

STIMULUS

Reading Power School 1

Respiratory System

Introduction
 The respiratory system is responsible for the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the body and the environment. It consists of the lungs, trachea, bronchi, and diaphragm.

Structure
 The respiratory system is divided into the upper and lower respiratory tracts. The upper respiratory tract includes the nose, mouth, and pharynx. The lower respiratory tract includes the larynx, trachea, bronchi, and lungs.

Function
 The primary function of the respiratory system is to provide oxygen to the body's cells and remove carbon dioxide. This process is known as gas exchange. The diaphragm contracts and relaxes to draw air into the lungs and push it out.

Respiration
 Respiration is the process of converting nutrients into energy. It occurs in the mitochondria of cells. There are two types of respiration: aerobic and anaerobic. Aerobic respiration requires oxygen, while anaerobic respiration does not.

Diaphragm
 The diaphragm is a muscular partition that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity. It contracts and relaxes to facilitate breathing.

Lungs
 The lungs are the primary organs of the respiratory system. They are located in the thoracic cavity and are responsible for the exchange of gases.

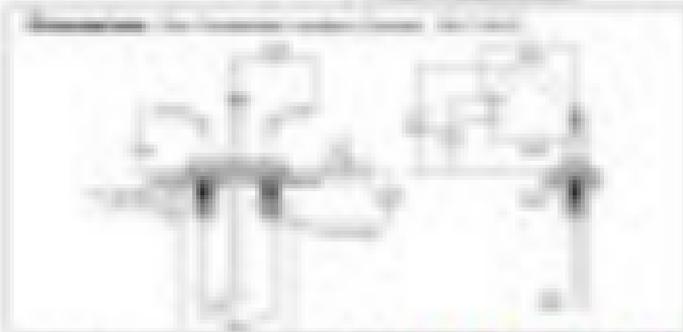


Diagram of the Human Respiratory System