

BODY SYSTEMS

BODY SYSTEMS

Your body is amazing! It is full of complicated systems that help you to live! These systems work independently and together to allow you to breathe, think, move, get energy and more!

When you've completed the LINKtivity CLICK HERE to show what you know.

CLICK ON EACH BODY SYSTEM TO LEARN MORE!

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SKELETAL SYSTEM

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

MUSCULAR SYSTEM

NERVOUS SYSTEM

BODY SYSTEMS

Name: _____

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

SKELETAL SYSTEM

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

MUSCULAR SYSTEM

NERVOUS SYSTEM

UNISON

COMPOSITION

NAME _____

SCHOOL _____

GRADE _____

| Student Flipbook Rubric | | | | Student: |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | 4 - Excellent | 3 - Good | 2 - Satisfactory | 1 - Needs Improvement |
| Neatness & Appearance | My flipbook is very neat and easy to read. I neatly colored in any illustrations with great detail. It is clear that I took my time to make my flipbook reflect my learning. | My flipbook is neat and my writing is easy to read. I neatly colored in any illustrations. | My flipbook is somewhat neat. Some of my writing is hard to read. I colored in any illustrations. | My flipbook is quite sloppy. My writing is hard to read. Illustrations are NOT colored, or are sloppily done. |
| Accuracy & Completeness | The information in my flipbook is 100% correct. I've included many details from the LINKtivity and have put what I've learned in my own words. | The information in my flipbook is mostly correct. I've included several details from the LINKtivity. | My flipbook contains several incorrect or missing pieces of information. The information in my flipbook is hard to read. | My flipbook has many incorrect or missing pieces of information. I struggled to use the information from the LINKtivity. |

LINKtivity
Interactive Learning Guides

WAIT!

Thank you for considering this LINKtivity for your classroom, but before you make a decision - you should know that you can get **access to this LINKtivity + PLUS our entire library** for about the same price as a single LINKtivity!

The results are in: **Teachers LOVE LINKtivities...** and want more! So, we've made it SUPER easy and cost effective for you to access any and ALL of our LINKtivities inside our LINKtivity Learning membership option! Instead of purchasing just ONE LINKtivity - why not get access to ALL of them... for about the SAME PRICE!



INSIDE THE MEMBERSHIP YOU'LL HAVE UNLIMITED ACCESS TO:

- ✓ The **entire growing LINKtivity® library** inside the Membership (LINKtivities for all content areas)
- ✓ ALL **future LINKtivities** to be added to the membership (new releases each month!)
- ✓ **Teacher guides** to help you set up each LINKtivity® successfully in your classroom
- ✓ **Student resources** that go along with each LINKtivity (printable OR digital)
- ✓ **Kid-friendly rubrics** and **answer keys** for each LINKtivity®

