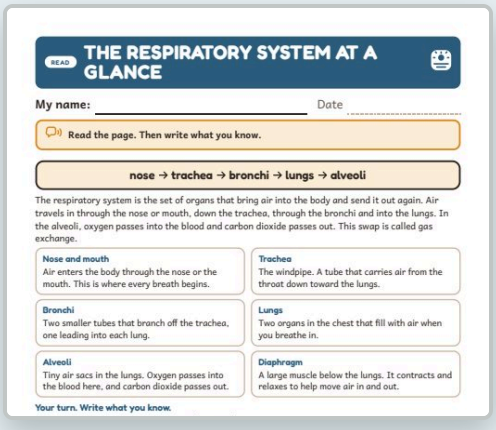
6TH–8TH GRADE · SCIENCE

NOSE TO ALVEOLI

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM WORKSHEETS

Label the respiratory diagram, fill in how air travels, match clues to terms, read breathing data and draw the graph, sort inhale and exhale, and write short answers. Answer keys, a tracker and a family page. Print, or type your answers. PDF.


READ THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AT A GLANCE

My name: _____ Date _____

Read the page. Then write what you know.

nose → trachea → bronchi → lungs → alveoli

The respiratory system is the set of organs that bring air into the body and send it out again. Air travels in through the nose or mouth, down the trachea, through the bronchi and into the lungs. In the alveoli, oxygen passes into the blood and carbon dioxide passes out. This swap is called gas exchange.

Nose and mouth — Air enters the body through the nose or the mouth. This is where every breath begins.

Trachea — The windpipe. A tube that carries air from the throat down toward the lungs.

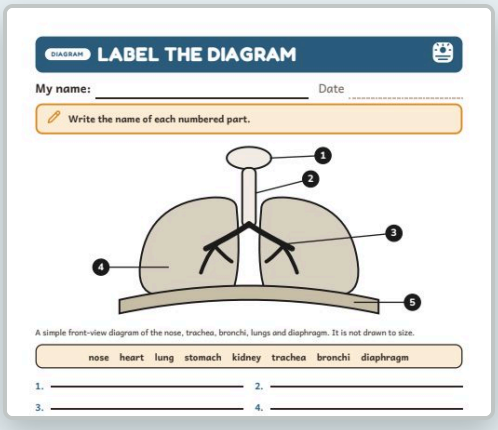
Bronchi — Two smaller tubes that branch off the trachea, one leading into each lung.

Lungs — Two organs in the chest that fill with air when you breathe in.

Alveoli — Tiny air sacs in the lungs. Oxygen passes into the blood here, and carbon dioxide passes out.

Diaphragm — A large muscle below the lungs. It contracts and relaxes to help move air in and out.

Your turn. Write what you know.


DIAGRAM LABEL THE DIAGRAM

My name: _____ Date _____

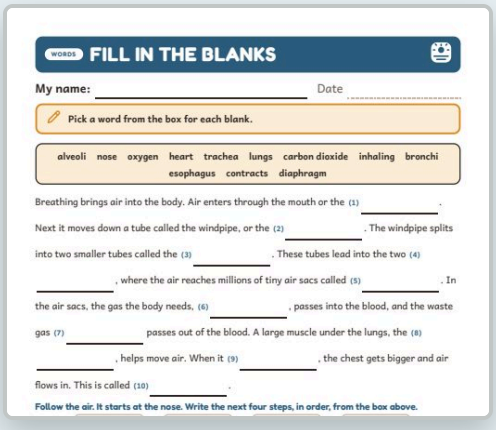
Write the name of each numbered part.

