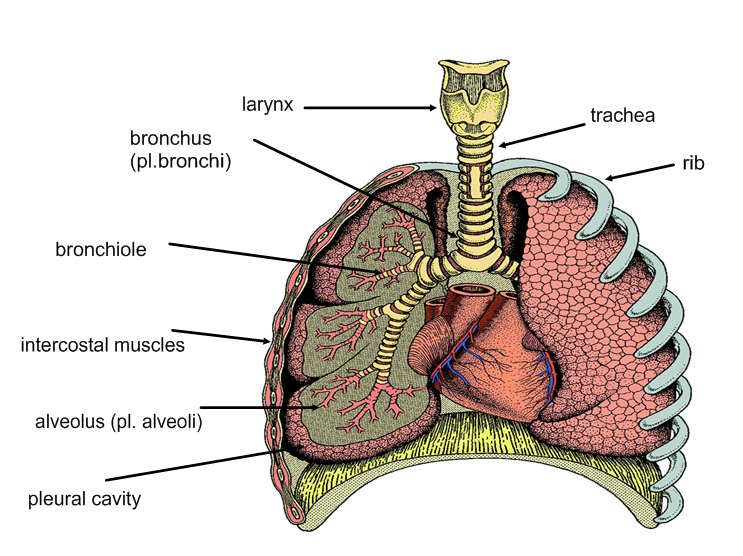
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Topic** | Structure and function of human lungs | **Level** | GCSE (or any other course for students aged 11-16) |
| **Outcomes** | 1. To label the structure of the lungs 2. To describe and explain the function of each structure | | |

**Structure of the breathing system - reading activity**

1. Use the diagram to fill in the missing spaces in the text below.

2. Use the text to **annotate** the diagram with notes on each structure.



diaphragm

After flowing through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (voice box), air passes through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (windpipe), which is made of rings of tough cartilage. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ then branches into two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which branch further to form \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These end up at tiny air sacs called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where gas exchange takes place. The lungs are surrounded by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which makes a slippery fluid.

Your lungs are protected by bones called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These move during breathing, and this movement is brought about by the action of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which lie between the ribs. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a muscle that forms the floor of the thorax, and it also moves during breathing.