H.W
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1. How are the lungs designed in human beings to maximize the area of exchange of gases?

Ans Within the lungs, the passage divides into smaller and smaller tubes which finally terminate in balloon - like structures which are called alveoli. The alveoli provide a surface where the exchange of gases can take place. The walls of the alveoli contain an extensive network of blood - vessels.

2. What are the functions of lymph in our body?

Ans Lymph is another type of fluid also involved in transportation.

→ Lymph drains into lymphatic capillaries from the intercellular spaces. which join to form large lymph vessels that finally open into larger veins.

→ Lymph carries digested and absorbed fat from intestine and drains excess fluid from extra cellular space back into the blood.

3. How is haemoglobin associated with respiration?

Ans Haemoglobin is present in the RBCs (Red blood corpuscles). which is known as the respiratory pigment. This has a very high affinity of oxygen. Carbon dioxide is less soluble than oxygen in blood and hence it is mostly transported in the dissolved form in our blood.