



TEACHER GUIDE

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STUDENT HANDOUTS

• Reading Comprehension

1. *The Nervous System – Brain*
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5. *The Sense of Touch*
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7. *The Respiratory System*.....
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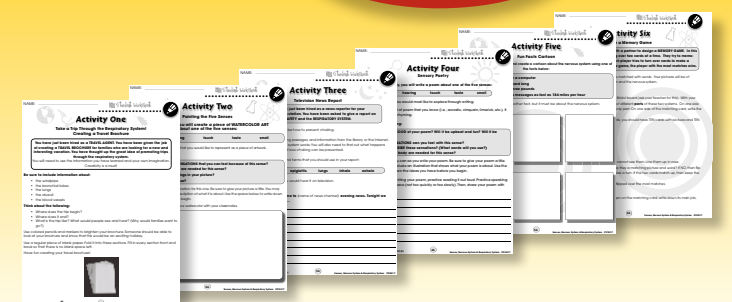
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The Sense of Hearing

1. You be the teacher! Someone has matched the words on the left to the definitions on the right. Are they correct? If **yes**, mark them correct with a check mark in the circle beside each. If **no**, write an X in the circle and correct the work by drawing an arrow to the correct definition. You may use a dictionary to help.

<input type="radio"/>	eardrum	→	A	The part of the ear that is outside our head
<input type="radio"/>	middle ear	→	B	Thin layer of skin covering the bottom end of the ear canal
<input type="radio"/>	inner ear	→	C	The location of the smallest bones in the body
<input type="radio"/>	ear canal	→	D	Created in the air when things move
<input type="radio"/>	sound vibrations	→	E	One-inch long tube that leads into the head
<input type="radio"/>	outer ear	→	F	The deepest part of our ear

2. Label the main parts of the ear. Use the words in the list.

inner ear outer ear middle ear ear canal

a) _____ c) _____
b) _____ d) _____



The Sense of Hearing

We hear sound when movement – like a door slamming – stirs the air around us and makes **vibrations** in the air. These vibrations move into our ears. They travel inside our head and are turned into **electrical signals**. These signals are sent to our brain, and a message telling us what the sound means is made. Sound waves travel very fast. This means we understand what we hear as soon as we hear it.



The parts of the ear are divided into three main areas: the outer ear, the middle ear, and the inner ear.

Ear Part	Description/Location	What It Does (Function)
outer ear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the part of the ear that we can see on the side of the head shaped like a big funnel also called the auricle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> job is to move as much sound as possible into our head the "funnel" traps sound so that it goes into the ear
ear canal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a tube about one inch long that leads into the skull 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the sound travels down the ear canal to the eardrum
eardrum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at the bottom of the ear canal the beginning of the middle ear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> job is to increase the power of the sound, and move it deep into our head vibrates like the top of a drum when sound hits it
stirrup, hammer and anvil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all these parts are behind the eardrum three of the smallest bones in the body, each named for the shape of the bone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> these bones vibrate when sound passes by
inner ear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is deep inside our skull 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> job is to send the sound vibrations to the brain
cochlea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> part of the inner ear looks like a snail shell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the sound travels into the cochlea and over the nerve cells
nerve cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> located inside the cochlea there are many of these tiny cells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sound is turned into electrical signals these signals are sent along the nerve cells to the brain

Why are sound vibrations important for hearing?

STOP _____



The Sense of Hearing

1. Use the terms in the list to answer each question. **Four** terms will be left over.

very slow	very fast	cochlea	ear canal
electrical signals	inner ear	middle ear	optic tube
optic nerve			

- Where is the eardrum found?
- Deep in the ear, what are sound vibrations turned into?
- Sending signals to the brain is the job of which part of the ear?
- How fast or slow does sound travel?
- What is the name of the tube that leads into our ear?

2. Fill in each blank with a term from the list. **Two** terms will be left over.

ear canal	eardrum	three	auricle	skull	anvil
inner ear	hammer	cochlea	stirrup	seven	middle ear

The outer ear includes the _____ which we can see on the outside of the head.
The _____ is a one inch long tube that leads into the ear. The _____ is at the bottom of the ear canal. This is where the _____ begins. Behind the eardrum are _____ very small bones. They are called the _____ and _____. The _____ is deep in our skull. It contains the _____ and nerve cells.



