

This is the **Foundation Combined** version — Higher Tier and Separate-only content removed.

The lungs are adapted for efficient exchange of O_2 and CO_2 between air and blood.

- Inhalation: diaphragm contracts → moves down; intercostal muscles contract → ribcage moves up and out; volume increases → pressure decreases → air flows in
- Exhalation: diaphragm relaxes → moves up; ribcage moves down and in; volume decreases → pressure increases → air flows out
- Alveoli: large SA, one cell thick, moist, dense capillaries — maximise diffusion
- O_2 diffuses from alveoli to blood (high → low). CO_2 diffuses from blood to alveoli (high → low)
- Concentration gradient maintained by blood flow and breathing

Key Terms

Alveolus	Tiny air sac in lung — site of gas exchange between air and blood
Diaphragm	Muscle beneath lungs — contracts during inhalation to increase lung volume

■ **Exam Tip:** Inhalation: diaphragm DOWN, ribcage UP AND OUT, volume INCREASES, pressure DECREASES. Exhalation: reverse. Know this sequence for mechanism of breathing questions.