



1. Listen and complete the text with the following words. Be careful! Some words are missing in the list.



Animal nutrition: breathing

There are parts of an animal's body (..... surfaces) that are designed to take in the they need for cellular respiration. The produced during is also eliminated through the same surfaces.

a) Animals that take oxygen from water

Animals that can take oxygen dissolved in water do it through the body surface or the gills.

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Many animals that live in water or in very wet, like the soil, have very surfaces.

Thanks to this the oxygen-rich passes to the inside of their bodies and reaches all their cells through their internal fluids.

Sponges, Cnidaria (jellyfish and polyps), worms, and some *Amphibians* oxygen like this.

- Gills

..... are a mass of very soft Fluids circulate inside along its many capillaries. When water passes through the gills, oxygen into the fluid filled vessels which then carry it to the cells of the animal.

Gills are the respiratory of aquatic *Molluscs, Crustaceans, Fish* and some *Amphibians*.

b) Animals that take oxygen from the air

Animals that take oxygen from the need internal surfaces with thin walls, such as the tracheae or the lungs.

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The tracheae are very tubes that lead out of the body through pores called and extend inside the animal where they eventually branch out to the The tracheae are the respiratory organs of most *Insects*.

- Lungs

The are two spongy organs formed by millions of minute cavities (.....) or air capillaries (in birds), where oxygen passes into the blood. The alveoli or the air capillaries of the lungs of the body through the rest of the respiratory tract.

The respiratory tract (upper respiratory tract, airways and lungs) is the respiratory found in *Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds* and *Mammals*.