



Contents



TEACHER GUIDE

- Assessment Rubric 4
- How Is Our Resource Organized? 5
- Bloom’s Taxonomy for Reading Comprehension 6
- Vocabulary 6



STUDENT HANDOUTS

- Reading Comprehension
 - 1. *The Nervous System – Brain* 7
 - 2. *The Nervous System – Spinal Cord and Nerves* 7
 - 3. *The Sense of Sight* 7
 - 4. *The Sense of Hearing* 7
 - 5. *The Sense of Touch* 7
 - 6. *The Senses of Taste and Smell* 7
 - 7. *The Respiratory System*..... 7
 - 8. *The Respiratory System – Lungs* 7
- Hands-on Activities 12
- Crossword 16
- Word Search 17
- Comprehension Quiz 18



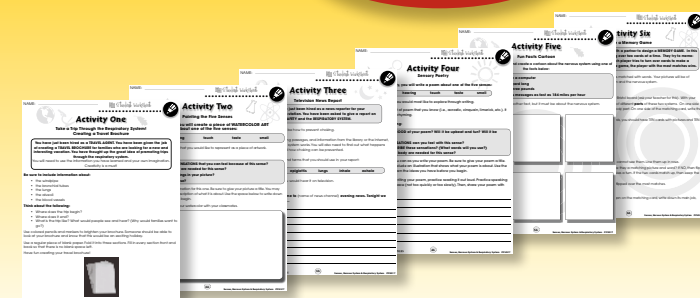
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The Sense of Sight

1. Match the word on the left to the definition on the right. You may use a dictionary to help you.

eyelid	To keep something safe from harm	A
protect	The small black hole in the center of the eye	B
blink	We do this when we open and close our eyes quickly	C
pupil	Thin layer of skin that slides down over the eye	D

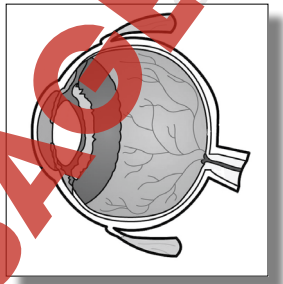
2. In the chart below, list your **(top ten)** favorite sights of all time. These could be things you see every day. Or, they may be things you love, but only see sometimes. Or, you may have only seen them once in your life.

MY TOP TEN FAVORITE SIGHTS OF ALL TIME!	
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____



The Sense of Sight

For many people, eyesight is one of the most important of the five senses. The information we get through our eyes helps us in many ways. Seeing a car driving toward us helps us know to move out of the way. Reading a book teaches us new things about the world. Watching a funny movie entertains us and makes us laugh. We are happy when we see the faces of the people we love.



Let's look at the important parts of the eye and how they work to make seeing possible.

Eye Part	Description	What It Does
iris	• the colored part of the eye	• controls how much light goes into the eye through the pupil
pupil	• the black center part of the eye surrounded by the iris	• light passes through the pupil to the lens
lens	• behind the pupil, about the size of a pea	• focuses by changing shape very fast • lets us see things both up close and far away
retina	• the very back of the eye, behind the lens	• the image we see is created on the retina
optic nerve	• links the retina to the brain	• carries the image from the retina to the brain as an electrical signal
eyebrow	• the ridges of short hair that grow above the eye	• these parts protect the eye from damage that can come from many things including dirt, dust, bright light and drying winds
eyelash	• the tiny hairs that surround the eye on the eyelid	
eyelid	• the thin covering of skin that closes over our eye when we blink	

STOP Why are the eyelashes, eyebrows and eyelids important to good eyesight?



The Sense of Sight

1. Fill in each blank with a word from the list.

- pupil lens eyebrows retina pea
eyelids brain optic blinking iris eyelashes

The colored part of the eye is called the _____. In the center of the eye is a black part called the _____. Behind both of these is the _____. This part of the eye is very small. It is only the size of a _____. The _____ is located at the back of the eye. It is linked to the _____ nerve. This nerve sends messages to our _____. Our eyes are protected in several ways. Our _____ and _____ are hairs that help keep dust and dirt out. We can also protect our eyes by closing and opening our _____ quickly. This is also called _____.