The Sense of Hearing

- Why is the **eardrum** important?

- What is the job of the **inner ear**?

- How does sound travel deep into the ear? Use the terms **inner ear**, **outer ear**, **middle ear**, and **ear canal** in your answer.

Extension & Application

- Research **two** different **musical instruments**. You could choose the piano, guitar, tuba, drum, flute or any instrument that you like. Just make sure that the instruments you choose are very different from each other. Find out what materials each is made of. What kinds of sounds do they make? How are they made? Be sure to include a picture or illustration of each instrument. Write down these findings in the chart on the next page. Tell why you chose these instruments.
Bonus: Can you find out when each instrument was first **invented**? Who are some well-known musicians who play these instruments?
- You have probably heard that **loud noises can damage your hearing**. Loud sounds can be a real problem if they last for a long time. Do some research to find out how high volume sounds can injure your hearing.

Here are some questions for you to think about: • **What part or parts of the ears get damaged by loud sounds?** • **How are they damaged?** • **Can ears be damaged by sound in a very short period of time (like a loud crash or bang), or does damage happen only over a longer period of time?**

You can look for information in the library or on the Internet. Write down your information in a one-page report.

Memory Games – Touch and Sight

Part 1 - TOUCH

YOU WILL NEED:

- A small box or bag that you cannot see through. It should have an opening large enough for a hand.
- 12 different objects with a variety of textures (i.e., soft, scratchy, smooth, lumpy, etc.) and sizes
- a blindfold

Your teacher will give you these things. All the objects should be in the box or bag. You must **not** know what the objects are.

HOW TO PLAY:

1. Take 30 seconds to feel the objects in the box/bag. Try to guess what they are with only your sense of touch.
2. In your notebook, list what you think the things in the bag are.
3. Look in the box/bag. Beside your wrong guesses, write the correct answers so that your list is complete and correct. Are you surprised by your results?

Part 2 - SIGHT

YOU WILL NEED:

- 15 to 25 different objects or pictures
- A table or small tray to put the objects on
- A cloth to cover the objects

Your teacher will give you these things. You must **not** know what the objects are before you begin.

HOW TO PLAY:

1. Take the cloth off the collection of objects. Look at the collection of objects for one minute.
2. Cover the objects with the cloth.
3. In your notebook, list what you remember seeing.
4. Look at the objects again. Make any changes to your list so that it is complete and correct. Are you surprised by your results? Did you remember everything?

Word Search

Find all of the words in the Word Search. Words are written horizontally, vertically, or diagonally, and some are even written backwards.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|
| nervous system | lens | motor nerves | vibration |
| retina | cerebellum | brain | ear canal |
| electrical signal | windpipe | cochlea | blink |
| respiratory system | optic nerve | iris | auricle |
| pupil | vertebrae | spinal cord | pressure |
| cerebrum | neuron | sensory receptor | pain |
| sight | eardrum | focus | sensation |

