Written assignment
Biology

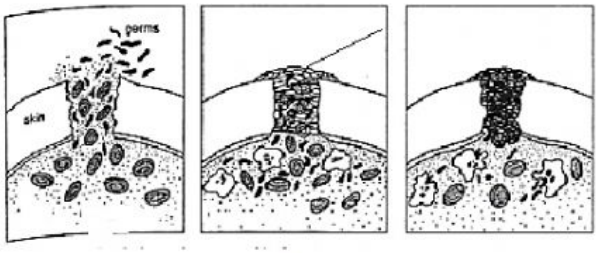
1) Think and answer

a- What would happen to a person with low levels of platelets if he/she suffered an accident?

b- What can you deduce of a person if the number of white blood cells is higher than normal?

c- What process is shown in the picture below?

d- What are the threads shown in picture B called?



A B C

2) Complete each statement using SOME of the terms from the box

NUCLEI – OXYHEMOGLOBIN – BLEEDING – PHAGOCYTOSIS – OXYGEN – RED BONE MARROW – ANTIBODIES – HEMOGLOBIN (x2) – TISSUES

a- Platelets help you to stop _____ when you cut.

b- Red blood cells have no _____ and are packed with a substance called _____. In the lungs, _____ diffuses into the red blood cells and combines with _____ to form _____.

c- White blood cells help the body to fight infections. Some produce _____ while others can change shape to engulf (eat) bacteria which they can destroy. This process is called _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3) Read the text and answer the questions

Bumps and scrapes are a normal part of childhood. For most kids, a tumble off a bike or a stray kick in a soccer game means a temporary bruise or a cut that heals with a scab. However, for kids with hemophilia, these everyday mishaps are cause for concern.

What Is Hemophilia?

Hemophilia is a disease that prevents blood from clotting properly. Clotting helps stop bleeding after a cut or injury. If clotting doesn't happen, a wound can bleed too much.

Bleeding can be:

- *external: on the outside of the body, where it's visible.*
- *internal: on the inside of the body, where it's not seen. Internal bleeding of the joints (like the knees or hips) is common in kids with hemophilia.*

Hemophilia is a genetic disorder, which means it's the result of a change in genes that was either inherited (passed on from parent to child) or happened during development in the womb. Hemophilia mostly affects boys — about 1 in every 5,000-10,000. Girls who inherit the gene rarely get the condition, but as carriers of the gene they can pass it to their children.

a- Why is it dangerous for hemophiliac kids to suffer a cut or injury?

b- Which type of bleeding is less dangerous? Why?

c- Can people prevent hemophilia (for example with vaccines)? Why?


Scrapes


A bruise


A scab

LIVEWORKSHEETS