

UPGRADE to the Bundle

Crash Course ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY 48 Episode Series Bundle

- ✔ Classroom Ready - Just Print and Go!
- ✔ Active Engagement - Keep Students' Attention
- ✔ Direct Video Link Included

WATCH VIDEO



ALL 48 Episodes with Answer
Keys and Direct Video Link

CLICK HERE



Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #31: Respiratory System

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → <https://youtu.be/bHZvBjUC2Is=AATJRD0D213a2v5c>

1. About 380 million years ago, a lobe-finned fish achieved the milestone of breathing _____.
2. The earliest, simplest forms of life extracted oxygen through _____ across their membranes.
3. _____ is when a material moves automatically from high concentration to low concentration.
4. Larger organisms needed a _____ system to move oxygen quickly inside their bodies.
5. The first specialized respiratory surfaces in early animals were _____.
6. The major innovation that allowed vertebrates to breathe air was the development of _____.
7. In mammals, the lungs are assisted by the _____, a thin sheet of muscle below the thorax.
8. The process of taking in oxygen and removing carbon dioxide requires both diffusion and _____.
9. The zone that funnels air into the body, including the nose and trachea, is called the _____ zone.
10. The rigid rings of the _____ keep it from collapsing when pressure drops during breathing.
11. The trachea splits into the right and left main _____.
12. The small branches that lead deeper into the lungs are called _____.
13. Tiny sacs where gas exchange takes place in the lungs are called _____.
14. Each alveolus is lined with thin _____ epithelium to allow diffusion of gases.
15. Together, the alveoli in both lungs provide about _____ square meters of moist surface area for gas exchange.

Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #31: Respiratory System KEY

1. About 380 million years ago, a lobe-finned fish achieved the milestone of breathing **air**.
2. The earliest, simplest forms of life extracted oxygen through **diffusion** across their membranes.
3. **Diffusion** is when a material moves automatically from high concentration to low concentration.
4. Larger organisms needed a **circulatory** system to move oxygen quickly inside their bodies.
5. The first specialized respiratory surfaces in early animals were **gills**.
6. The major innovation that allowed vertebrates to breathe air was the development of **lungs**.
7. In mammals, the lungs are assisted by the **diaphragm**, a thin sheet of muscle below the thorax.
8. The process of taking in oxygen and removing carbon dioxide requires both diffusion and **bulk flow**.
9. The zone that funnels air into the body, including the nose and trachea, is called the **conducting** zone.
10. The rigid rings of the **trachea** keep it from collapsing when pressure drops during breathing.
11. The trachea splits into the right and left main **bronchi**.
12. The small branches that lead deeper into the lungs are called **bronchioles**.
13. Tiny sacs where gas exchange takes place in the lungs are called **alveoli**.
14. Each alveolus is lined with thin **squamous** epithelium to allow diffusion of gases.
15. Together, the alveoli in both lungs provide about **75** square meters of moist surface area for gas exchange.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

Save 85% per worksheet!