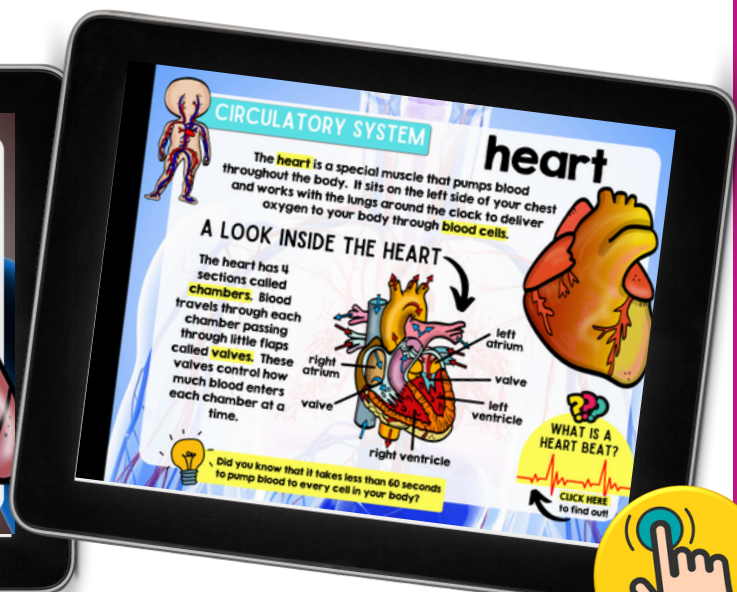
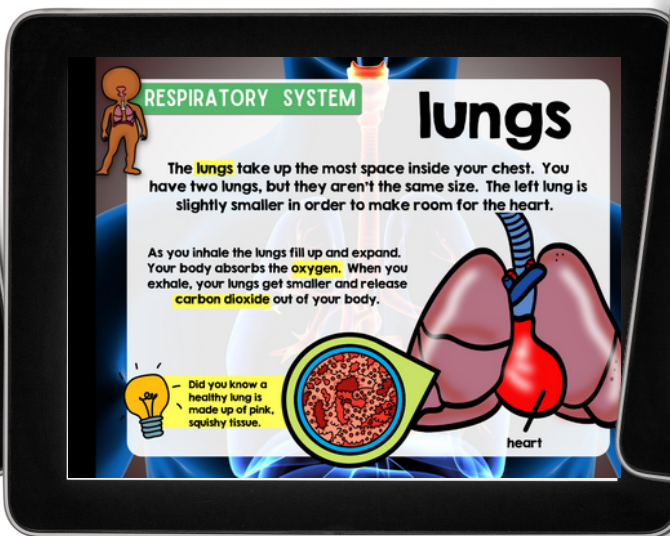
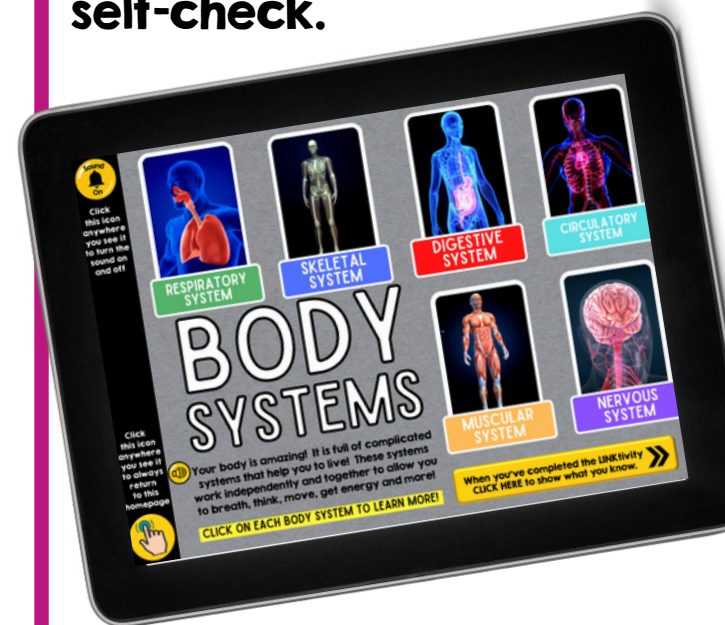


JOIN NOW





Inside the Body Systems LINKtivity® Students will learn about 6 major body systems including the respiratory, digestive, circulatory, nervous, muscular, and skeletal systems. With each system, students will learn important parts and their functions. Students will also explore several related videos before completing the knowledge self-check.



More Sample Slides

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

large intestine

Once all the nutrients have been absorbed from the food you've eaten, the rest becomes waste. The **large intestine** helps to move this waste out of the body. The waste first passes through a part of the large intestine called the **colon** where water from the waste is absorbed back into the body. This makes the rest of the waste more solid. It turns into poop that is ready to be removed from the body.

waste

WHAT ARE MUSCLES MADE OF?

Muscles are made up of **elastic tissue**. It is similar to a rubber band that is able to be pulled and stretched. Each muscle has thousands of small pieces of material called **fiber**. These fibers stretch and squeeze as you move your body. Depending on the type of muscle, the tissue and fibers inside look a little different.

- smooth muscle
- skeletal muscle
- cardiac muscle

NERVOUS SYSTEM

spinal cord

Your **spinal cord** is a bundle of nerves that run inside the **spinal column**. It connects the brain to the nerves that run throughout your body. The cord attaches to the end of the brainstem.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

The respiratory system brings oxygen into the body when you breathe in through the lungs. The cells in our body need oxygen to work correctly. It also removes carbon dioxide gas from the body.

Click the video above to learn more about this body system.

Click each body part to learn more.

- nose & mouth
- trachea (windpipe)
- lungs
- diaphragm

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

heart

The **heart** is a special muscle that pumps blood throughout the body. It sits on the left side of your chest and works with the lungs around the clock to deliver oxygen to your body through **blood cells**.

A LOOK INSIDE THE HEART

The heart has 4 sections called **chambers**. Blood travels through each chamber passing through little flaps called **valves**. These valves control how much blood enters each chamber at a time.

