

Science

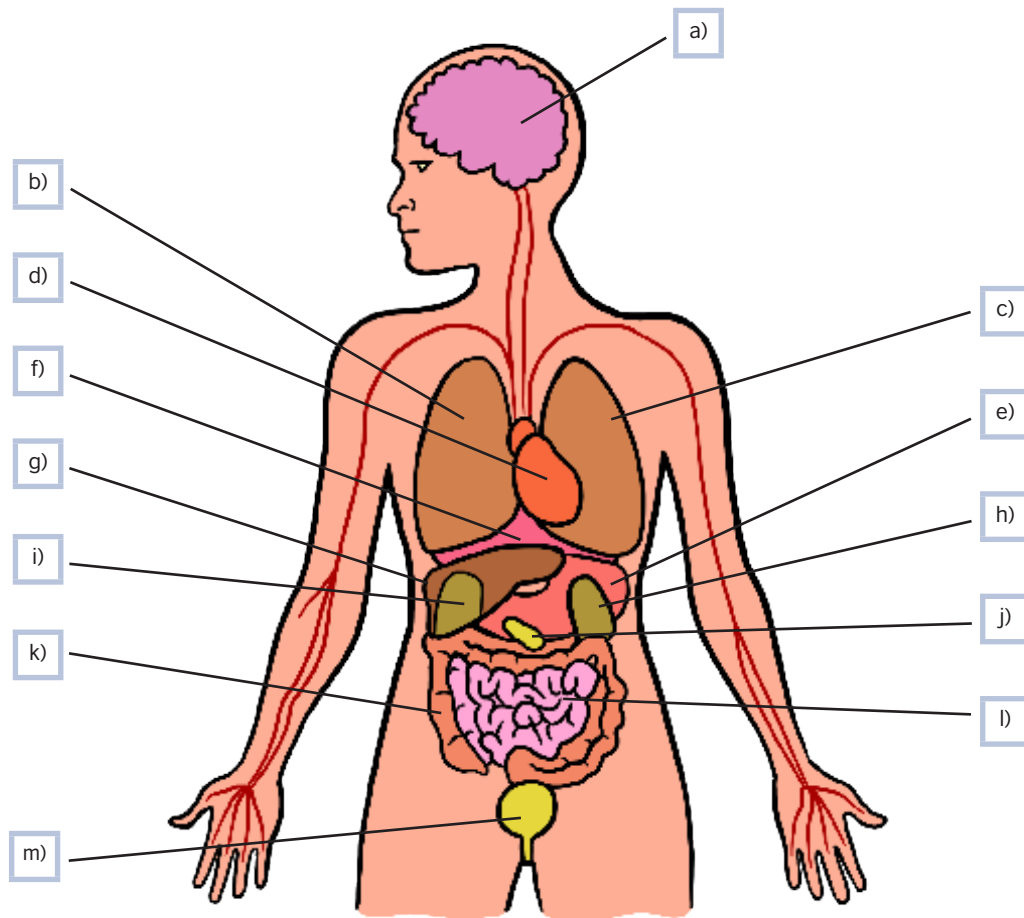
Topic 6: Internal Organs and Systems

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1. Find the words about **disease** in the word search.

Z O Z U V F K A Y H H S N A Y N	AIDS
E Q R P M I A H L G W D S W O O	asthma
A B U S U N S E U I H I T I I C	bronchitis
W S E O H D L O S M T C T A E G	cancer
I V T C A N C E R I A A A H N D	contract
F K O H E E L W H R C C M I G G	cough
D P Y K M X I C T O L P K V E E	haemorrhage
S L H J O A N N F O P O O I H R	HIV
Q E B Z R O O F D I M I R X H L	pleurisy
T U B E R C U L O S I S H D T B	poison
R R N B H S G I Q S V O C A E G	suffocation
A I P A A H T E C Q E N E S S V	smoking
M S O S G X X D D R D D T E N R	tuberculosis
T Y D U E I I T E F F X F T Y I	
D I F S H X D T I L T M M O E N	
A R K I M L O N M N B E C S N T	

2. Use the words about **organs in the human body** to label the diagram.



Write the answers in the boxes below:

bladder		brain		diaphragm	
heart		kidney		kidney	
large intestine		liver		lung	
lung		pancreas		small intestine	
stomach					

