

ASSIGNMENT

1. Each lung has highly branched respiratory hierarchy. The bronchi are further branched into bronchioles which further have air sacs called as alveoli.

This hierarchy helps to improve the area for respiration and helps in providing well-defined areas for certain functions (i.e; the alveoli are the site of intra-cellular gaseous exchange whereas the bronchi and bronchioles serve in transportation of gases).

Alveoli are small rounded air sacs which are further surrounded by blood capillaries. Alveoli are thin walled.

The oxygen, in the inhaled air is transported to blood capillaries and the carbon dioxide (bi-product) is transported from the blood to alveoli for expiration.

2) functions of lymph in our body :

- (a) lymph supplies mature lymphocytes to the blood.
- (b) lymph acts to remove bacteria and other particles.
- (c) It also maintains balance of fluid in our body.
- (d) lymph carries digested and absorbed fat from intestine and drains excess fluid from extracellular space back into the blood.

3) Haemoglobin is an iron-containing pigment protein pigment. that helps in transportation of gases in the blood. They are present in RBCs and combine with oxygen to form Oxyhaemoglobin to transport oxygen from alveoli to heart and then to various cells of various organs to carry out metabolism. The absorbed - digested food is then oxidised to give energy in form of ATP and Carbon dioxide as bi-product.

This carbon dioxide diffuses and combines with haemoglobin to form Carboxyhaemoglobin which is ~~then~~ further pumped to the lungs by heart and the carbon dioxide further diffuses into alveoli and is exhaled out.