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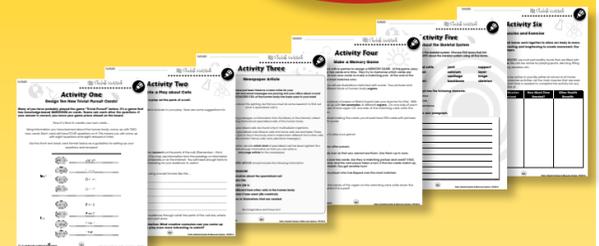
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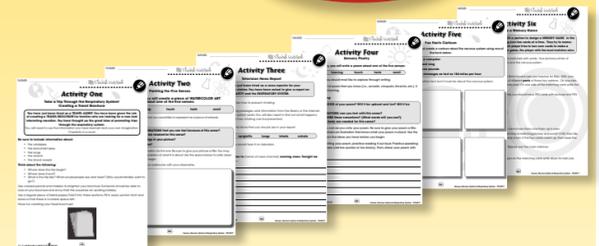
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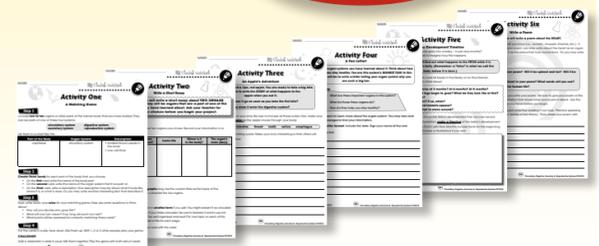
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Cells - The Building Blocks of Life

1. Complete each sentence with a word from the list. Use a dictionary to help you.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| unicellular organisms
bacteria | multicellular organisms
cells | specialized
microscope |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|

- Every living thing is made up of _____. That is why they are called the building blocks of life.
- Some living things are very simple. The ones that are only one cell in size are called _____.
- _____ are an example of unicellular organisms.
- Humans and frogs are an example of _____.
- Most cells are very small. We have to use a _____ to be able to see them.

2. Use the cell shapes below to list anything you already know about cells and some questions you have about cells.

<p>What I Know About Cells</p>	<p>Questions I Have About Cells</p>
--------------------------------	-------------------------------------



The Nervous System - Brain

One of the most important organ systems in our body is the **nervous system**. The nervous system is a **network of tissue** that has the job of sending and carrying **messages** to all areas of our body. Our nervous system controls all our movements and reactions to the world around us. The nervous system is made of three important parts - the **brain**, the **spinal cord** and the **nerves**.



To understand how the parts of the nervous system work together, think of a **computer system**. The brain is the computer. The spinal cord is the cable carrying the messages or **data** to and from the computer. All the nerves connect to the spinal cord. These nerves carry the messages to every part of the body and also send important **information** back to the brain.

STOP Why is the brain like a computer?

The Brain

The brain **manages** our nervous system. It is the control center of our body. The brain is protected inside the bones of the skull. It weighs about three pounds and is made of over 100 **billion** nerve cells. The brain has three main parts.

Brain Part	Description	What It Does
cerebrum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the large top part of the brain divided into two halves looks pinkish gray in color, is jelly-like and wrinkled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> controls thinking, memory, all our emotions and language also very important for movement
cerebellum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> also called "little brain" sits below the cerebrum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> important for movement, balance and posture
brain stem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> looks like a stalk that connects the brain to the spinal cord the simplest part of our brain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> controls involuntary movements like our breathing and heart beat



The Circulatory System - Heart

- Why is it important that the heart beats without us telling it to beat?

- What is the difference between bright red blood and dark red blood?

- Here are some new words from the reading. Write each word beside its meaning. Use the information in the reading passage to help you.

chamber	oxygenated	deoxygenated	involuntary	pump
----------------	-------------------	---------------------	--------------------	-------------

 - The heart is one because it pushes blood around the body.
 - A separate place (the heart has four of these)
 - Filled with oxygen
 - Something that works without us having to think about it first
 - Something with very little oxygen in it
- Look at the diagram on the next page. It is a **heart**. Follow the instructions to show how blood flows through the two chambers of the heart.