S	P	A	S	D	C	E	R	E	B	R	U	M	Q	N	W	E	R	
T	I	U	E	R	U	S	S	E	R	F	V	B	J	E	I	H	F	
U	Y	G	P	I	O	Z	X	C	A	U	R	T	C	L	E	A	D	
B	V	C	H	I	X	U	Y	T	I	R	E	W	Q	E	A	S	P	
M	C	K	K	T	L	L	Z	X	N	C	V	B	N	C	M	A	S	
R	E	S	P	I	R	A	T	O	R	Y	S	Y	S	T	E	M	Q	
W	R	E	V	E	R	T	E	B	R	A	E	R	T	R	Y	U	I	
Z	E	A	R	C	A	N	A	L	X	C	V	B	N	I	M	P	N	
X	B	C	V	B	N	M	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	E	C	U	I	O	
Z	E	X	D	C	C	O	C	H	L	E	A	V	A	A	V	N	I	
Q	L	W	R	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	R	E	M	R	L	P	O	T
A	L	S	O	N	E	U	R	O	N	E	E	D	S	F	I	A		
Z	U	X	C	C	V	B	N	M	N	T	B	C	R	I	V	T	R	
Q	M	W	J	E	R	T	Y	C	S	Y	L	A	U	G	Z	A	B	
Z	W	E	A	X	C	V	I	Y	B	S	I	Q	M	N	W	S	I	
X	C	V	N	B	D	T	S	F	G	H	N	Z	X	A	C	N	V	
C	Q	W	L	E	P	S	D	Z	X	C	K	V	Z	L	X	E	S	
L	Q	W	P	O	U	E	X	C	D	F	C	V	B	N	M	S	R	
S	E	N	S	O	R	Y	R	E	C	E	P	T	O	R	Q	E	F	
A	I	N	V	S	D	F	S	E	V	R	E	N	R	O	T	O	M	
X	C	R	S	V	B	N	M	Q	W	E	G	H	J	I	C	A	S	
J	E	H	I	W	I	N	D	P	I	P	E	G	N	U	F	D	S	
N	X	C	C	S	V	F	G	H	J	K	L	A	S	Q	W	E	C	

Comprehension Quiz

32

Part A

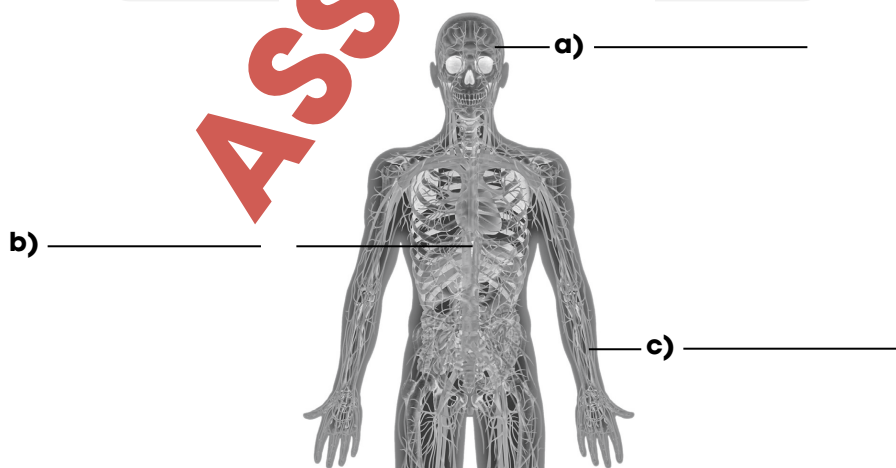
1. Circle **T** if the statement is TRUE or **F** if it is FALSE.

- 1) Our vertebrae protect our spinal cord from damage. 8
- 2) Nerve cells carry messages to and from the brain so that we can understand the world around us.
- 3) The three parts of the brain are called the cerebrum, cerebellum and brain stalk.
- 4) The iris is the colored part of the eye.
- 5) The sense of taste is *not* connected to the sense of smell.
- 6) Our lungs expand when we exhale.
- 7) The epiglottis covers the top part of the ear canal.
- 8) The small bones in the inner ear vibrate when sound passes by.