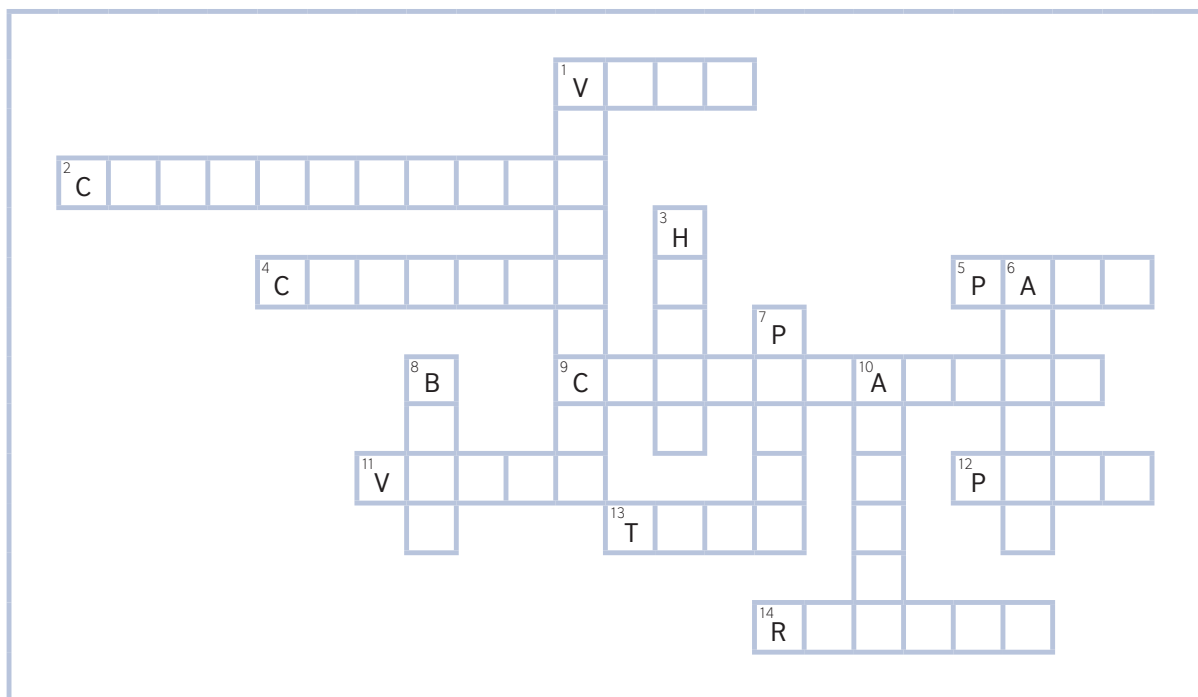
3. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about **circulation**.

Across

1. One of the tubes in your body that carries blood to your heart.
2. This is the word for the continuous movement of blood around your body.
4. An enclosed space, especially one inside a machine, a plant, or someone's body.
5. A verb that means to move in a particular direction or to a particular place or position.
9. An adjective relating to the movement of blood around your body.
11. The part of an organ or tube in your body that opens and closes to keep liquid flowing in the right direction.
12. A machine used for making a liquid move into or out of something, the heart.
13. This is a long narrow object similar to a pipe that liquid or gas can move through.
14. A word that means a regular pattern of sounds or movements.

Down

1. One of the two lower parts of your heart that moves blood to the rest of your body.
3. The organ in your chest that makes blood flow around your body.
6. The word for each of the two upper spaces in your heart, which force blood into your ventricles.
7. The word for the regular movement of blood as the heart pumps it round the body.
8. This is a sound or movement that is repeated again and again as blood is pumped around your body.
10. The name of one of the tubes in your body that carries blood from your heart to the rest of your body.



4. Choose the correct word about **excretion** to go with the definition..

answer here:

a)	A part inside your body that is like a bag where urine collects before being passed from the body.	bladder	
		liver	
b)	To remove the dirt from something.	collect	
		clean	
c)	To let liquid flow away from something.	drain	
		filter	
d)	To get rid of liquid, solid, or gas waste from your body.	excrete	
		settle	
e)	To throw away, give away, or sell a possession that you no longer want or need.	store	
		get rid of	
f)	The two organs in your body that clean your blood and remove waste.	kidneys	
		urethra	
g)	The process by which something like a disease spreads from one person to another.	urination	
		transmission	
h)	In human anatomy, these are muscular tubes that propel urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder.	ureter	
		waste	
i)	Relating to urine or to the tubes or organs through which it leaves a person's or animal's body.	urea	
		urinary	
j)	The system in the human body responsible for liquids leaving the body.	waste materials	
		urinary system	

