Unit 4.1. What are the stages of human development?

1. Order (1-4), then complete the sentences with the words.

adulthood	infancy	childhood	adolescence




1) The first part of our lives is called _____.

2) The second stage is called _____.

3) When we are between ten and 17 years old, we are in the third stage of development, _____.

4) _____ is when we reach maturity, or complete our development.

2. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

mental	physical	development

1) Each of us grows and changes throughout our lifetime. This process is called _____.

2) _____ changes are the changes to our bodies.

3) The way our brains work also changes. These changes are called _____ changes.

coordination	maturity

4) Babies develop more _____, or the ability to use their different body parts together.
5) Adulthood is when we reach _____, or complete our development.

Unit 4.2. How do some parts of our bodies change as we grow?

3. Complete the sentences using the words.

heart	lungs	joint	brain
muscles	skeleton	stomach	

1) Your _____helps you move, think, and feel.

2) Your _____helps change the food so your body can use it.

3) Your _____take in air when you breathe.

4) Your _____ pumps blood to all parts of your body.

5) Altogether, the bones in your body make up your _____.

6) Where two bones meet is called a _____.

7)_____ work with bones to move your body.

4. Complete the sentences with the words.

energy	**oxygen**	**contracts**	**relaxes**	**beats**	**senses**

1) _____ is in the air. You need it to live.

2) Food gives your body _____.

3) Your five _____ send information to your brain.

4) Your heart _____ about 90 times per minute.

5) When a muscle _____, it gets shorter.

6) When a muscle _____, it goes back to its normal length.

5. What are your five senses? Read the left column and make a list.

Eyes → *Sight*
Ears → _____
Mouth → _____
Hands → _____
Nose → _____

Unit 1.1. What kinds of skills do scientists use?

6. Match the columns.

Observe	When you use your senses to find out about something.
Predict	When scientists tell what is the same and what is different.
Classify	When you tell what you think will happen.
Compare and contrast	When scientists put things in groups.

Unit 1.2. How do scientists find answers?

7. Make a sentence from the words.

are | answers. | methods | Scientific | ways | of | finding

_____

8. List the steps (1-5) of the scientific method in order (1-5).

Scientific Method

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

	Test	Conclusion
Question	Hypothesis	Record

Unit 1.3. How do scientists collect and share data?

9. Read and unscramble the words that are boldfaced.

1) **Dtaa** _____ is what you observe with your senses.
2) Scientists **llecoct** _____ data to learn new things.
3) Scientists **redroc** _____what they observe and share.
4) **Tblaes** _____, **hcarts** _____, and **grhasp** _____help scientists record and organize data.

Unit 2.2. How do we use tools and machines?

10. Complete the sentences with the words.

grasp	simple machine	tool

1) A _____ is a tool with few or no moving parts.
2) A machine is a _____ that can make work easier.
3) Tongs can _____ objects.

11. Fill in the table about the simple machines.

wedge pulley lever inclined plane

Simple Machines	Descriptions
	This tool can move things, like a shovel.
	This tool can push things apart.
	It is flat. It is higher at one end than at the other.
	This simple machine can move things up, down, and sideways.