Did you know that it takes less than 60 seconds to pump blood to every cell in your body?

WHAT IS A HEART BEAT? CLICK HERE to find out!

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

blood vessels

Every part of your body needs oxygen (carried in our blood) in order to survive. It's the job of your heart to transfer oxygen from your lungs into your blood. However, in order to get that oxygen out to the rest of your body, the body uses a system of **blood vessels**. These are tubes that circulate, or move, blood cells around the body.

There are two types of blood vessels: **arteries & veins**.

arteries carry blood cells filled with oxygen from the lungs AWAY from the heart

veins carry blood cells BACK to the heart to get more oxygen

Did you know that your body has two kinds of blood cells: red blood cells and white blood cells? Red blood cells carry oxygen throughout the body, while white blood cells help fight off germs and infection.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

diaphragm

The **diaphragm** sits below the lungs. It works with your lungs to help you breathe.

As you inhale, the **lungs push down** on the diaphragm, forcing it to flatten out >>>

<<< Then, the **diaphragm pushes back up** to force the air back out of the lungs.

Did you know that your diaphragm is to blame when you have the hiccups? When it gets irritated, it forces air out of your lungs in a funny way...hic!

WHAT ARE BONES MADE OF?

The bones in your body are not like the dead bones that you might see in a museum of a dinosaur or some other animal. The bones in your body are alive, growing, and changing all the time. Bones have a hard mineral called **calcium** in them to make them strong.

- compact bone** hard layer
- periosteum** thin outer layer that nourishes the bone
- red & yellow bone marrow** makes blood cells used throughout the body
- cancellous bone** spongy bone that allows your bones to bend slightly so that they don't break as easily

Did you know that if you break a bone, the tissue will grow back together and heal itself?

HOW ARE BONES HELD TOGETHER?

The place where two bones meet in a body is called a **joint**. Some joints allow the bone to move, while others do not. Your skull, for example, has joints that do not allow movement. On the other hand, the joints that connect bones in your arm allow you to open and close your arm at the elbow joint. Bones are held together at the joints by **ligaments**. These are like very strong rubber bands.

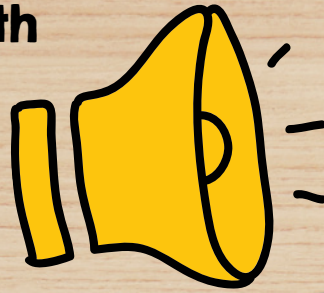
Different joints allow for different kinds of movement. Here are two examples:

- ball and socket joint** allows for movement in every direction (ex. shoulders & hips)
- hinge joint** allows for movement in one direction like opening and closing a door (ex. elbows & knees)



This LINKtivity is provided with

AUDIO SUPPORT



Perfect for English language learners or students who could use a little extra support!

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

The digestive system helps to break down food and change it into nutrients and energy for the body.

Click each body part in order to follow the pathway of the digestive system.

Click the video above to learn more about this body system.

1 mouth

2 esophagus

3 stomach

4 small intestine

5 liver

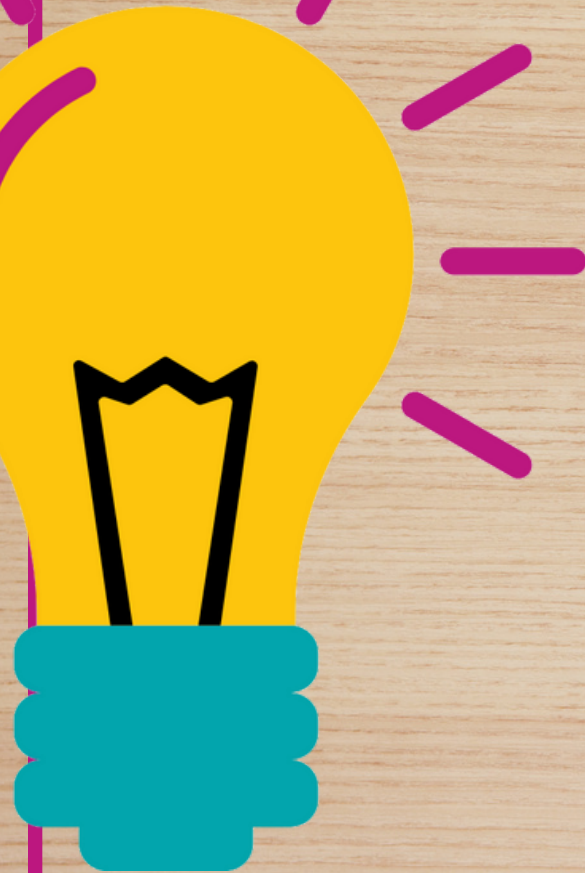
6 large intestine

7 rectum

Stomach



KNOWLEDGE CHECK



Students complete a quick self-check at the end of the LINKtivity to show what they have learned!