5. Use the words in the list to answer the questions on **internal organs and systems**.

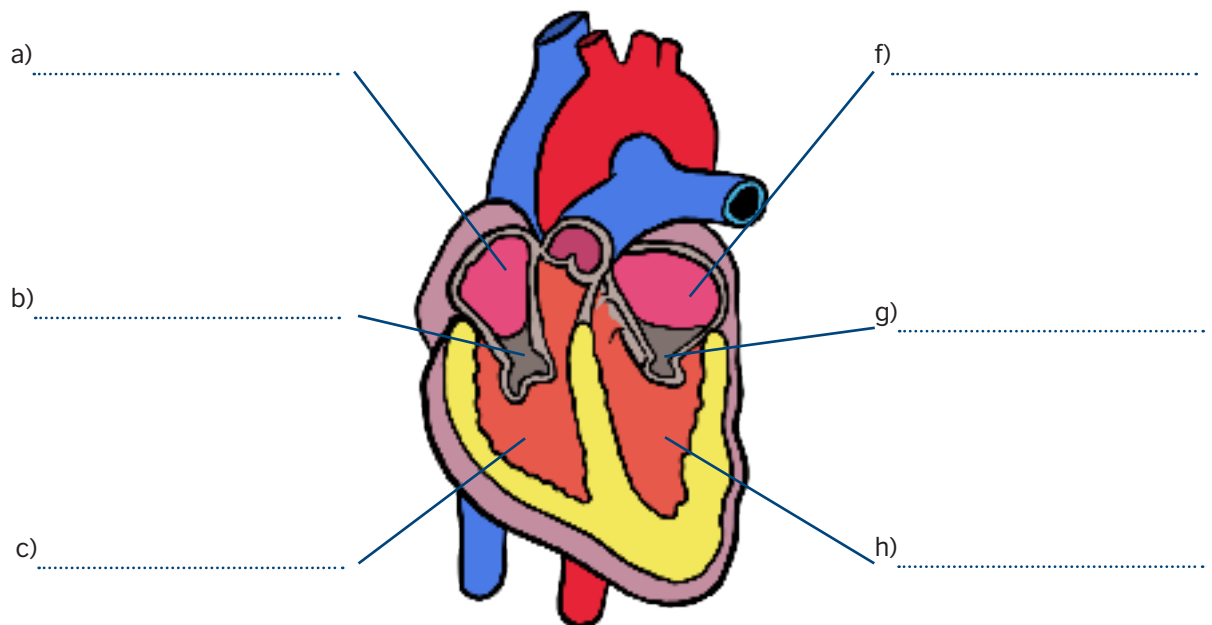
bag	burn	dangerous	digest
flow	hole	nutrients	protein
store	wall		

a)	What is the name of the outer layer of a body part such as the stomach or the chest?	
b)	What is a verb that means to keep something in a particular place?	
c)	What is a word that means to use fat or energy in your body?	

d)	Give an adjective which means likely to harm or kill someone, or to damage or destroy something?	
e)	What is a container made of paper, plastic, or cloth, used for carrying or storing things, and a word used to describe the bladder?	
f)	What is a verb that means to change food into the substances that your body needs?	
g)	What is a verb that means the continuous movement of a liquid in one direction?	
h)	What is a space in the surface of something that goes partly or completely through it?	
i)	What is the name for substances in food that plants, animals, and people need to live and grow?	
j)	What is a substance in food such as meat, eggs, and milk that people need to grow and be healthy?	

6. Use the words about the **heart** to label the diagram.

right atrium	left atrium	heart valve	heart valve
right ventricle	left ventricle	enters	leaves



Blood ^{d)} _____ the heart through the atria.

Blood ^{e)} _____ the heart through the ventricles.

7. Draw a line between each **system in the human body** and its definition.

digestive system	the system that regulates the movement of blood around your body.
locomotive system	the system responsible for giving birth.
nervous system	the system responsible for the liquids leaving the body.
reproductive system	the system that consists of your brain and your spinal cord.
respiratory system	the system responsible for breathing.
urinary system	the system that enables us to move.
circulatory system	the body system responsible for getting rid of waste from your body.
excretory system	the system that deals with the processing of food and passing of nutrients into the body.

8. Choose the correct words from the list to fill in the gaps about the **human heart**.

chamber	walls	hole	pump
expands	pumps	beats	valves
waste	to get rid of	ventricle	

An adult human heart is about the size of a mango. It is a double ^{a)} _____. The heart's ^{b)} _____ are made from muscle. It is divided into four parts – the left atrium, the right atrium, the left ventricle and the right ventricle. Each part has an entrance and an exit. Blood comes in through the entrance ^{c)} _____. The ^{d)} _____ fills up with blood and ^{e)} _____. When the heart ^{f)} _____, the muscles squeeze in and make the chamber smaller. This squeezes the blood out of the exit hole. The entrance and exit to the chambers have ^{g)} _____ so that the blood does not flow the wrong way. The right ventricle of the heart ^{h)} _____ blood to the lungs. In the lungs, fresh oxygen goes into the blood and a waste gas called carbon dioxide leaves the blood and is breathed out by the lungs. The blood goes back to the heart. The left ⁱ⁾ _____ of the heart pumps blood around the body. The blood carries the oxygen and food supplies that your body needs. It also collects ^{j)} _____ materials that your body needs ^{k)} _____.

9. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences about the **respiratory system**.

a)	The air is	surrounding	which we breathe.	the Earth,	the mixture of gases
Correct sentence:					
b)	To breathe is	and let it out again.	through your nose or mouth	to take air into your lungs	
Correct sentence:					
c)	Carbon dioxide is	without colour or smell,	a gas	when you breathe out.	produced
Correct sentence:					
d)	The chest is	and your stomach.	of your body	the upper front part	between your neck
Correct sentence:					
e)	To expand is	in size	more space.	and fill	to become larger
Correct sentence:					
f)	Your lungs are	in your chest	the two organs	when you breathe.	that fill with air
Correct sentence:					
g)	Oxygen is	that has no smell or taste,	to breathe.	that we depend on	a gas in the air
Correct sentence:					
h)	To release energy is	a supply of power	to give off	for doing things	that need physical effort.
Correct sentence:					
i)	Respiration is	air	of breathing	in and out.	the process
Correct sentence:					

j)	The respiratory system is	breathing air in and out.	controlling	the human body	the system in
Correct sentence:					
k)	To rise is	or to	upwards	a higher position.	to move
Correct sentence:					

10. Use the words and definitions about **systems in the human body** to label the diagrams.

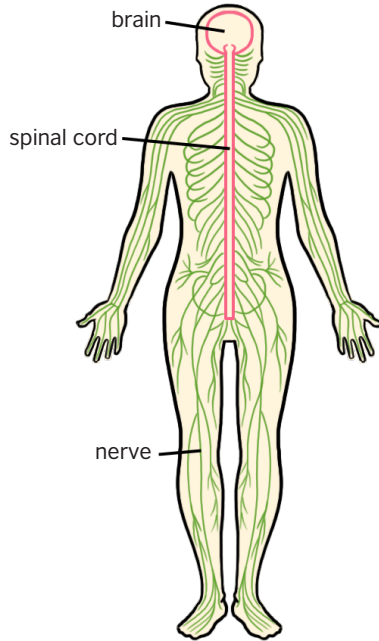
Words

circulatory	digestive	excretory	nervous
reproductive	respiratory	skeletal	

Definitions

a)	Contains male or female genitals and produces cells that create human offspring.
b)	Processes information from the senses, and controls and co-ordinates the body.
c)	Gets rid of metabolic waste from the body.
d)	Gives the body support and protection, and allows movement.
e)	Carries oxygen, digestion products, and other materials around the body.
f)	Processes food and absorbs nutrients into the body.
g)	Transfers oxygen from the air into the blood.

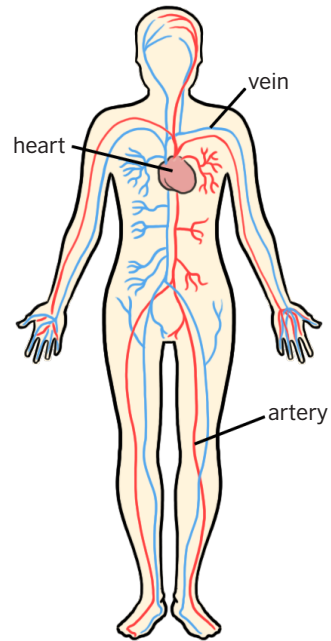
1)



Write the system below:

Write the definition below:

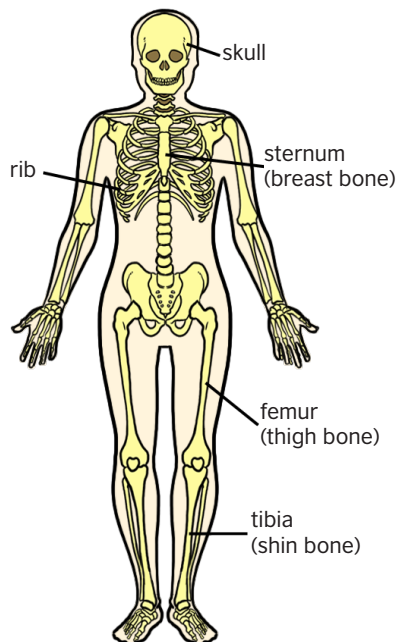
2)



Write the system below:

Write the definition below:

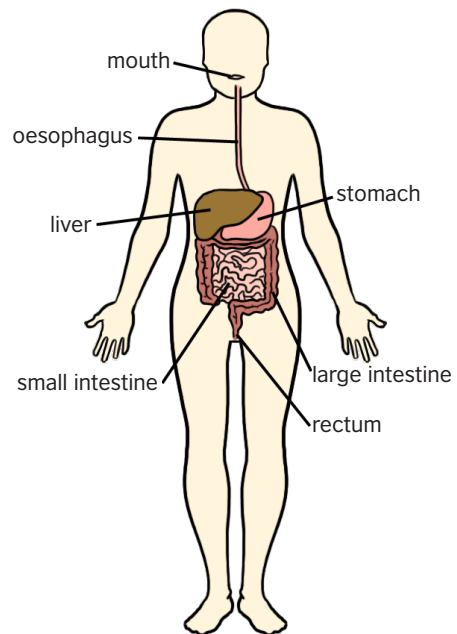
3)



Write the system below:

Write the definition below:

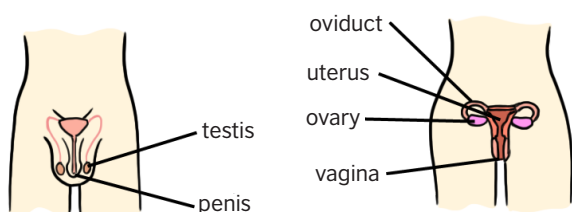
4)



Write the system below:

Write the definition below:

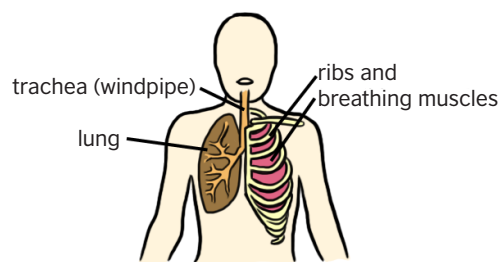
5)



Write the system below:

Write the definition below:

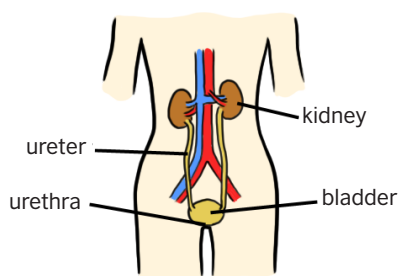
6)



Write the system below:

Write the definition below:

7)



Write the system below:

Write the definition below:

11. Underline the correct word to make sentences about **urination**.

The ^{a)} **kidney / liver / heart** is the biggest organ in your body. It makes, stores and processes chemicals your body needs. One of its jobs is to make ^{b)} **waste / fresh / healthy** protein less poisonous. Protein is a very important part of a balanced diet but you must be able to ^{c)} **expand / fill up / get rid of** protein you do not need. This extra protein could be ^{d)} **dangerous / dissolved / deeply** for your body. The liver changes the waste protein into urea. Urea travels in the blood to the kidneys and from there it goes into the ^{e)} **urine / chamber / brain**. As your blood circulates around your body it passes through your ^{f)} **nutrients / kidneys / lungs**. These are ^{g)} **food supplies / filters / nutrients** that clean the blood and get rid of the water that your body does not need. The waste water, which has lots of ^{h)} **substances / tuberculosis / intestines** dissolved in it, is called urine. Urine drains from the kidneys into your bladder. This is a stretchy ⁱ⁾ **bag / hole / flow** that stores the urine until you are able to go to the toilet.