A simple front-view diagram of the nose, trachea, bronchi, lungs and diaphragm. It is not drawn to size.

nose heart lung stomach kidney trachea bronchi diaphragm

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____


WORDS FILL IN THE BLANKS

My name: _____ Date _____

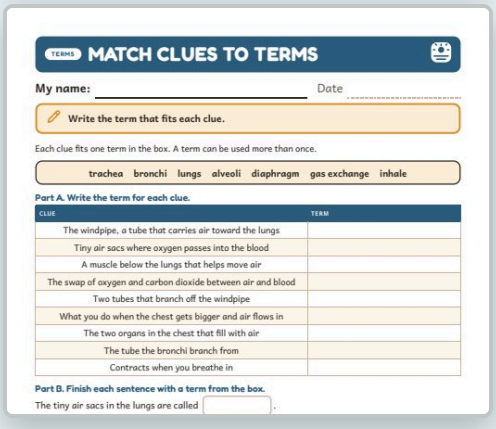
Pick a word from the box for each blank.

alveoli nose oxygen heart trachea lungs carbon dioxide inhaling bronchi esophagus contracts diaphragm

Breathing brings air into the body. Air enters through the mouth or the (1) _____.

Next it moves down a tube called the windpipe, or the (2) _____. The windpipe splits into two smaller tubes called the (3) _____. These tubes lead into the two (4) _____, where the air reaches millions of tiny air sacs called (5) _____. In the air sacs, the gas the body needs, (6) _____, passes into the blood, and the waste gas (7) _____ passes out of the blood. A large muscle under the lungs, the (8) _____, helps move air. When it (9) _____, the chest gets bigger and air flows in. This is called (10) _____.

Follow the air. It starts at the nose. Write the next four steps, in order, from the box above.


TERMS MATCH CLUES TO TERMS

My name: _____ Date _____

Write the term that fits each clue.

Each clue fits one term in the box. A term can be used more than once.

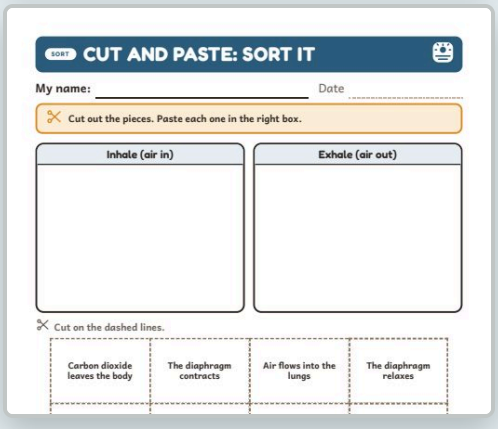
trachea bronchi lungs alveoli diaphragm gas exchange inhale

Part A. Write the term for each clue.

CLUE	TERM
The windpipe, a tube that carries air toward the lungs	
Tiny air sacs where oxygen passes into the blood	
A muscle below the lungs that helps move air	
The swap of oxygen and carbon dioxide between air and blood	
Two tubes that branch off the windpipe	
What you do when the chest gets bigger and air flows in	
The two organs in the chest that fill with air	
The tube the bronchi branch from	
Contracts when you breathe in	

Part B. Finish each sentence with a term from the box.

The tiny air sacs in the lungs are called _____.


SORT CUT AND PASTE: SORT IT

My name: _____ Date _____

Cut out the pieces. Paste each one in the right box.

Inhale (air in)	Exhale (air out)

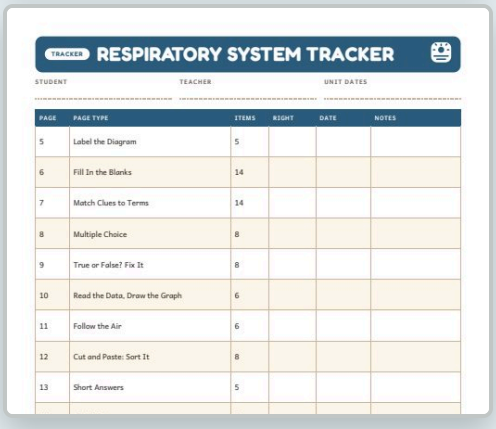
Cut on the dashed lines.

Carbon dioxide leaves the body

The diaphragm contracts

Air flows into the lungs

The diaphragm relaxes


TRACKER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM TRACKER

STUDENT TEACHER UNIT DATES

PAGE	PAGE TYPE	ITEMS	RIGHT	DATE	NOTES
5	Label the Diagram	5			
6	Fill In the Blanks	14			
7	Match Clues to Terms	14			
8	Multiple Choice	8			
9	True or False? Fix It	8			
10	Read the Data, Draw the Graph	6			
11	Follow the Air	6			
12	Cut and Paste: Sort It	8			
13	Short Answers	5			

25 Pages | **11 Page Types** | **77 Items** | **2 Answer Keys**

BRIGHT PATH SPED

START HERE

QUICK START

One complete kit for a respiratory system unit in grades 6-8. Students read a reference page, label a diagram, fill in a paragraph, match clues to terms, answer questions, read breathing data and draw a graph, follow the air and write short answers — on pages with room to work.

