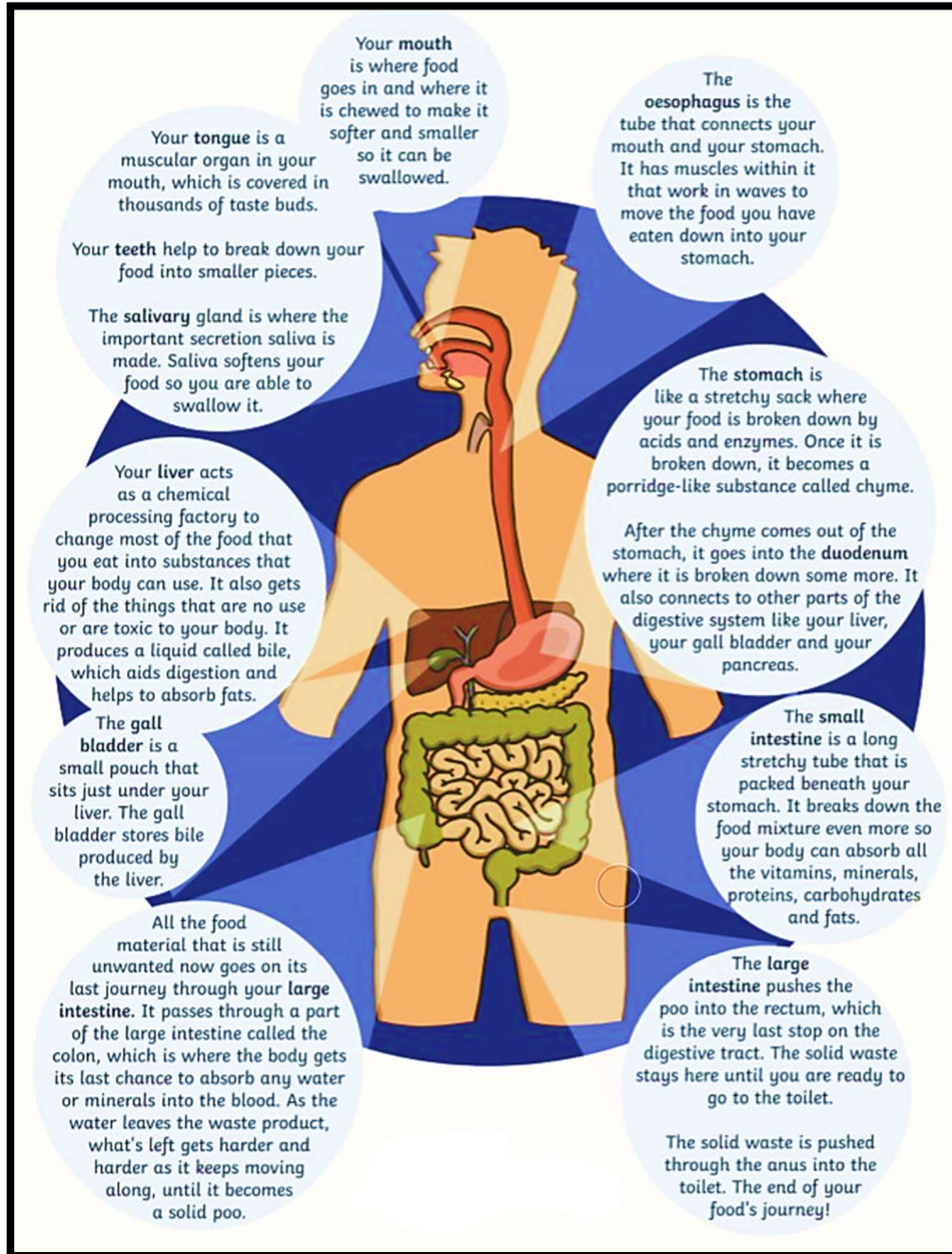
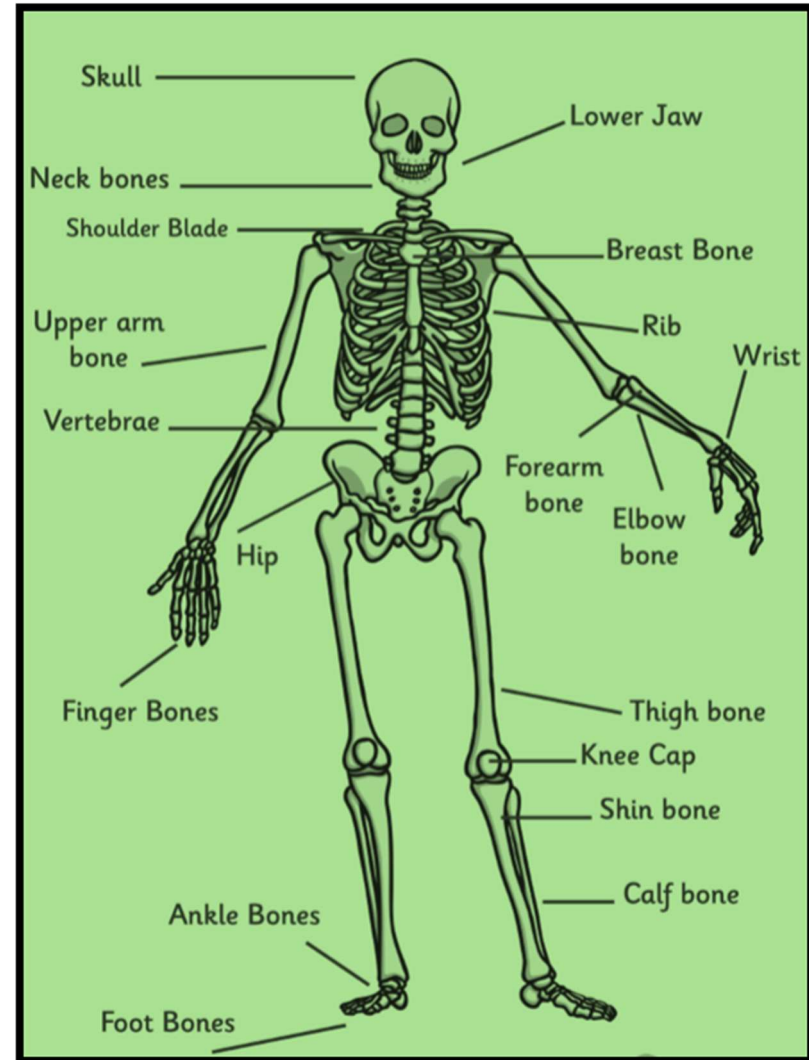