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

- T F a) The optic nerve sends signals to our brain so we can understand what we see.
- T F b) The lens focuses by changing shape.
- T F c) Seeing different things can be fun but it isn't all that useful.
- T F d) The pupil controls how much light is let into the eye.
- T F e) The retina is where the image we see is created.
- T F f) Eyebrows have no purpose.



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.



Taste and Smell

How connected are our senses of taste and smell?

We have learned that without our sense of smell, our sense of taste is weak. In other words, food tastes stronger when we can smell it, too.

Now it's time to find this out for yourself! Work with a partner.

FOR THIS ACTIVITY, you will need: • 2 pieces of raw potato (on a plate or paper towel) • 2 pieces of raw apple • a blindfold

STEPS:

1. Wash your hands before you begin.
2. Be sure that the pieces of potato and apple are all about the **same size**. One piece of potato and **one** piece of apple should be on a desk or table in front of you.
3. Partner A puts on the blindfold. (Partner B stands close by to help Partner A.)
4. Partner B moves the pieces of apple and potato on the desk so that Partner A does not know which is which.
5. Partner A holds his or her nose **shut**. Then they pick up one of the pieces of food and taste it. What are they tasting - the potato or the apple?
6. Partner A repeats Step 5 with the second piece of food.
7. Partner B tells Partner A whether they were correct.
8. Switch roles and repeat Steps 1 to 7.

Record your results below. What did the foods taste like? Could you tell the difference between them?

Did your experience **support** what you have learned (that taste and smell are connected)?



Crossword Puzzle!

Across

2. The lungs work like a _____
6. The two kinds of nerves are sensory nerves and _____ nerves
8. The colored part of the eye
9. Helps us see near and far
10. Connects the brain to the spinal cord
11. The ear _____ is the tube that leads into the ear
12. Feeling pain is important for our _____
14. A single bone in the spine
15. Our mouth and nasal cavity are _____ inside our head
18. The _____ nerve links the retina to the brain
19. Nerve _____ are also called neurons
20. The spinal cord is a thick _____ of nerves

Down

1. The cerebellum is important for balance and _____
3. The back of the eye where the image is made
4. The receptors in our _____ allow us to smell
5. Sound enters the head through the _____ ear
7. Nerves carry _____ to and from the brain
13. The spinal cord is _____ by the vertebrae
16. We breathe in the gas called _____
17. The nervous system is like a _____

Word List

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| bundle | outer |
| train station | posture |
| lens | nasal cavity |
| vertebra | messages |
| cells | computer |
| motor | protected |
| iris | retina |
| brain stem | oxygen |
| canal | connected |
| survival | optic |



Part C

Comprehension Quiz

Answer each question in complete sentences.