Extension & Application

- What do you know about **heart attacks**? They are very dangerous. People can die from them. There are other **heart diseases** too. Research heart attacks or another heart disease. Look for information on the Internet and in books from the library. Record your information in the chart (on page 104). Here are some questions you should find the answers to:
 - What happens to the heart? • What are the symptoms? • How is it treated?
 - Are there some people who are more likely to get it than others?
 - What can people do to avoid getting it? What can people do to keep their heart healthy? • Any other interesting facts



The Heart

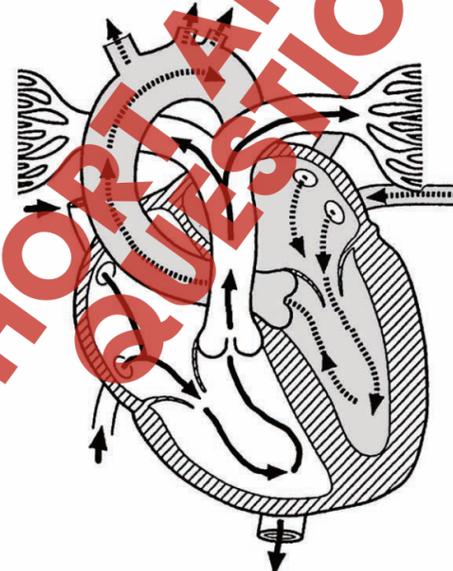
Look at the diagram of the heart. You can see how blood flows through the two chambers of the heart. You can tell which chamber is which by looking at the **arrows**. The arrows show which way the blood is circulating. Some blood is going into the heart. Some blood is going away from the heart.

REMEMBER:

Arteries take blood **away** from the heart.

Veins take blood **into** the heart.

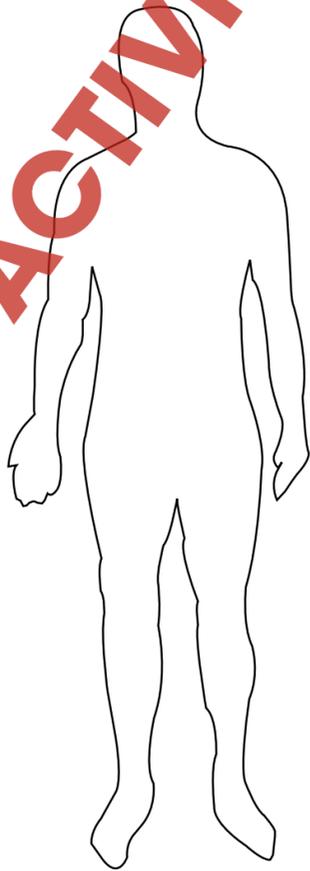
- Color the blood moving through the left chamber **red**.
- Color the blood moving through the right chamber **blue**.



Pin the Organ on the Body

Here is an outline of the human body. To the left are pictures of important **ORGANS** in the body. Your task is to **CUT OUT** each organ and to **PASTE** it on the body where it belongs. You may use information from the reading passages, the Internet, or other resource materials to find the answers. (Hint: some of the organs may overlap!)

- a) liver 
- b) intestines 
- c) esophagus 
- d) bladder 
- e) heart 
- f) lungs 
- g) stomach 
- h) kidneys 



Crossword Puzzle!

Across

2. Blood _____ through the blood vessels
4. Another word for large intestine
6. Something with oxygen taken away
8. Food goes down this tube to the stomach
10. _____ blood cells help with our immunity
11. Organs that help us breathe and get rid of waste
12. This is removed from waste in the large intestine
15. This organ is coiled like a snake
17. The main job of the liver is to _____ blood
18. Small holes in our skin that sweat comes out of



DOWN

1. Big artery attached to the heart
2. Enzymes are _____ in the small intestine
3. A chemical in our stomach that helps us digest
5. A main organ of the circulatory system
7. These take blood away from the heart
9. Estrogen is a _____ made in the female body
13. Blood clots when it _____
14. Holds urine
16. Largest organ of the body

