Respiratory system

Worksheet 2

WEBQUEST

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Questions students need to answer to complete the task:

1. What does our body use as fuel?

2. When we breathe, what organ holds this fuel?

3. What organ pumps the fuel all over our body?

4. Does our heart rate and breathing rate increase or decrease when we exercise?

5. Our heart rate and breathing rate increase or decrease after we are done running?

6. Name and describe the two major branches of the airway to the lungs

7. Discuss the function of the alveoli. Describe their structure and location.

8. What is the percentage of oxygen in the air we breathe from the atmosphere?

9. How do you know how often to breathe? What system of the body interacts with the respiratory system to control breathing?

10. What is the normal respiration rate?

Resources that student could use in this webquest:

1. http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Teaching_Elementary_School_Health_Education/Growth_and_Development/I_Will_Keep_My_Body_Systems_Healthy

2. http://www.heartmonitors.com/exercisetips/heart_rate_basics.htm

3. http://www.medterms.com/script/main/hp.asp

4. http://www.smm.org/heart/lessons/lesson8.htm

5. http://www.lowfatlifestyle.com/exercise/aerobicsexercise.htm

6. http://www.naturalhealthschool.com/heart_lungs.html

You may use websites other than just the ones listed!

Adapter from: "Feeding Our Bodies Before and After Exercise" by Mark Miller

http://www.docstoc.com/docs/164342172/WebQuest---Heart-and-Breathing-Rates

Respiratory system

Worksheet 2

Conclusion

Our muscles run off of a fuel called oxygen. We breathe oxygen into our lungs. Our hearts pump oxygen rich blood to our muscles to keep them fed and working. When we exercising our muscles need more food to continue to work, so we breathing harder and faster to bring more oxygen into our lungs. Our hearts pump harder and faster to pump oxygen full blood to our muscles faster. When we are done exercising our muscles do not need as much fuel so our hearts and lungs slow to decrease the amount of oxygen that comes into our lungs and is pumped to our muscles.