Glossary

AIDS	/eidz/ noun [U] acquired immune deficiency syndrome: a serious disease that destroys the body's immune system (=its ability to defend itself against infection) and usually causes death.
air	/eə(r)/ noun [U] the mixture of gases surrounding the Earth that we breathe.
artery	/ˈɑː(r)təri/ noun [C] one of the tubes in your body that carries blood from your heart to the rest of your body. A tube that returns blood to your heart is called a vein.
asthma	/ˈæsmə/ noun [U] a medical condition that makes it difficult to breathe.
atrium	/ˈeɪtriəm/ noun [C] each of the two upper spaces (left atrium, right atrium) in your heart, which force blood into your ventricles.
bag	/bæg/ noun [C/U] a container made of paper, plastic, or cloth, used for carrying or storing things.
beat	/bi:t/ verb [I/T] if someone's heart beats, it makes the same sound and movements again and again as it pumps blood around their body.
bladder	/ˈblædə(r)/ noun [C] a part inside your body that is like a bag where urine collects before being passed from the body.
blood	/blʌd/ noun [U] the red liquid that flows around inside your body. Phrase the blood circulation.
brain	noun [C] /breɪn/ the organ inside your head that allows you to think and feel, and controls your body.
breathe	/bri:ð/ verb [I/T] to take air into your lungs through your nose or mouth and let it out again.
bronchitis	/brɒŋˈkaɪtɪs/ noun [U] an illness affecting your bronchial tubes in which you cough and find breathing difficult.
burn	/bɜː(r)n/ verb [I/T] to use fat or energy in your body.
cancer	/ˈkænsə(r)/ noun [C/U] a serious illness caused by a group of cells in the body increasing in an uncontrolled way. Cancer is often treated by chemotherapy (=special drugs) or by radiotherapy.
carbon dioxide	/ˈkɑː(r)bən daɪˈɒksaɪd/ noun [U] a gas without colour or smell, produced when you breathe out or when substances containing carbon are burnt.
carry	/ˈkæri/ verb [T] to have a disease and be capable of infecting someone else with it.
chamber	/ˈtʃeɪmbə(r)/ noun [C] an enclosed space, especially one inside a machine, a plant, or someone's body.
chest	/tʃest/ noun [C] the upper front part of your body between your neck and your stomach.
circulation	/ˌsɜː(r)kjʊˈleɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the continuous movement of blood around your body.
circulatory	/ˌsɜː(r)kjʊˈleɪt(ə)ri/ adj relating to the movement of blood around your body.
clean	/kli:n/ verb [I/T] to remove the dirt from something.
collect	/kəˈlekt/ verb [T] to get things and keep them together for a particular reason.

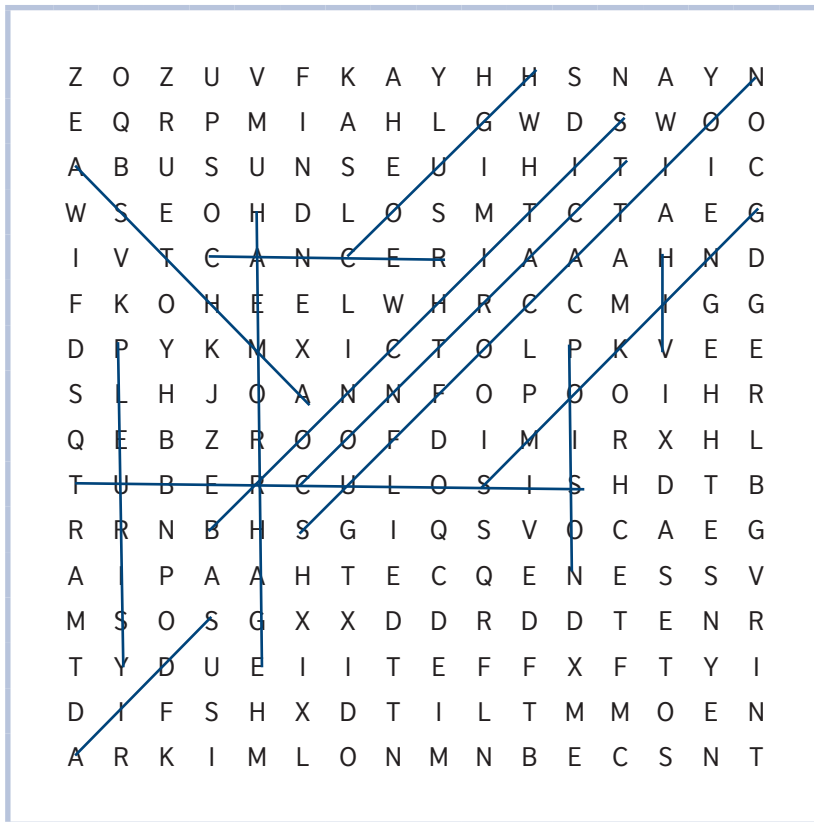
contract	/kən'trækt/ verb [I/T] 1 to decrease in size, 2 to become infected with a disease.
cough	/kɒf/ verb [I] to force air up through your throat with a sudden noise, especially when you have a cold.
dangerous	/'deɪndʒərəs/ adj likely to harm or kill someone, or to damage or destroy something.
deeply	/'di:pli/ adv very or very much.
diaphragm	/'daɪəfræm/ noun [C] the large muscle between your lungs and your stomach that helps you breathe.
digest	/daɪ'dʒest/ verb [T] when your stomach digests food, it changes it into the substances that your body needs.
digestive system	/daɪ'dʒestɪv 'sɪstəm/ noun [C] the system of organs and processes in the body of humans and animals that deals with the digestion of food.
dissolved	/dɪ'zɒlvd/ adj if a solid substance dissolves in a liquid, it is mixed into the liquid so that it becomes included in it.
drain	/dreɪn/ verb [I/T] to let liquid flow away from something.
excrete	/ɪk'skri:t/ verb [I/T] to get rid of liquid, solid, or gas waste from your body.
excretory system	/ɪk'skri:təri 'sɪstəm/ noun [C] the body system responsible for getting rid of waste from your body. Excretion includes the process of getting rid of carbon dioxide from your lungs, sweat from your sweat glands, and urea from your body in urine.
expand	/ɪk'spænd/ verb [I/T] to become larger in size and fill more space.
fall	/fɔ:l/ verb [I] to move quickly downwards from a higher position, usually by accident.
fill up	/fɪl ʌp/ phr verb to make something full.
filter	/'fɪltə(r)/ noun [C] an object or piece of equipment that allows you to remove solid parts that are not wanted from a liquid or gas.
flow	/fləʊ/ noun [C/U] the continuous movement of a liquid in one direction.
food supplies	/fu:d sə'plaɪz/ plural things such as food, medicine, and equipment that you need to live or to perform a particular activity.
fresh	/fref/ adj still good to eat because of being prepared or produced recently; recently done, made, or experienced.
get rid of	/get rɪd əv/ verb [T] to throw away something that is no longer wanted or needed.
haemorrhage	/'hem(ə)rɪdʒ/ noun [C/U] an occasion when blood flows out of an injured organ inside someone's body, rather than out of their body through a cut in the skin.
healthy	/'helθi/ adj physically strong and not ill.
heart	/hɑ:(r)t/ noun [C] the organ in your chest that makes blood flow around your body.
HIV	/,eɪf ai 'vi:/ noun [U] human immunodeficiency virus: a virus that can cause aids and is usually passed to someone else by having sex.

