

Year 8 Knowledge Organiser – Respiration

Key words:

Aerobic Using oxygen

Anaerobic Not using oxygen

Oxidation A reaction with oxygen. In this case, food molecules like glucose reacting with oxygen.

Fatigue Tiredness. In muscles is caused by a build-up of lactic acid, which is produced during anaerobic respiration.

Oxygen debt After exercise, the lactic acid has built up and caused an extra need for oxygen – called the oxygen debt.

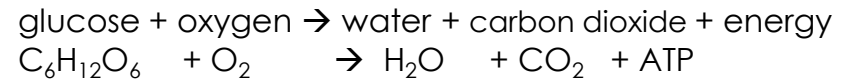
Key difference

Respiration is a chemical reaction that happens in all living cells. It releases **energy** from glucose.

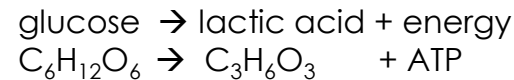
This energy allows all the other processes that keep us alive to happen.

It is **not** the same as breathing. **Breathing** is the movement of your lungs that brings in the oxygen for respiration and gets rid of the carbon dioxide produced.

Equation for aerobic respiration



Equation for anaerobic respiration

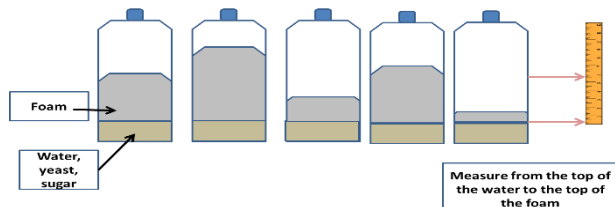


The Response To Exercise.

During exercise, more energy is required by the body than when resting, due to increased muscle contractions. The body reacts to this increased demand for energy by:

- **The heart rate, breathing rate, and volume of each breath all increase.**
- Together, these increase the amount of oxygenated blood reaching the muscles.
- The **oxygenated blood provides the extra oxygen and glucose** needed for respiration in muscle cells, to release more energy to meet demand.

How can we measure the rate of respiration?



When yeast cells respire aerobically they produce carbon dioxide which creates a foam. We can measure the height of the foam produced in a certain time to give us an indication of how fast they are respiring.

Websites that might be useful:

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/zq349j6/revision/1>

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/zth9ng8>

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/zcsbmsg>

Extension ideas to research:

Why are some people better at sprinting than others?
How can you improve your endurance?