



A Growing and Changing Body

Directions

- Use lesson vocabulary in the Word Bank to complete each Summary.
- Read the directions provided to complete each Lesson Details.

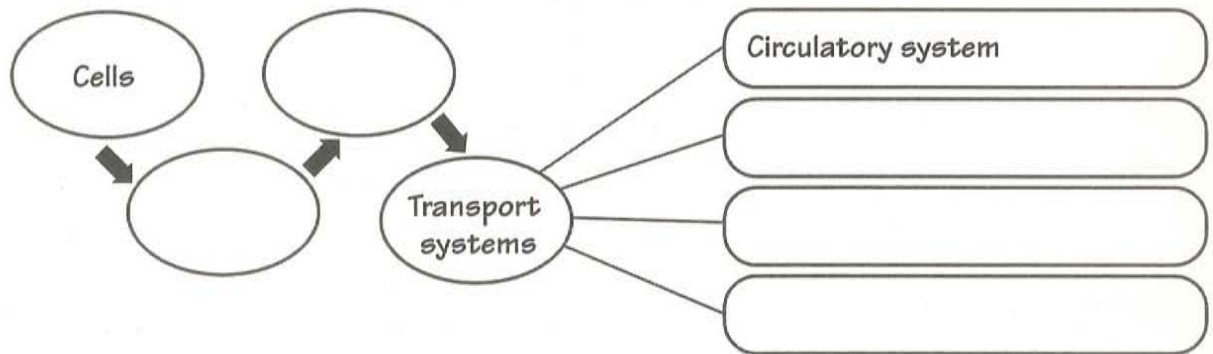
Word Bank

abstract thinking	environment	hormones	neurons	system
cell	growth spurt	joint	organs	tendons
concrete thinking	heredity	ligaments	prenatal	tissues

Lesson 1 pp. 4-9

Summary The basic unit of structure of all living things is the _____. Cells that look alike and work together make up the _____ that form body parts. A group of _____ form a body _____.

Lesson Details Use pages 4-9 to complete the graphic organizer.



Lesson 2 pp. 10-13

Summary Two or more bones fit together at a _____. There, _____, which are strong bands of tissue, attach bones together. Muscles are attached to bones by _____. _____ send and receive messages to all parts of the body.

Lesson Details Use page 13 to explain what happens during a reflex action.

Lesson 3 pp. 14-19

Summary The passing of traits from parents to children is called _____.

Some traits and the way you grow are influenced by your _____.

Chemicals called _____, produced by your endocrine system, also influence growth.

Lesson Details Look at pages 18–19. Use another sheet of paper to explain why physical activity and proper nutrition are important as you grow.

Lesson 4 pp. 20-24

Summary The time before birth is called the _____ stage. During this stage you experienced your first period of rapid growth, called a _____.

Lesson Details Use the chart on page 21 to match the phrases to the stage of life. Each stage has two phrases that match.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--|
| _____ and _____ | 1. prenatal | a. slow, constant growth |
| | | b. birth until two years |
| _____ and _____ | 2. infancy | c. nine months before birth until birth |
| | | d. develop the systems needed to support life |
| _____ and _____ | 3. childhood | e. two years until about ten years |
| | | f. learn to sit up, crawl, walk, and talk |

Lesson 5 pp. 26-29

Summary Solving problems involving real objects that you can see and touch is called _____. Being able to imagine different solutions to problems is called _____.

Lesson Details Use the “Problem Solving Steps” on page 27 to put the list in its proper order.

- _____ Choose the best solution.
- _____ Brainstorm many possible solutions.
- _____ Test the solution. Think about what might happen if you try it.
- _____ Identify the problem. State it to yourself.

Sequence

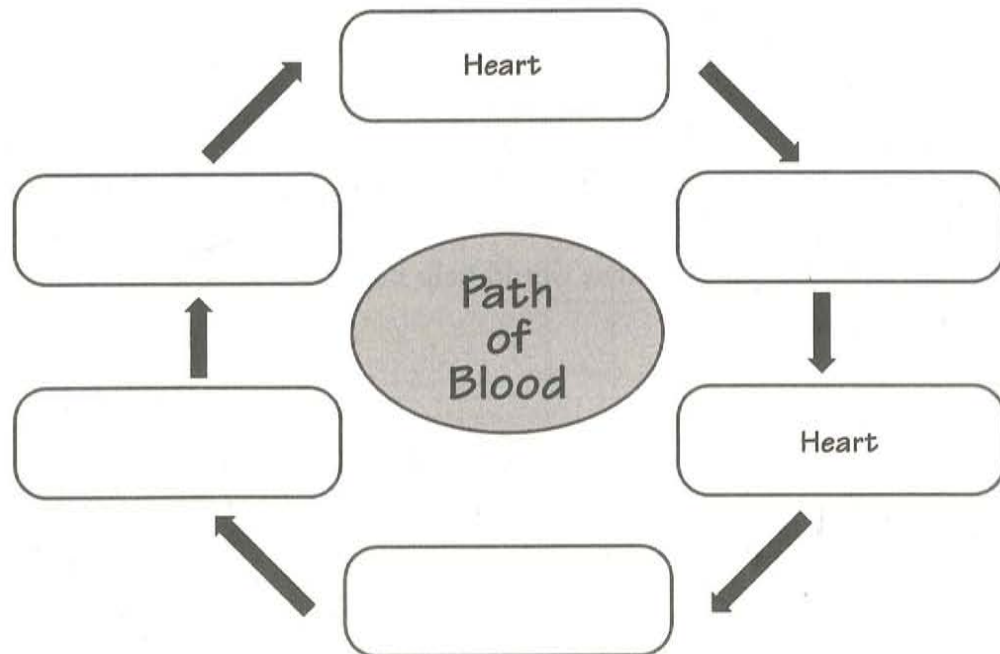
Delivery Deluxe!