1. Name the **three** main parts of the **nervous system**. Describe what each part does. 6

2. Name **one** part of the **brain**. Describe where it is in the brain, and one main job it has. 3

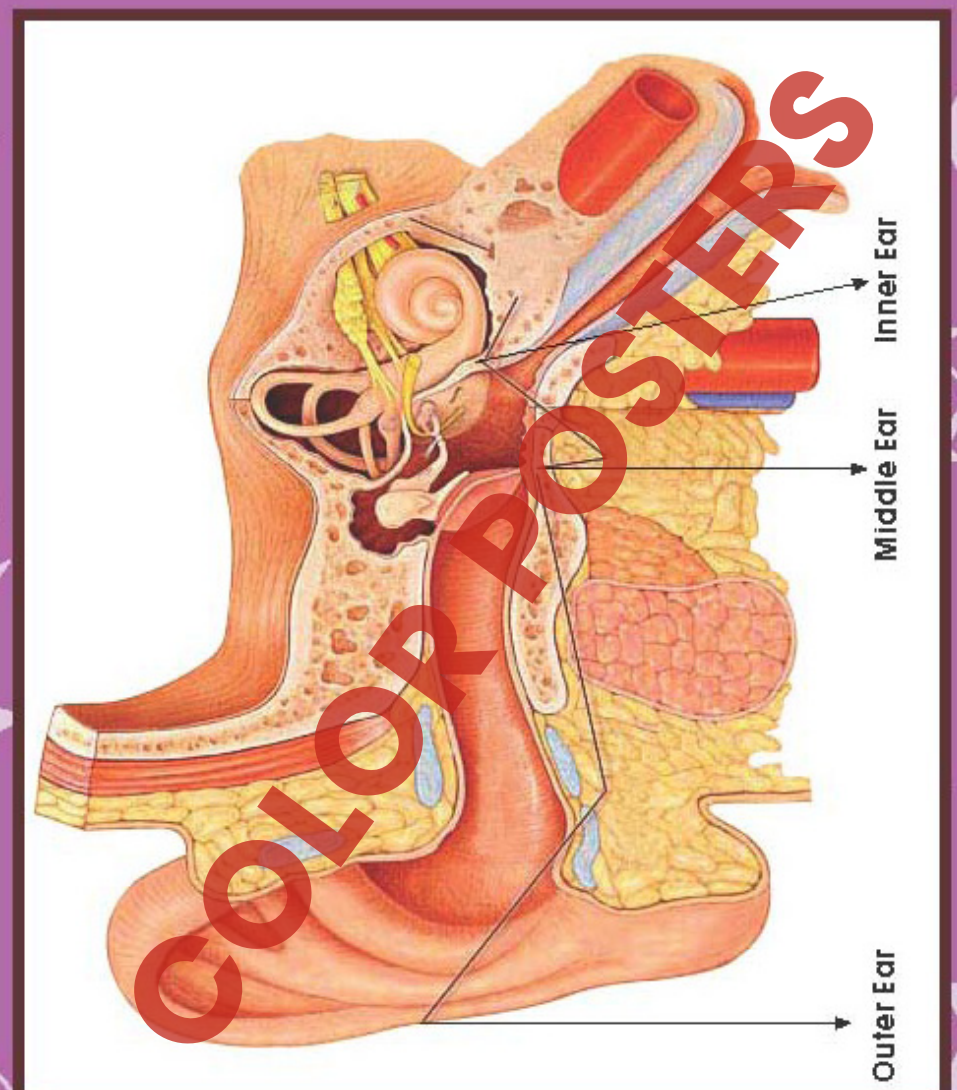
3. Name **one** of the two kinds of **nerves** in the human body. Describe what they do in the body. 2

4. Describe what happens with **oxygen** and **carbon dioxide** in the respiratory system. Use the terms **inhale**, **exhale**, **lungs** and **bloodstream** in your answer. 4

5. Describe how our body feels **pain**. Use the terms **skin**, **sensory receptors**, **message** and **brain** in your answer. Why is it important that we can feel pain? 3

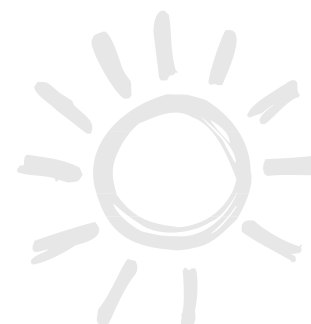
SUBTOTAL: /18

Parts of the Ear





The Sense of Sight



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3.

Answers will vary

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

12

4.

To see things that are close to us and far away

5.

Answers will vary

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.

13

6.

- a) lens
- b) cornea
- c) pupil
- d) iris
- e) optic nerve

Answers will vary

14

7.

Answers will vary

Answers will vary

8.

Answers will vary

10

15

EASY MARKING ANSWER KEY