hole	/həʊl/ noun [C] a space in the surface of something that goes partly or completely through it; a space dug in the surface of the ground.
intestine	/ɪnˈtestɪn/ often plural the long tube in your body that processes food and carries waste out of your body.
kidneys	/ˈkɪdnɪz/ noun [C/U] plural the two organs in your body that clean your blood and remove waste.
liver	/ˈlɪvə(r)/ noun [C/U] the organ in your body that cleans your blood and produces bile (=a liquid that helps your body process fat).
locomotive system	/ˌləʊkəˈməʊtɪv ˈsɪstəm/ noun [C] the system in your body, by which one makes various movements.
lungs	/lʌŋz/ noun [C] plural the two organs in your chest that fill with air when you breathe.
nervous system	/ˈnɜː(r)vəs ˈsɪstəm/ noun [C] the system that consists of your brain and your spinal cord.
nutrients	/ˈnjuːtriənts/ noun [C] plural substances in food that plants, animals, and people need to live and grow.
oxygen	/ˈɒksɪdʒ(ə)n/ noun [U] a gas in the air that has no smell or taste, and that all animals depend on to breathe.
pancreas	/ˈpæŋkriəs/ noun [C] the small organ in your body that produces substances that help your stomach to process food.
pass	/pɑːs/ verb [I/T] to move in a particular direction or to a particular place or position.
pleurisy	/ˈplɜːrɪsi/ noun [U] a serious illness that affects your lungs, making it difficult for you to breathe.
poison	/ˈpɔɪz(ə)n/ noun [C/U] a substance that can kill you or make you ill if you eat, drink, or breathe it.
process	/ˈprəʊses/ verb [T] to treat a substance with chemicals or machines in order to make something.
protein	/ˈprəʊtiːn/ noun [C/U] a substance in food such as meat, eggs, and milk that people need in order to grow and be healthy.
pulse	/pʌls/ noun [C] usually singular the regular movement of blood as the heart pumps it round the body.
pump	/pʌmp/ noun [C] a piece of equipment for making a liquid or gas move into or out of something.
release	/rɪˈliːs/ verb [T] to let something leave a place where they have been kept. /ˈenə(r)dʒi/ noun [C/U] a supply of physical power that you have for doing things that need physical effort. release energy
reproductive system	/ˌrɪːprəˈdʌktɪv ˈsɪstəm/ noun [C] the system in the human body responsible for giving birth.
respiration	/ˌrespəˈreɪf(ə)n/ noun [U] the process of breathing air in and out.
respiratory system	/rɪˈspɪrət(ə)rɪ ˈsɪstəm/ noun [C] the system in the human body responsible for breathing.
rhythm	/ˈrɪðəm/ noun [C/U] a regular pattern of sounds or movements.
rise	/raɪz/ verb [I] to move upwards or to a higher position.

