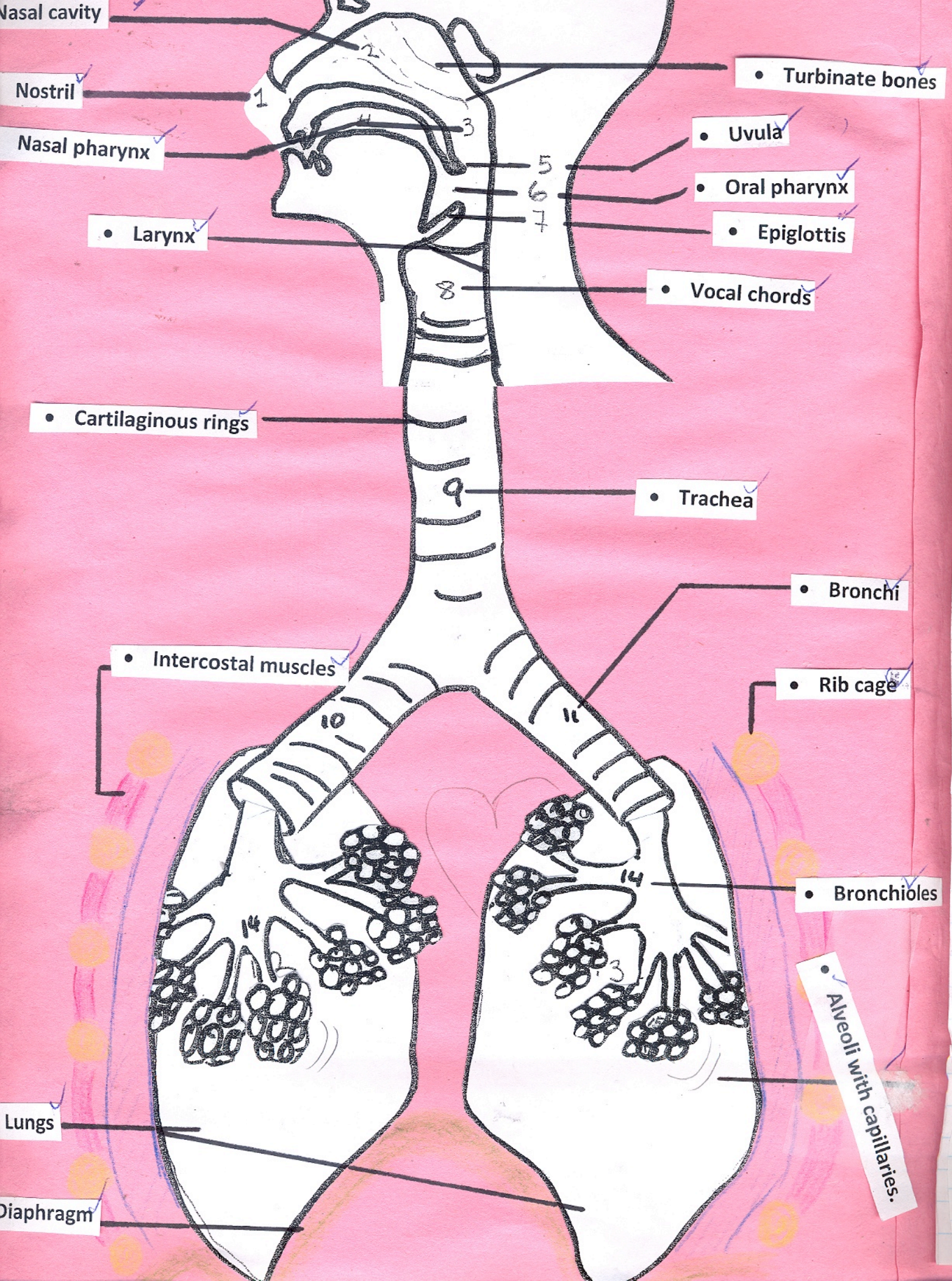
Nasal cavity
Nostril
Nasal pharynx
• Larynx
• Cartilaginous rings
• Intercostal muscles
Lungs
Diaphragm
• Turbinate bones
• Uvula
• Oral pharynx
• Epiglottis
• Vocal chords
• Trachea
• Bronchi
• Rib cage
• Bronchioles
• Alveoli with capillaries.
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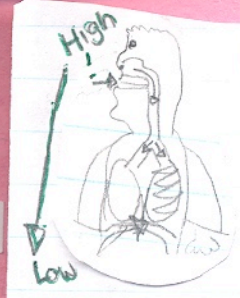
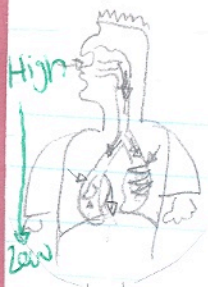
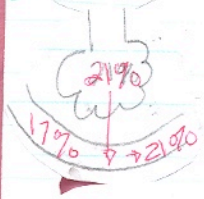


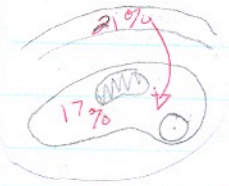
1. Air enters the lungs because the intercostal muscles and diaphragm contract, ribs rise and diaphragm descends, which increases the size of the rib cage, then lung volume increases air pressure inside the lungs decreases, it becomes lower than the outside pressure, then oxygen-rich air from outside flows into the lungs until the pressur is equal.



2. Nostrils → Nasal passages → pharynx (throat) → larynx → Trachea → Bronchiols → alveoli

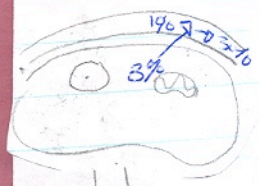


3. Diffusion will always flow from a high concentration of oxygen to a low concentration through the lungs to the blood.

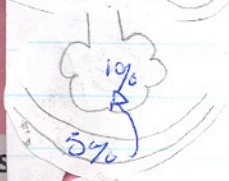


4. The cell always wants to burn energy so the oxygen in the blood flows from a high concentration to a low concentration in the cell.

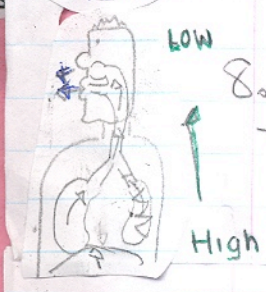
5. Oxygen is used for us to live. Without oxygen, our cells would be unable to efficiently extract the energy they need from nutrients. A waste product is something that must be eliminated from the body while exhaling. For example, carbon dioxyde. O_2 + glucose → $CO_2 + H_2O$ + ATP



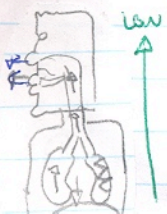
6. The carbon dioxyde in the cell flows from a high concentration to a low concentration in the vein.



7. The carbon dioxyde flows from a high concentration in the blood to a low concentration in the lungs



8. Alveoli → Bronchiols → Trachea → Larynx → Pharynx (throat) → Nasal Passages → Nostrils



9. The intercostal muscles and diaphragm relax, ribs descend and diaphragm rises, which decreases the size of the ribs, lungs volume decreases, air pressure inside lungs increases (it becomes greater than outside), carbon dioxide inside the lungs flows