6 Your Amazing Body

Subject Area

The World of Science & Technology

Topics & Curriculum Links

parts of the body (Science)
inside the body; cells (Science)
how the body works (Science)
healthy eating (Science; Civics)
caring for your body; illness and medicine (Science; Civics)
sizes and measurements (Mathematics)
sports and other hobbies (Civics)

Vocabulary

parts of the body; shapes; food; daily activities; sports; diseases; measurements; numbers

Grammar

present simple; future simple; question forms; imperative; passive; adjectives; prepositions; adverbs

Teaching Ideas

See also pages 6–7 for general ideas that you can adapt. Or go to **www.oup.com/elt/teacher/readanddiscover**

Caring for Your Body

After reading Chapter 8, students design a poster about how to care for your body. Or students work in small groups, and each group designs a poster about one aspect, for example, eating healthy food, doing exercise, resting, keeping clean, protecting your body. Posters can then be displayed together.

READ & TALK A Body Quiz

After completing Project 1, students write more quiz questions. They can work in small groups. Each group writes questions for a different chapter of the Reader, or they can write one question for each chapter. Collect the questions and do the quiz as a whole class.

READ & TALK A Body Presentation

After completing Project 2, students present their poster to the rest of the class. They can write and talk about the part of the body like this: *It looks like ... It's made of ... It ... to keep you healthy. To care for this part of the body, you should ...* Or other students can ask the questions on page 53 of the Reader. Posters can then be displayed together.

Activities Answers

Pages 36–37 **1** 1 cells 2 things 3 cytoplasm 4 membrane 5 nucleus **2** 1 A human body has ~~about a billion cells~~ more than ten trillion cells. 2 A cell's nucleus is ~~outside~~ inside the membrane. 3 Water ~~can't~~ can go through the cell membrane. 4 Red blood cells are ~~an irregular~~ a round shape. 5 Your muscle cells are ~~short~~ long and thin. **3** 1 The mother produces an egg cell. 2 The egg cell joins with the father's sperm cell. 3 The new cell divides many times to form an embryo. 4 The embryo gets bigger and it's called a fetus. 5 The baby is finally born after about nine months. **4** 1 They weigh about three times more than when they were born. 2 In their first two years. 3 Between the ages of 11 and 15. 4 When they are about 20 years old. 5 They often get lines and wrinkles on their skin. 6 They stop working.

Pages 38–39 **1** 1 epidermis 2 dermis 3 hair 4 oil gland 5 pore 6 hair follicle 7 sweat gland 8 fat cells **2** 1 Your hair grows from your skin. True 2 The skin on your body is elastic. True 3 Fingernails are made of keratin. True 4 Human hair is made of living cells. False 5 Your hair and skin contain melanin. True. **3** 1 oil 2 melanin 3 toenails 4 pores 5 root 6 head **4** 1 Because their skin is less elastic. 2 When you feel cold. 3 About 2 or 3 millimeters. 4 About 1 millimeter. 5 It helps to cool your body. 6 About 100.

Pages 40–41 **1** 1 skull 2 rib 3 arm 4 hand 5 hip 6 femur 7 knee 8 foot **2** 1 feet 2 arms 3 hip 4 bones 5 shorter **3** 1 Your ossicles are the smallest bones in your body. 2 The marrow is where your body grows new red blood cells. 3 You have cartilage between the bones in your joints. 4 Your tendons join your muscles to your bones. 5 Involuntary muscles do their work automatically. **4** 1 To stop the ends of the bones touching. 2 The femur. 3 About 100,000 times. 4 Your brain. 5 Protein.

Pages 42–43 **1** 1 air 2 trachea 3 lung 4 bronchi 5 alveoli 6 bronchioles **2** 1 oxygen 2 waste gas 3 red blood cells 4 tanks 5 asthma 6 lungs **3** Diver: air tank, mouthpiece, underwater; Mountain Climber: oxygen tank, high altitudes, mask **4** 1 false 2 true 3 false 4 true 5 true **5** 1 About 250 million. 2 By using an inhaler. 3 About five million. 4 For a minute or two.

Pages 44–45 **1** 1 red 2 smaller 3 kidneys 4 back to 5 water **2** 1 The right atrium gets blood from the whole body. 2 The right atrium sends blood to the right ventricle. 3 The right ventricle pumps blood to the lungs. 4 From the lungs, the blood goes to the left atrium. 5 The left atrium sends blood to the left ventricle. 6 The left ventricle pumps blood to the whole body. **3** 1 (clockwise from top right): carbon dioxide, oxygen, proteins, sugar, fats, white blood cells, red blood cells **4** 1 When it has lots of oxygen. 2 Millions. 3 It cleans people's blood. 4 The left side. 5 To help people who are sick and need operations.

Pages 46–47 **1** 1 esophagus 2 stomach 3 large intestine 4 small intestine 5 pancreas 6 rectum **2** 1 Your body gets nutrients from your food. 2 You use your teeth to bite and chew your food. 3 Your tongue helps to move food around in your mouth. 4 Saliva makes food easier to chew and swallow. 5 Your stomach mixes the food with gastric juices. **3** 1 Meat and fish give you carbohydrates. False 2 Your body uses vitamins for energy. False 3 Your small intestine is about 2 meters long. False 4 Your body doesn't need any fats to grow. False 5 Your pancreas produces a chemical called insulin. True **4** 1 Because they give you vitamins and minerals that you need to stay healthy. 2 It takes away most of the water. 3 To control the amount of sugar in their blood. 4 Your body breaks down most of your food and takes in nutrients. 5 Your esophagus.

Pages 48–49 **1** 1 protect 2 controls 3 remember 4 damage 5 sends 6 joins 7 receive 8 contains 9 take 10 keep. Secret word: communicate **2** 1 cerebrum 2 cerebellum 3 brain stem 4 spinal cord 5 vertebrae **3** 1 axon 2 brain stem 3 Because the nerve cells in their brain are damaged. 4 vertebrae 5 A long, irregular shape.

Pages 50–51 **1** 1 platelets 2 scab 3 white blood cells 4 plaster cast 5 high fever 6 sleep **2** 1 New skin cells grow on top of under a scab. 2 There are no germs in the air that we breathe. 3 A plaster cast keeps broken bones smooth straight. 4 When you sweat you help your body to warm up cool down. 5 Your body can grow new bone clots cells. **3** 1 broken 2 infection 3 equipment 4 accident 5 capillaries 6 temperature 7 dangerous 8 bleeding **4** 1 They close. 2 When the cut is healed. 3 To see where a bone is broken. 4 More than 100 years ago. 5 They kill the germs and keep your body healthy.

5 Example answers You can give your body the nutrients it needs. Do exercise to keep your heart, lungs, muscles, and bones strong. Get enough sleep every night so your body can rest.