

Lesson 1: What is the circulatory system?

Before You Read Lesson 1

Read each statement below. Place a check mark in the circle to indicate whether you agree or disagree with the statement.

- | | Agree | Disagree |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Plasma makes up the largest part of your blood. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Your body is protected from disease by red blood cells. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Arteries carry blood to your heart. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Each side of your heart contains an atrium and a ventricle. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

After You Read Lesson 1

Reread each statement above. If the lesson supports your choice, place a check mark in the *Correct* circle. Then explain how the text supports your choice. If the lesson does not support your choice, place a check mark in the *Incorrect* circle. Then explain why your choice is wrong.

- | | Correct | Incorrect |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____
_____ | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. _____
_____ | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. _____
_____ | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. _____
_____ | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |



Notes for Home: Your child has completed a pre/post inventory of key concepts in the lesson.

Home Activity: Help your child list ways to promote good circulatory health. Ask your child how he or she could persuade others to practice these health tips.

Name _____

Use with pages 63–69.

Reviewing Terms: Matching

Match each description with the correct term. Write the letter of the term on the line next to the description.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| _____ 1. smallest kind of blood vessel | a. arteries |
| _____ 2. flaps that act like doors to keep blood flowing in one direction | b. capillary |
| _____ 3. blood vessels that take blood from cells back to the heart | c. valves |
| _____ 4. vessels that carry blood away from your heart to other parts of your body | d. veins |

Reviewing Concepts: True or False

Write T (True) or F (False) on the line before each statement.

- _____ 5. Three types of blood cells are red blood cells, white blood cells, and blue blood cells.
- _____ 6. Plasma carries food from the digestive system to your body cells.
- _____ 7. Red blood cells carry oxygen to the rest of the body.
- _____ 8. Platelets form a sticky clot when a blood vessel is cut.

Writing

9. Describe the path blood takes through the parts of the heart from where it enters the right atrium to when it enters the left atrium. (2 points)

Lesson 2: What is the respiratory system?

Before You Read Lesson 2

Read each statement below. Place a check mark in the circle to indicate whether you agree or disagree with the statement.

- | | Agree | Disagree |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Your diaphragm relaxes and moves up when you inhale. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Mucus helps prevent dust and dirt from entering your lungs. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Carbon dioxide enters the bloodstream through the air sacs. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. The common cold is a disease of the respiratory system. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

After You Read Lesson 2

Reread each statement above. If the lesson supports your choice, place a check mark in the *Correct* circle. Then explain how the text supports your choice. If the lesson does not support your choice, place a check mark in the *Incorrect* circle. Then explain why your choice is wrong.

- | | Correct | Incorrect |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____
_____ | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. _____
_____ | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. _____
_____ | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. _____
_____ | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |



Notes for Home: Your child has completed a pre/post inventory of key concepts in the lesson.

Home Activity: Ask your child to describe what happens when you inhale and exhale and to explain how the body receives oxygen and discards carbon dioxide.

Name _____

Use with pages 70–73.

Reviewing Terms: Matching

Match each definition with the correct term. Write the letter of the term on the line next to the definition.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| _____ 1. small tubes in the lungs. | a. air sacs |
| _____ 2. a sticky, thick fluid that traps dust, germs, and other things that may be in the air | b. bronchioles |
| _____ 3. a tube that carries air from the larynx to the lungs | c. mucus |
| _____ 4. tiny thin-walled pouches in the lungs | d. trachea |

Reviewing Concepts: Sentence Completion

Complete each sentence with the correct word or phrase.

- _____ 5. When you _____, your diaphragm contracts and moves down. (inhale, exhale)
- _____ 6. The tiny, hairlike structures on cells in linings of many parts of the respiratory system are called _____. (air sacs, cilia)
- _____ 7. All multicellular organisms need _____ for their cells to get the energy they need. (oxygen, carbon dioxide)
- _____ 8. When carbon dioxide builds up in your blood, your _____ senses this and sends a message to your diaphragm and rib muscles telling them to breathe. (brain, trachea)

Applying Strategies: Calculate

9. While sitting at your desk, you inhale an average of 19 times per minute. How many times will you inhale in 5 minutes? Show your work. (2 points)

Lesson 3: What are the digestive and urinary systems?

Before You Read Lesson 3

Read each statement below. Place a check mark in the circle to indicate whether you agree or disagree with the statement.

