

## 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.

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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.
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- 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	→	<u>Sight</u>
Ears	→	_____
Mouth	→	_____
Hands	→	_____
Nose	→	_____

## Unit 1.1. What kinds of skills do scientists use?

### 6. Match the columns.

Observe

Predict

Classify

Compare  
and  
contrast

When you use your senses to find out about something.

When scientists tell what is the same and what is different.

When you tell what you think will happen.

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

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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



**LIVEWORKSHEETS**



## 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.