Part B

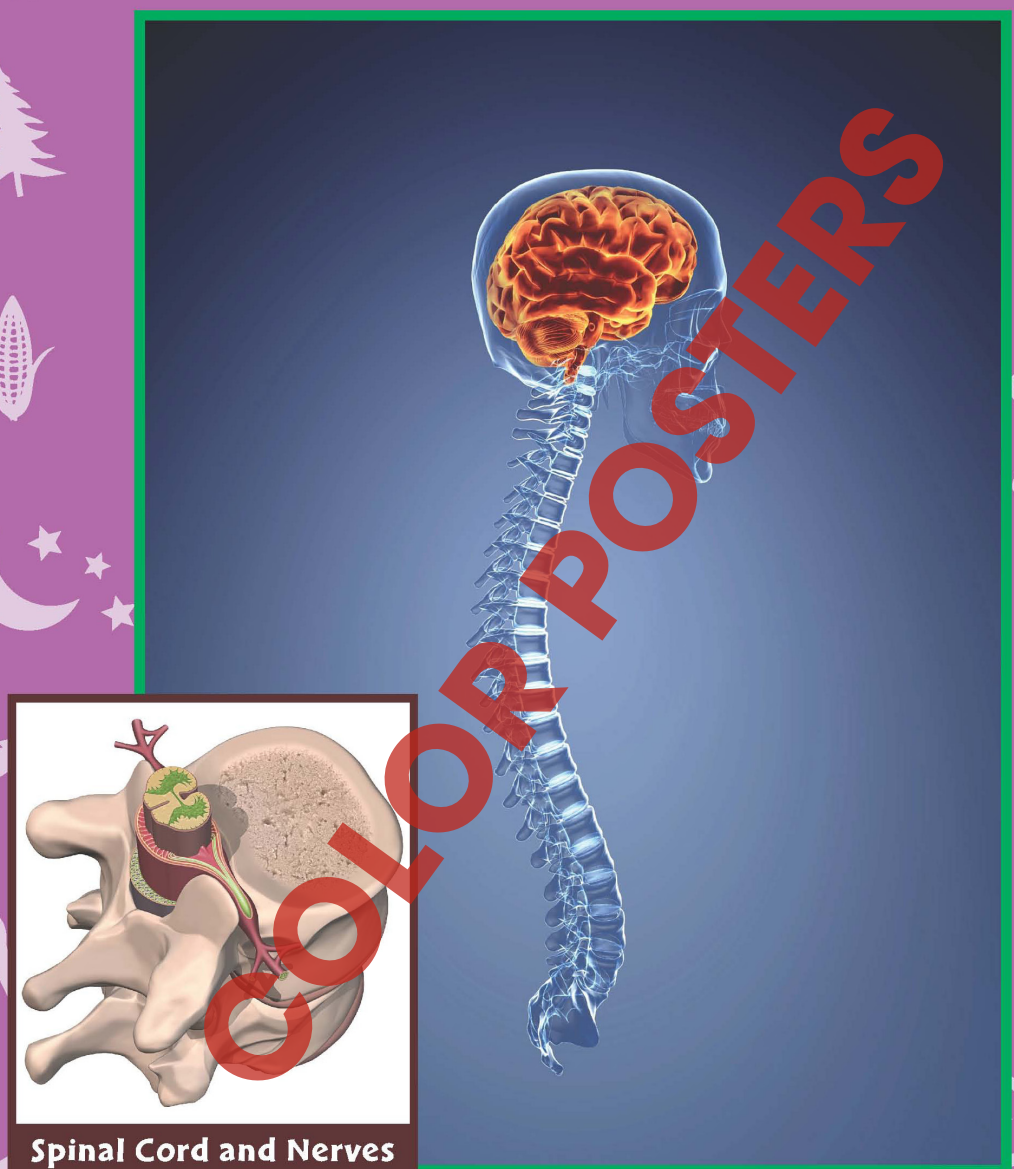
Label the nervous system in the diagram below. Use the words in the list.

spinal cord nerves brain 6



SUBTOTAL: /14

Spinal Cord



Spinal Cord and Nerves



The Sense of Hearing

3. Why is the **eardrum** important?

4. What is the job of the **inner ear**?

5. How does sound travel deep into the ear? Use the terms **inner ear, outer ear, middle ear,** and **ear canal** in your answer.

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6. Research **two** different **musical instruments**. You could choose the piano, guitar, tuba, drum, flute or any instrument that you like. Just make sure that the instruments you choose are very different from each other. Find out what materials each is made of. What kinds of sounds do they make? How are they made? Be sure to include a picture or illustration of each instrument. Write down these findings in the chart on the next page. Tell why you chose these instruments.

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3. It increases the power of the sound

Answers will vary

12

4. To send sound vibrations to the brain

Answers will vary

13

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

Answers will vary

14

6. Answers will vary

Answers will vary

7. Answers will vary depending on resources used

10

15



EASY MARKING ANSWER KEY