Word List

deoxygenated,	hormone,
circulates,	thickens,
water,	acid,
pores,	chemicals,
esophagus,	veins,
lungs,	bladder,
colon,	skin,
white,	aorta,
small intestine,	heart,
filter	

Comprehension Quiz

Part A

34

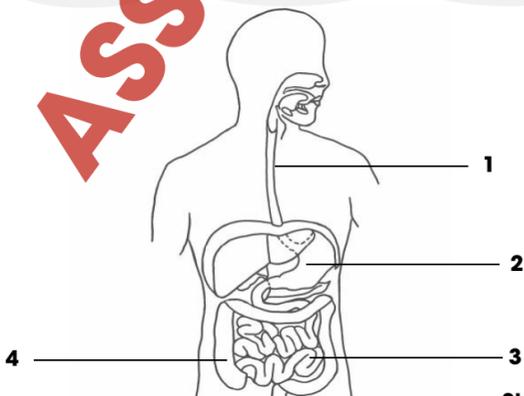
Circle **T** if the statement is **TRUE** or **F** if it is **FALSE**.

- T F 1) Blood circulates through blood vessels and goes to all parts of the body.
- T F 2) The largest artery is the aorta, located in the lungs.
- T F 3) The heart is a pump made of voluntary muscle tissue.
- T F 4) Our stomach is not very strong. This is why we can get sick to our stomach.
- T F 5) Acid in the stomach breaks down our food.
- T F 6) Materials left over in the large intestine are indigestible.
- T F 7) Sugar is a waste material found in sweat.
- T F 8) Testosterone is an enzyme made in the male body.

Part B

Label the parts of the digestive system. Use the words in the list.

- stomach esophagus large intestine small intestine



SUBTOTAL: /16

Skeletal System





The Sense of Sight



3. How are the eyelashes and eyebrows similar and different?

4. Why does the **lens** of the eye need to be able to change shape?

5. Describe the **path** that light follows as it enters the eye. (Hint: this path ends when light hits the retina.) Tell what happens when light hits the retina. Look at the chart in the reading passage to help you.

6. Look at the diagram on the next page. Label the **parts of the eye**. Use the information from the reading passage, the Internet, or a book from the library to help you.

Extension & Application

7. **Helen Keller** was a very famous writer from the past who was also blind and deaf. Research to find out about Helen's life. Imagine that you had a chance to meet her. Using what you have learned from your research, write a **short story** describing your meeting.

Think about the following: • **What kind of person was she?** • **How would you communicate with each other?** • **Are there any special questions you would want to ask?** • **How would she answer your questions?**

8. Many people wear glasses to improve their eyesight. **Interview two people** you know who wear glasses. They could be friends, family members or even yourself! Find out when they first got glasses, why they need them, and how they feel about them.

3. **eyelashes:** tiny hairs on the eyelid. **eyebrows:** ridge of hairs above the eye. **both:** protect the eye from damage

4. To see things that are close to us and far away

5. Light is let in by the iris and passes through the pupil to the lens. Then, it passes through the lens to the retina where the image is created.

6.

a) pupil
b) lens
c) iris
d) retina
e) optic nerve

7. Answers will vary

8. Answers will vary

1.

✓ eardrum
✓ middle ear
✗ inner ear - F

2.

✓ ear canal
✓ sound vibrations
✗ outer ear - A

1.

a) middle ear
b) electrical signals
c) optic nerve
d) very fast
e) ear canal

2.

a) auricle
b) ear canal
c) eardrum
d) middle ear
e) three
f) hammer/anvil/stirrup
g) hammer/anvil/stirrup
h) hammer/anvil/stirrup
i) inner ear
j) cochlea

3. It increases the power of the sound

4. To send sound vibrations to the brain

5. It travels from the outer ear, through the ear canal, to the middle ear, and into the inner ear

6. Answers will vary

7. Answers will vary depending on resources used

64 **67** **68** **69**

EASY MARKING ANSWER KEY