THREE STEPS

1. **Teach or review with the reference page**
   Page 4 has the nose and mouth, trachea, bronchi, lungs, alveoli and diaphragm, and a place for the student to write what they know. Read it together or hand it out as the first page.

2. **Hand over a page**
   Every student page opens with a name line and one short instruction. Nothing on it is written for you, so the student can start. Short answers have three or more lines and the explanations have five or six, so the page is the whole workspace.

3. **Check it, record it, send it home**
   The answer keys are pages 15 and 16. Record each page on the tracker (page 17), roll a group up on page 18, and send the family page (20). A filled example is on page 21.

WHICH PAGE, WHEN

WHEN…	USE…
Introducing or reviewing the unit	At a Glance, page 4 · Label the Diagram, page 5
Checking the vocabulary	Fill In the Blanks, page 6 · Multiple Choice, page 8
Connecting clues to terms	Match Clues to Terms, page 7
Quick check or exit slip	True or False? Fix It, page 9
Reading data and graphing	Read the Data, Draw the Graph, page 10
Hands-on sorting	Cut and Paste, page 12
Writing about science	Follow the Air, page 11 · Short Answers, page 13 · Explain It, page 14

Everything inside (25 pages)

- **11 student pages** in 11 page types: a reference page, a respiratory diagram to label, fill in, match clues to terms, multiple choice, true or false, data and graph, flow chart, cut and paste and two short-answer pages
- **77 scored items** on 10 pages
- **8 cut-and-paste pieces** on one sort mat
- **2 answer keys, 1 tracker, 1 class grid**, 1 team note, 1 family page, 1 filled example, 1 phrase bank, 1 binder cover and 6 divider tabs

Print or type

Every page prints clean in black and white. The name line, answer boxes, blanks and writing lines are type-in fields in any PDF reader: click one, type, then save. This is a fillable PDF, not a slideshow or a word-processor file. The graph and the cut-and-paste sort are for pencil and scissors.

READ

THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AT A GLANCE

My name: _____ Date .....

Read the page. Then write what you know.

nose → trachea → bronchi → lungs → alveoli

The respiratory system is the set of organs that bring air into the body and send it out again. Air travels in through the nose or mouth, down the trachea, through the bronchi and into the lungs. In the alveoli, oxygen passes into the blood and carbon dioxide passes out. This swap is called gas exchange.

Nose and mouth
Air enters the body through the nose or the mouth. This is where every breath begins.

Trachea
The windpipe. A tube that carries air from the throat down toward the lungs.

Bronchi
Two smaller tubes that branch off the trachea, one leading into each lung.

Lungs
Two organs in the chest that fill with air when you breathe in.

Alveoli
Tiny air sacs in the lungs. Oxygen passes into the blood here, and carbon dioxide passes out.

Diaphragm
A large muscle below the lungs. It contracts and relaxes to help move air in and out.

Your turn. Write what you know.

