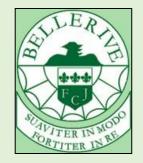


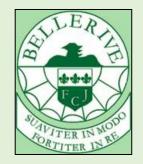
- 1) The breathing system is where the gases oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged.
- 2) The lungs are like big pink sponges.
- 3) The diaphragm and the intercostals are the muscles needed for breathing.
- 4) The trachea, bronchi and the bronchioles are the tubes that carry the air.
- 5) The alveoli are where gas exchange takes place.

Ref: CGP Biology page 39.



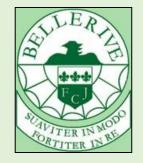
- 1) During gas exchange oxygen passes into the blood and carbon dioxide passes into the alveoli.
- 2) The gases move by diffusion.
- 3) The alveoli are well-adapted for gas exchange (large surface area, thin walls, moist and good blood supply).

Ref: CGP Biology page 39.



- 1) Inhaling and exhaling are breathing in and out.
- 2) The movement of the diaphragm and ribs enables you to breathe in and out.
- 3) Increasing the volume of the chest, causes the pressure to drop and air is sucked in.
- 4) Decreasing the volume of the chest, causes the pressure to increase and air is pushed out.

Ref: CGP Biology page 42 & 43.



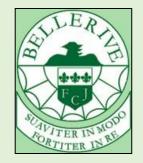
- 1) Strength, stamina, suppleness and speed are 4 aspects of fitness.
- 2) During exercise, your muscles respire more.
- 3) The muscles need more oxygen during exercise.
- 4) Your breathing rate and the depth of breathing increase during exercise.

Ref: CGP Biology page 45.



- 1) Cigarette smoke contains carbon monoxide, tar, nicotine and irritants.
- 2) Tar causes cancer (lung, throat, mouth).
- 3) Nicotine is an addictive drug.
- 4) Cigarette smoke damages the cilia in the breathing system.
- 5) Carbon monoxide affects the growth of an embryo.

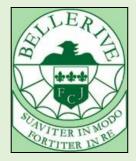
Ref: CGP Biology page 46.

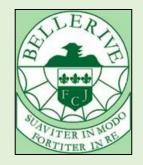


- 1) Asthma makes it very difficult for a person to breathe.
- 2) Asthma can be triggered by pet hair, pollen, dust and smoke.
- 3) In an asthma attack the airways narrow and become inflamed.
- 4) Symptoms of an asthma attack are: difficulty breathing, wheezing and a tight chest.
- 5) Asthma sufferers use inhalers to open up the airways.

Ref: CGP Biology page 45.

<u>Lesson 7 – Mini Progress Test 1.</u>



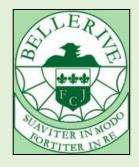


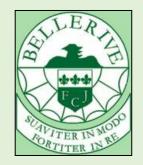
- 1) The skeletal system has FOUR functions: support, protection, movement and blood cell production.
- 2) Bones are made from living cells.
- 3) Joints are where bones meet and they allow movement.
- 4) Cartilage and synovial fluid allow the joint to move easily.

Ref: CGP Biology page 32 & 33.

- 1) Ligaments join bones to bones.
- 2) Tendons join muscles to bones.
- 3) Muscles are found in pairs around a joint.
- 4) Muscles are antagonistic: One contracts the other relaxes.
- 5) The biceps and triceps are antagonistic muscles.

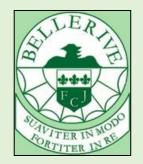
Ref: CGP Biology page 33 & 35.





- 1) Muscles apply a force to a bone to make it move.
- 2) Biomechanics is the study of the forces acting on the body.
- 3) Pivots, levers and moments are involved when a force acts on the body.
- 4) The force applied to a muscle can be calculated using the 'Principle of Moments'.

Ref: CGP Biology page 35 & 36.

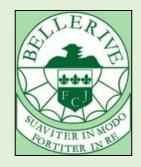


- 1) Drugs include medicines and recreational drugs.
- 2) Recreational drugs are used for 'enjoyment'.
- 3) Drugs can be legal or illegal.
- 4) Recreational drugs can be stimulants, depressants, painkillers or hallucinogens.
- 5) Many drugs are addictive and cause serious damage to the body.

Ref: CGP Biology page 55 & 56.

- 1) Alcohol is a legal (if over 18) recreational drug.
- 2) Alcohol is a depressant drug.
- 3) Alcohol damages the brain and the liver.
- 4) Alcohol impairs judgement and can lead to accidents.
- 5) Alcohol is addictive.

Ref: CGP Biology page 56.



<u>Lesson 13 – Mini Progress Test 2.</u>