Blood delivers oxygen, materials from food, and hormones throughout the body. It also carries special cells that fight infections. Blood picks up carbon dioxide and other wastes from the cells and carries them to the lungs, kidneys, or skin, where they can leave the body. Blood is carried in one direction from the heart to the body and back to the heart. The blood is enclosed within blood vessels all the way.

How does blood pick up and deliver materials if it never leaves a blood vessel? It does this right through the vessel walls. Oxygen and other materials can move through the very tiny capillary walls, but blood cells cannot. When you accidentally cut your skin, you bleed because you have cut capillaries.

Blood travels first to the lungs, where it flows into capillaries, picks up oxygen, and leaves carbon dioxide. It then goes back to the heart, which pumps it out in arteries that branch into capillaries in every part of the body. The blood delivers the oxygen and other materials to the cells and picks up carbon dioxide and other wastes. Then it travels into capillaries that widen and join into veins. The veins join into one large vein that takes the blood back to the heart, where the process starts all over again. Blood picks up and delivers necessary materials all along the way.

Fill in the graphic organizer to show the sequence of blood flow through the body.



Sequence

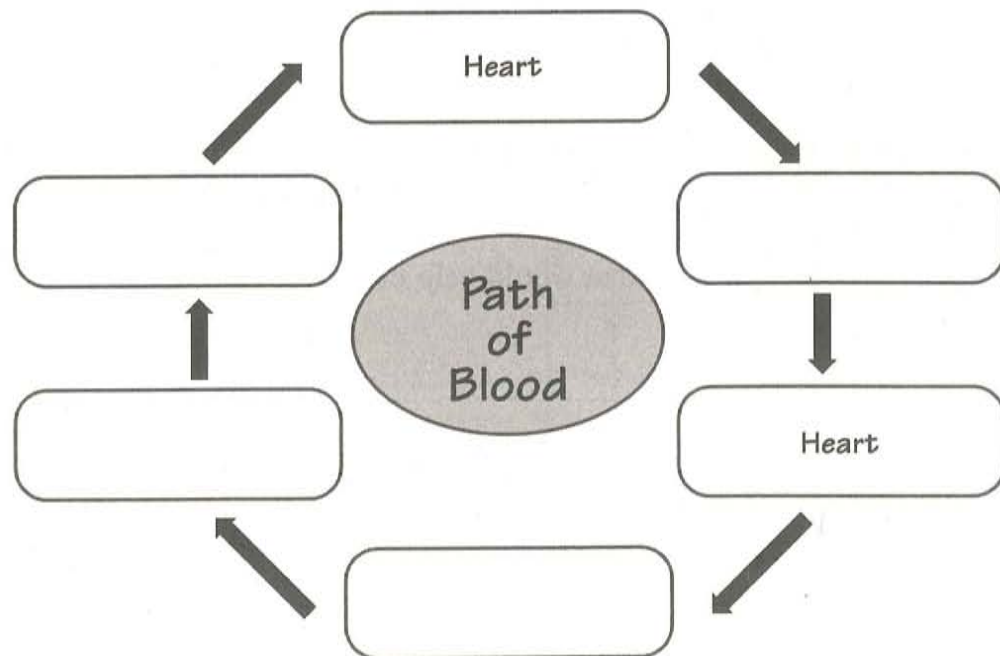
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Use Word Meanings

A. Underline the word in parentheses that will make the statement correct.

1. The basic unit of structure of all living things is the (organ, cell).
2. Cells that look alike and work together make up a (tissue, system).
3. At the ends of the smallest air tube branches in the lungs are (capillaries, alveoli).
4. As blood passes through the kidneys, (nephrons, neurons) filter wastes from it.
5. Two or more bones fit together at a (joint, ligament).

B. Complete the puzzle.

Clues

Across

1. Passing of traits from parents to children
3. Personal cleanliness
5. Chemical messengers
6. The way you think you look
7. Before birth
8. A kind of thinking based on real things
9. Period of rapid development
10. Bands that attach muscles to bones

Down

2. Everything around you
4. An automatic nerve response
7. The period of change to adolescence