- | | Agree | Disagree |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The digestive system helps your body break down food. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. The esophagus uses muscles to move food to your stomach. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Digested food enters your bloodstream after it moves through the large intestine. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

After You Read Lesson 3

Reread each statement above. If the lesson supports your choice, place a check mark in the *Correct* circle. Then explain how the text supports your choice. If the lesson does not support your choice, place a check mark in the *Incorrect* circle. Then explain why your choice is wrong.

- | | Correct | Incorrect |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____
_____ | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. _____
_____ | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. _____
_____ | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |



Notes for Home: Your child has completed a pre/post inventory of key concepts in the lesson.

Home Activity: Have your child use household objects to make a model of either the digestive system or the urinary system to demonstrate the system's actions.

Name _____

Use with pages 74-79.

Reviewing Terms: Matching

Match each description with the correct term. Write the term on the line next to the description.

esophagus

kidneys

villi

saliva

- _____ 1. liquid in the mouth that has chemicals that digest food
- _____ 2. a tube that carries food to the stomach
- _____ 3. tiny finger-shaped structures that give the small intestine more surface area to absorb food
- _____ 4. a pair of organs that remove waste from your blood

Reviewing Concepts: True or False

Write T (True) or F (False) on the line before each statement.

- _____ 5. Chewing is the first step of digestion.
- _____ 6. When digestion is finished, the particles of digested food move into blood vessels in the small intestine.
- _____ 7. Helpful bacteria live in the large intestine.
- _____ 8. Water and salts are taken from wastes in the stomach.

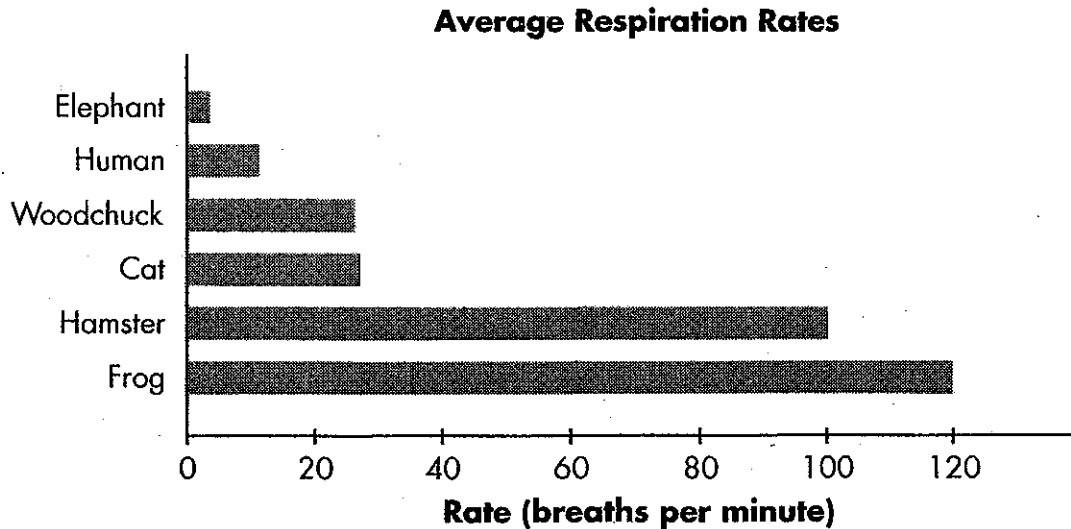
Applying Strategies: Summarize

Use complete sentences to answer question 9. (2 points)

9. Describe how the body gets rid of cell wastes.

Average Rates of Respiration

Just as the heart keeps beating throughout your entire life, the lungs keep inflating and deflating as part of the process of providing oxygen to the blood. The rate, in breaths per minute, of this inflation/deflation is called the rate of respiration. The average at-rest rates of respiration of humans and a number of animals are given in the graph below. Use the graph to answer the questions. Circle the letter of the answer.



1. What is the best estimate of the average respiration rate of an elephant?
A. 5 breaths per minute C. 20 breaths per minute
B. 10 breaths per minute D. 50 breaths per minute
2. What animal has the fastest respiration rate?
A. elephant C. hamster
B. cat D. frog
3. What general statement can be made from the information in this graph?
A. The larger the animal, the faster the rate of respiration.
B. The larger the animal, the slower the rate of respiration.
C. Animal size and rate of respiration are not related.
D. The size of an animal depends on its rate of respiration.



Notes for Home: Your child learned how to read a bar graph and draw conclusions from data.

Home Activity: Help your child use encyclopedias or the Internet to find the maximum speeds of several animals. Ask your child to draw conclusions about animal size and top speed.

Notes