The respiratory system is the group of organs that

_____

_____

_____

One question I still have about breathing

_____

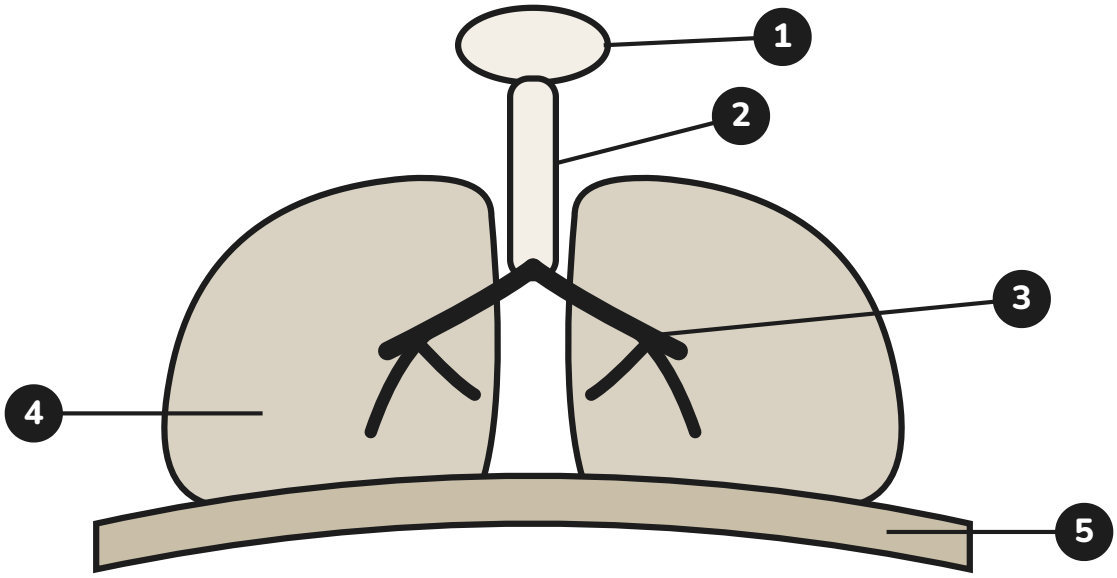
_____

DIAGRAM

LABEL THE DIAGRAM

My name: _____ Date .....

Write the name of each numbered part.



A simple front-view diagram of the nose, trachea, bronchi, lungs and diaphragm. It is not drawn to size.

nose **heart** **lung** **stomach** **kidney** **trachea** **bronchi** **diaphragm**

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____

A. Which numbered part is a muscle that helps move air in and out?

B. What does the trachea do?

WORDS

FILL IN THE BLANKS

My name: _____ Date .....

Pick a word from the box for each blank.

alveoli **nose** **oxygen** **heart** **trachea** **lungs** **carbon dioxide** **inhaling** **bronchi** **esophagus** **contracts** **diaphragm**

Breathing brings air into the body. Air enters through the mouth or the (1) _____.

Next it moves down a tube called the windpipe, or the (2) _____. The windpipe splits into two smaller tubes called the (3) _____. These tubes lead into the two (4) _____, where the air reaches millions of tiny air sacs called (5) _____. In the air sacs, the gas the body needs, (6) _____, passes into the blood, and the waste gas (7) _____ passes out of the blood. A large muscle under the lungs, the (8) _____, helps move air. When it (9) _____, the chest gets bigger and air flows in. This is called (10) _____.

Follow the air. It starts at the nose. Write the next four steps, in order, from the box above.

nose → _____ → _____ → _____ → _____

A. Choose one word from the box that you did not use. Write what it means or what it does.

TERMS MATCH CLUES TO TERMS

My name: _____ Date .....

Write the term that fits each clue.

Each clue fits one term in the box. A term can be used more than once.

trachea **bronchi** **lungs** **alveoli** **diaphragm** **gas exchange** **inhale**

Part A. Write the term for each clue.

CLUE	TERM
The windpipe, a tube that carries air toward the lungs	
Tiny air sacs where oxygen passes into the blood	
A muscle below the lungs that helps move air	
The swap of oxygen and carbon dioxide between air and blood	
Two tubes that branch off the windpipe	
What you do when the chest gets bigger and air flows in	
The two organs in the chest that fill with air	
The tube the bronchi branch from	
Contracts when you breathe in	

Part B. Finish each sentence with a term from the box.

The tiny air sacs in the lungs are called _____.

The two tubes that lead into the lungs are the _____.

Oxygen and carbon dioxide trade places during _____.

A muscle under the lungs that helps you breathe is the _____.

Part C. Explain the difference between inhaling and exhaling.

SORT CUT AND PASTE: SORT IT

My name: _____ Date .....

Cut out the pieces. Paste each one in the right box.

Inhale (air in)	Exhale (air out)

Cut on the dashed lines.