smoking	/ˈsməʊkɪŋ/ noun [U] the activity of breathing smoke from cigarettes, pipes etc into your mouth and lungs.
steadily	/ˈstedɪli/ adv slowly and gradually continuing to change, move, or happen.
stomach	/ˈstʌmək/ noun [C] the soft part at the front of your body between your chest and your legs.
store	/stɔː(r)/ verb [T] to keep something in a particular place.
stretchy	/ˈstretʃi/ adj stretchy cloth or clothing can be stretched and will go back to its original shape.
substances	/ˈsʌbstənsɪz/ noun [C/U] plural particular types of liquid, solid, or gas.
suffocation	/ˌsʌfəˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] dying because you cannot breathe, or killing someone in this way.
transmission	/trænzˈmɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the process by which something spreads from one person to another: the transmission of disease.
tube	/tjuːb/ noun [C] a long narrow object similar to a pipe that liquid or gas can move through.
tuberculosis	/tjuːˌbɜː(r)kjʊˈləʊsɪs/ noun [U] a serious infectious disease affecting your lungs.
urea	/juˈriːə/ noun [U] a substance found in urine (=liquid waste from your body).
ureter	/juˈriːtə/ noun [C] In human anatomy, the ureters are muscular tubes that propel urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder.
urethra	/jʊˈriːθrə/ noun [C] the tube that carries urine (=liquid waste) out of your body.
urinary	/ˈjʊərɪn(ə)ri/ adj relating to urine (=liquid waste) or to the tubes or organs through which it leaves a person's or animal's body; urinary system, the system in the human body responsible for the liquids leaving the body.
urination	/ˌjʊərɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the process of getting rid of urine from your body.
valve	/vælv/ noun [C] the part of an organ or tube in your body that opens and closes to keep liquid flowing in the right direction.
vein	/veɪn/ noun [C] one of the tubes in your body that carry blood to your heart. A tube that carries blood away from your heart is an artery.
ventricle	/ˈventrɪk(ə)l/ noun [C] one of the two lower parts of your heart that moves blood to the rest of your body. left ventricle, right ventricle
wall	/wɔːl/ noun [C] the outer layer of a body part such as the stomach or the chest.
waste	/weɪst/ noun [U] singular the failure to use something valuable in an effective way, so that it does not produce the benefits that it could.
waste materials	/weɪst məˈtɪəriəlz/ plural what is left of something after the valuable parts of it have been used.

Key:

1.



2. a) brain, b) lung, c) lung, d) heart, e) stomach, f) diaphragm, g) liver, h) kidney. i) kidney, j) pancreas, k) large intestine, l) small intestine, m) bladder

3. **Across:** 1. vein, 2. circulation, 4. chamber, 5. pass, 9. circulatory, 11. valve, 12. pump, 13. tube, 14. rhythm; **Down:** 1. ventricle, 3. heart, 6. atrium, 7. pulse, 8. beat, 10. artery

4. a) bladder, b) clean, c) drain, d) excrete, e) get rid of, f) kidneys, g) transmission, h) ureter, i) urinary, j) urinary system

5. a) wall, b) store, c) burn, d) dangerous, e) bag, f) digest, g) flow, h) hole, i) nutrients, j) protein

6. a) right atrium, b) heart valve, c) right ventricle, d) enters, e) leaves, f) left atrium, g) heart valve, h) left ventricle

7. a) 8, b) 6, c) 4, d) 2, e) 5, f) 3, g) 1, h) 7

8. a) pump, b) walls, c) hole, d) chamber, e) expands, f) beats, g) valves, h) pumps, i) ventricle, j) waste, k) to get rid of

9.

a)	The air is the mixture of gases surrounding the Earth, which we breathe.
b)	To breathe is to take air into your lungs through your nose or mouth and let it out again.
c)	Carbon dioxide is a gas without colour or smell, produced when you breathe out.
d)	The chest is the upper front part of your body between your neck and your stomach.
e)	To expand is to become larger in size and fill more space.

f)	Your lungs are the two organs in your chest that fill with air when you breathe.
g)	Oxygen is a gas in the air that has no smell or taste, that we depend on to breathe.
h)	To release energy is to give off a supply of power for doing things that need physical effort.
i)	Respiration is the process of breathing air in and out.
j)	The respiratory system is the system in the human body controlling breathing air in and out.
k)	To rise is to move upwards or to a higher position.

10. 1 nervous, (b); 2 circulatory, (e); 3 skeletal, (d); 4 digestive, (f); 5 reproductive, (a); 6 respiratory, (g); 7 excretory, (c)

11. a) liver, b) waste, c) get rid of, d) dangerous, e) urine, f) kidneys, g) filters, h) substances, i) bag