The Human Digestive System



The Human Body



The Human Skeleton

Capillary Blood Flow

The oxygen is absorbed into the blood through a layer of moisture in the air sacs (alveoli). Carbon dioxide in the blood is transferred back into the air, which then travels back out of the lungs.

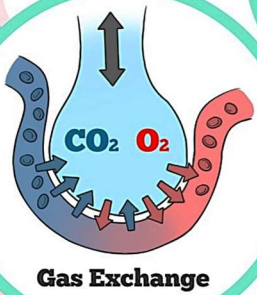
Veins: carry blood from capillaries back to the heart to be pumped to the lungs to be re-oxygenated.

Capillaries: enable exchange of oxygen with body

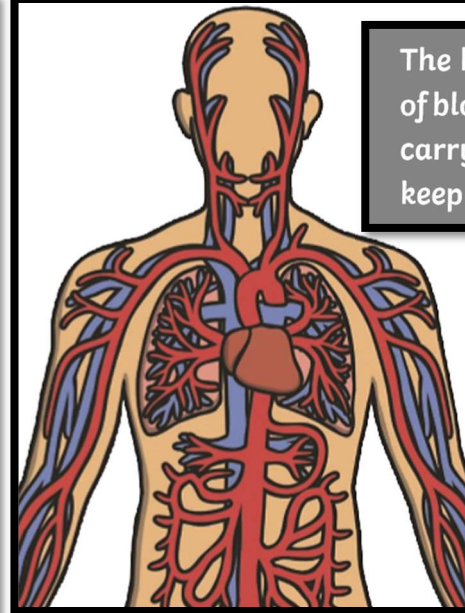
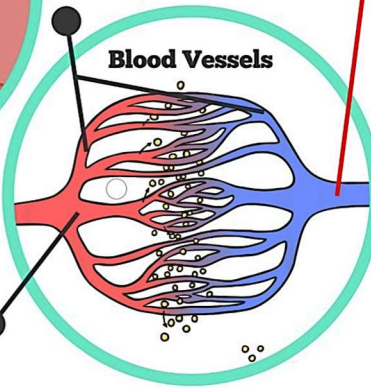
Blood Vessels

air sacs (alveoli)

