levels in the blood.
15. The overall balance your body maintains between oxygen, CO₂, pH, and other factors is called **homeostasis**.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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