



**Table 1: Characteristics of the respiratory system**

Feature	Function
Large surface area	Increases the rate of gas exchange
Thin membrane	Reduces the diffusion distance
Good blood supply	Keeps the partial pressures of gases constant
Moist surface	Allows for the dissolution of gases

**The structure of the respiratory system**

The respiratory system consists of the lungs and the airways. The airways are the trachea, bronchi, and bronchioles. The lungs are the organs where gas exchange takes place. The diaphragm and intercostal muscles are also part of the respiratory system.

**GCSE Biology**

**Respiration**

**Energy**

**ATP**

**Cellular Respiration**

**Energy**

**ATP**

**Energy**

Energy is the ability to do work. In the context of biology, it is the ability to power the chemical reactions that occur in living organisms.

**Energy**

Energy is transferred from one form to another. In the context of biology, it is transferred from light energy to chemical energy in the form of ATP.

**Energy**

Energy is stored in the bonds of molecules. In the context of biology, it is stored in the bonds of ATP.

**Energy**

Energy is used to power the chemical reactions that occur in living organisms. In the context of biology, it is used to power the synthesis of macromolecules.

**Energy**

Energy is transferred from one form to another. In the context of biology, it is transferred from light energy to chemical energy in the form of ATP.

**Energy**

Energy is stored in the bonds of molecules. In the context of biology, it is stored in the bonds of ATP.

**Energy**

Energy is used to power the chemical reactions that occur in living organisms. In the context of biology, it is used to power the synthesis of macromolecules.

**Energy**

Energy is transferred from one form to another. In the context of biology, it is transferred from light energy to chemical energy in the form of ATP.

**Energy**

Energy is stored in the bonds of molecules. In the context of biology, it is stored in the bonds of ATP.

**Energy**

Energy is used to power the chemical reactions that occur in living organisms. In the context of biology, it is used to power the synthesis of macromolecules.

**Energy**

Energy is transferred from one form to another. In the context of biology, it is transferred from light energy to chemical energy in the form of ATP.

**Energy**

Energy is stored in the bonds of molecules. In the context of biology, it is stored in the bonds of ATP.