Carbon dioxide leaves the body	The diaphragm contracts	Air flows into the lungs	The diaphragm relaxes
Air enters through the nose or mouth	Air flows out of the lungs	The chest gets smaller	The chest gets bigger

1. Write one sentence that tells how inhaling and exhaling are different.

TRACKER

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM TRACKER

STUDENT _____ TEACHER _____ UNIT DATES _____

PAGE	PAGE TYPE	ITEMS	RIGHT	DATE	NOTES
5	Label the Diagram	5			
6	Fill In the Blanks	14			
7	Match Clues to Terms	14			
8	Multiple Choice	8			
9	True or False? Fix It	8			
10	Read the Data, Draw the Graph	6			
11	Follow the Air	6			
12	Cut and Paste: Sort It	8			
13	Short Answers	5			
14	Explain It	3			

How to fill this in

Write how many items the student got right and the date. A written answer counts as one item when it makes every point in the key (pages 15 and 16). A blank means not tried yet, never wrong. There are 77 items on the 10 pages above; the reference page (4) is not scored. Filled example: page 21.

STANDARD OR UNIT GOAL (YOUR OWN WORDING)

EXAMPLE JORDAN'S TRACKER

Jordan T. is invented; nothing on this page describes a real student. The blank tracker is on page 17.

STUDENT	TEACHER	UNIT DATES
Jordan T. (an invented student)	**Ms. Reyes (invented)**	**October**

PAGE	PAGE TYPE	ITEMS	RIGHT	DATE	NOTES
5	Label the Diagram	5	4	10/12	Mixed up trachea and bronchi
6	Fill In the Blanks	14	12	10/13	Used a spare word twice
7	Match Clues to Terms	14	14	10/14	–
8	Multiple Choice	8	7	10/15	Missed number 7
9	True or False? Fix It	8	8	10/16	–
10	Read the Data, Draw the Graph	6	–	–	–
11	Follow the Air	6	–	–	–
12	Cut and Paste: Sort It	8	7	10/19	One piece in the wrong box
13	Short Answers	5	–	–	–
14	Explain It	3	–	–	–

How to read it

Jordan T. has done **6 of 10** scored pages and got **52 of 57** items right. **2** pages were all right and **5** items were missed across 4 pages. Every number here comes from the table above.

The family note this tracker would produce

"This month Jordan finished 6 pages and got 52 of 57 items right. The next thing to practice is naming the parts of the respiratory diagram and telling inhale from exhale." — every number in it is a row of the table above.

What the table points to

4 pages carry a note and each one is short of full. Pages left blank (4 of them) are not tried yet, never wrong. The two writing pages, Short Answers and Explain It, are among them, so they are the next step.

THANK YOU

BEFORE YOU GO

THANK YOU FOR USING THIS RESOURCE

Built for the teacher whose students each need a different amount of support reading, writing and reasoning about science. If this helped, leaving feedback on TPT helps other teachers find it.

Everything inside, one more time

- **11 student pages** in 11 page types, **77 scored items**, every answer read from the same lists that draw the pages.
- **8 multiple-choice questions**, **8 true-or-false statements**, **8 cut-and-paste pieces** and **2 answer keys**.
- **1 tracker, 1 class grid, 1 team note, 1 family page, 1 filled example, 1 phrase bank** (15 starters), **1 binder cover** and divider tabs.

No real student anywhere in this file

The filled example on page 21 names "Jordan T.," an invented student used only to show how the tracker fills in. The breathing data on page 10 is invented class data. No table, note or score anywhere in this resource describes a real child, and nothing here is a clinical judgment, an eligibility timeline, or a medical claim of any kind. Once you fill in a real student's name, the tracker, class grid and team note (pages 17, 18 and 19) do carry real information — keep completed pages secure the same way you would any other record.

Something missing or wrong?

Please use the **Ask a Question** tab on the product page first — every question is read, and a fix to the file is a free update you re-download from **My Purchases**.

WHAT'S NEXT FROM THIS STORE

More science for the same classroom, plus vocabulary probes.



Body Systems Worksheets

The six body systems: label, match, sort and explain, grades 6-8.



Photosynthesis Worksheets

Diagram, sort, fill in and short answer for a plant science unit, grades 6-8.



Content Area Vocabulary: Science and Social Studies

Progress-monitoring probes for science and social studies words, grades 4-6.

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