

SCIENCE STAGE 3 - UNIT 4 STAYING ALIVE

Review Material - Part 1

Name: _____

Date: _____

4.1 Human organs

Humans have organs in their body. Each organ does a special job.

1. Label the organs drawn below and match to their specific functions.

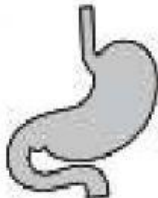


heart

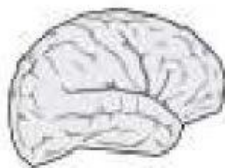
it receives food from the mouth



it thinks, remembers and counts



it pumps/pushes blood



it converts food into nutrients



it absorbs oxygen and removes carbon dioxide

2. Sofia and Marcus tested their breaths per minute including two of their teachers. Below is the result of the experiment.

Circle the letter of your answer.

Person	Age	Prediction At rest	Breathing Rate at Rest	Prediction after exercise	Breathing Rate after Exercise
Sofia	11	20	26	40	50
Marcus	11	35	27	45	48
Mr. Zan	31	30	23	40	41
Mrs. Bell	29	25	24	35	39

1. Compare their breathing rate at rest and breathing rate after exercise. What pattern do you notice?
 - a. their breathing rate increases
 - b. their breathing rate decreases
 - c. their breathing rate remains the same
 - d. their breathing rate is unpredictable
2. Whose breathing rate increased most?
 - a. Sofia
 - b. Marcus
 - c. Mr. Zan
 - d. Mrs. Bell
3. Why does the breathing rate increase after they exercise?
 - a. Their muscles need more oxygen
 - b. Their muscles need more carbon dioxide
 - c. Their muscles need more nitrogen
 - d. Their muscles need more hydrogen

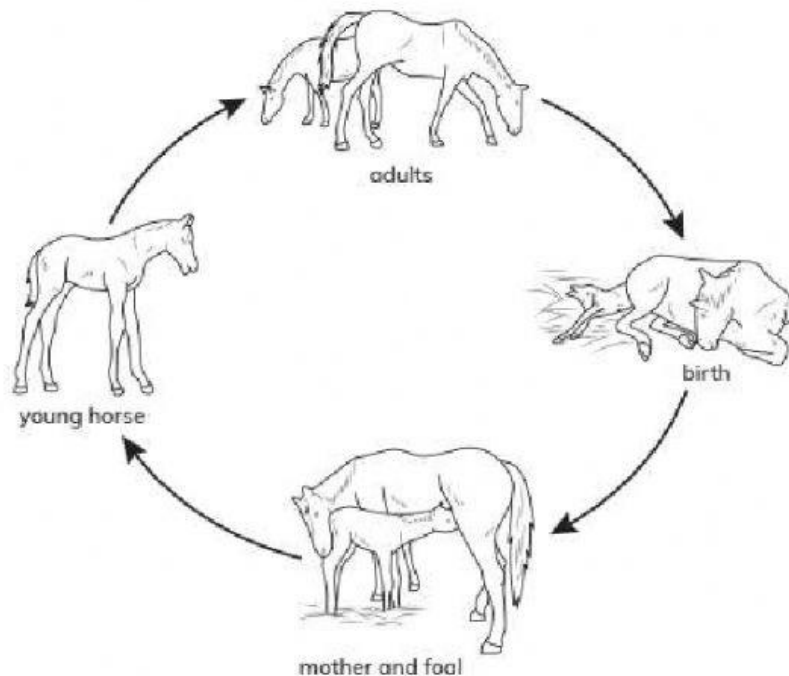
4.2 Animal groups and different life cycles

We group animals into six groups.

1. Classify each animal into the correct group and identify **ONE** of its characteristics.

Picture	Group	Characteristics
		
	bird	<u><i>possible answers just choose ONE</i></u> -it has feathers, beak and wings -it is warm-blooded -it lays eggs -it breathes through lungs
		
		
		
		

All animals have a life cycle. A life cycle diagram shows us the stages of growing. Here is the life cycle of a horse. The baby horse is called a foal. The foal stays with its mother. After two years the foal is a young horse. After five years old we call the horse an adult.



2. Look at the life cycle diagram of the horse.
Now answer these questions.

a. What are the three stages in the life of a horse?

i. _____

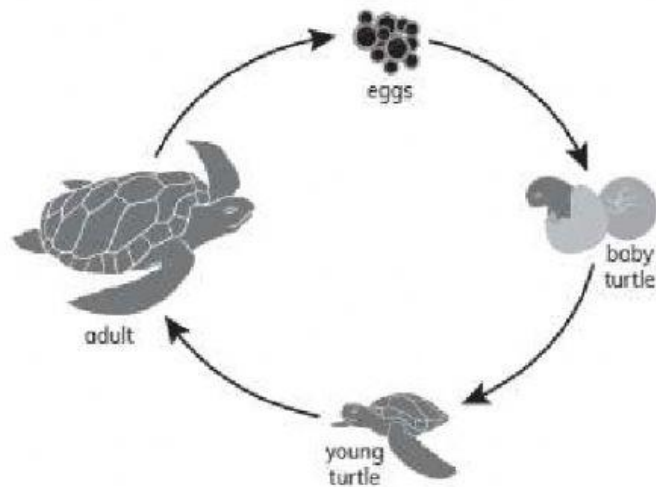
ii. _____

iii. _____

b. The foal is small. Is it very similar to its parents or is it very different?

c. Why does the young foal stay with its mother?

Mammals give birth to live young but birds, insects, amphibians and reptiles lay eggs. This is the life cycle of a reptile, the turtle.



3. Put these sentences in the right order to describe this life cycle.

The young turtle grows to become an adult.

Baby turtles start to grow.

The adult lays eggs close to the sea.

Baby turtles hatch.

1. ***The adult lays eggs close to the sea.*** _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

4. The mother turtle lays the eggs on the beach and swims away. Later the young turtles hatch at night and go into the sea. Why do eggs hatch at night?
