

| Key word | Definition |
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| alveolus | A structure inside the lungs where gas exchange takes place with the blood. |
| antagonistic muscles | A pair of muscles that work together to control movement at a joint – as one muscle contracts, the other relaxes. |
| bone | A tissue that forms a hard structure, used to protect organs and for movement. |
| cartilage | The strong, smooth tissue that covers the end of bones to prevent them rubbing together. |
| condense | The change of state from gas to liquid. |
| diaphragm (breathing) | The sheet of muscle used in breathing. |
| exhale | Breathing out, to remove carbon dioxide. |
| gas exchange | The transfer of gases between an organism and its environment. |
| inhale | Breathing in, to take in oxygen. |
| joint | A part of the skeleton where two bones join together. |
| ligament | Joins two bones together. |
| lungs | The organ in which gas exchange takes place. |
| multicellular organism | An organism made up of many cells |
| newton | The unit of force, symbol N. |
| organ | A group of tissues working together to perform a function. |
| organ system | A group of organs working together to perform a function. |
| respiration | A chemical reaction where food and oxygen are converted into energy, water, and carbon dioxide. |
| respiratory system | The organs involved in gas exchange. |
| ribcage | The bones that protect the lungs. |
| skeleton | All the bones in an organism. |
| tendon | Joins a muscle to a bone. |
| tissue | A group of similar cells working together to perform a function. |