Arteries: carry oxygenated blood away from the heart



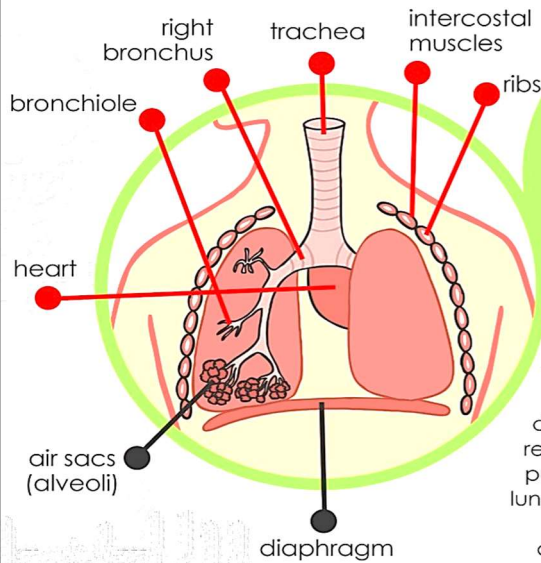
Gas Exchange



The human circulatory system is a network of blood vessels throughout our bodies which carry gasses and hormones in our blood to keep us nourished and functioning.

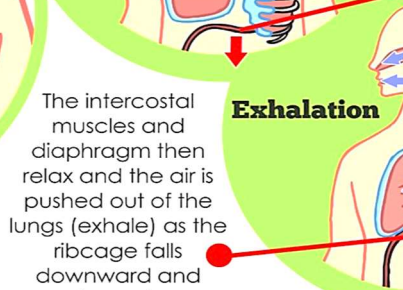
The Heart

Our hearts pump blood out to the lungs to oxygenate it. The oxygenated blood is then pumped back into our heart and out to the rest of the body.



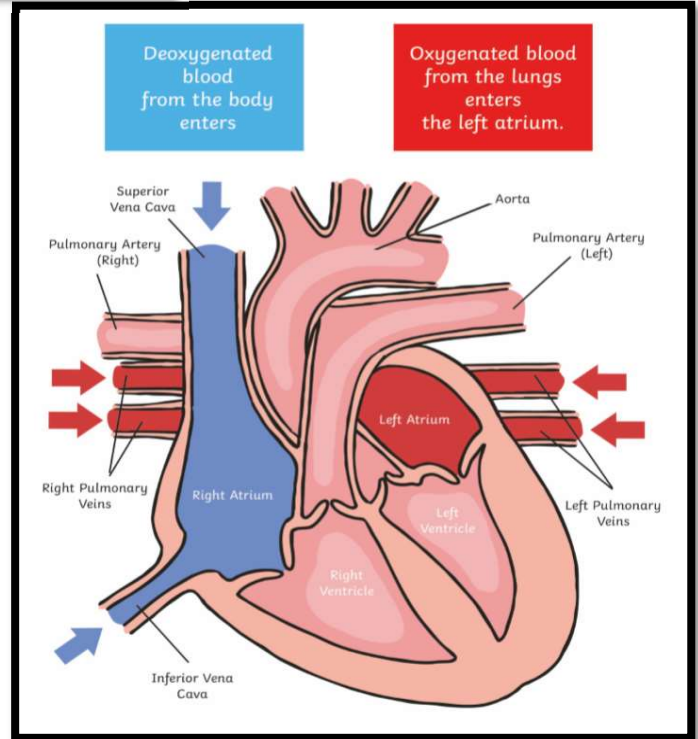
Inhalation

When we breathe in (inhale), the intercostal muscles contract and the diaphragm pulls down, making the chest expand. This causes air to be sucked into the lungs.



Exhalation

The intercostal muscles and diaphragm then relax and the air is pushed out of the lungs (exhale) as the ribcage falls downward and inward.



Deoxygenated blood from the body enters

Oxygenated blood from the lungs enters the left atrium.

THE Lungs How Breathing Works