BODY SYSTEMS

Match each body system label to the correct diagram.

drag card here

drag card here

drag card here

drag card here

drag card here

drag card here

Respiratory System

Muscular System

Skeletal System

Digestive System

Circulatory System

Nervous System

UNDO

RESET

CLICK HERE to Check Your Answers



Printable & Digital Student Flipbook

Printable Flipbook for LINKtivity

BODY SYSTEMS

Name: _____

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

The respiratory system brings _____ into the body when you breathe in through the lungs. The cells in our body need oxygen to work correctly. It also removes _____ gas from the body.

When we breathe _____ it is called _____
When we breathe _____ it is called _____

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

The digestive system helps to _____ food and change it into _____ and _____ for the body.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

SKELETAL SYSTEM

The skeletal system is made up of _____ and _____ It helps to support the body and protect other important body parts. You have 206 bones in your body.

arm bones
leg bones

The place where two bones meet is called a _____
Bones are held together by _____

SKELETAL SYSTEM

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

The circulatory system helps to deliver important _____ throughout the body through your _____

Inside the Heart

BLOOD SYSTEM

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

NERVOUS SYSTEM

The nervous system helps the body to _____ with the brain to control body functions.

Parts of the Brain

NERVOUS SYSTEM

SKELETAL SYSTEM

The skeletal system is made up of _____ and _____ It helps to support the body and protect other important body parts. You have 206 bones in your body.

arm bones
leg bones

The place where two bones meet is called a _____
Bones are held together by _____

SKELETAL SYSTEM

Digital Flipbook for LINKtivity in Google Slides

Student Flipbook Rubric

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| Neatness & Appearance | My flipbook is very neat and easy to read. I neatly colored in my illustrations with great detail. It is clear that I took my time to make my flipbook reflect my learning. | My flipbook is mostly neat and my writing is easy to read. I neatly colored in my illustrations. | My flipbook is somewhat neat. Some of my writing is hard to read. Illustrations are not colored, or are sloppy done. | My flipbook is quite sloppy. My writing is hard to read. Illustrations are NOT colored, or are sloppy done. |
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| Spelling & Grammar | My flipbook contains very few errors in spelling and grammar. | My flipbook contains some errors in spelling and grammar. | My flipbook contains many errors in spelling and grammar. | My flipbook contains many errors in spelling and grammar. |

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

The circulatory system helps to deliver important _____ nutrients throughout the body through your _____

heart
blood vessels
arteries
veins
left atrium
right atrium
valve
left ventricle
right ventricle

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

Answer Key & Rubric



BONUS RESOURCES

Lesson Plan

LESSON

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:



What is a body system?
How do our bodies rely on systems to survive?

Standards Covered

4.LS1.1, 4.LS1.2,
MS.LS1.2, MS.LS1.3,
MS.LS1.7, MS.LS1.8

Materials Needed

Body System LINKtivity
Body System Student Flipbook (optional)
Bicycle Poster and labels
Body Systems Posters

Teacher Preparation

Preview the Body System LINKtivity® and plan for how you will share the LINKtivity with students (ex. assign link in Google Classroom, prepare QR codes, etc)
Print off a copy of the bicycle poster and labels. Print off body system posters. Laminate for durability.
Make copies of the flipbook (optional).

Lesson Introduction (5-10 min.)

- Introduce that essential questions. Begin by asking students if they know what a system is. Encourage them to share their thoughts and ideas.
- Introduce the concept of a system by explaining that a system is a group of parts that work together to accomplish a specific goal or function.
- Display the **bicycle poster** and have students identify its various parts (wheels, pedals, chains, brakes, seat, handlebars). As students identify each part, tape a label describing that part next to it.
- **ASK:** What is the function or goal of the bicycle system?
- Explain that, similar to the bike, our bodies are made up of different systems. These systems consist of various parts that work together to accomplish specific goals or functions.

Lesson Activity (20 mins)

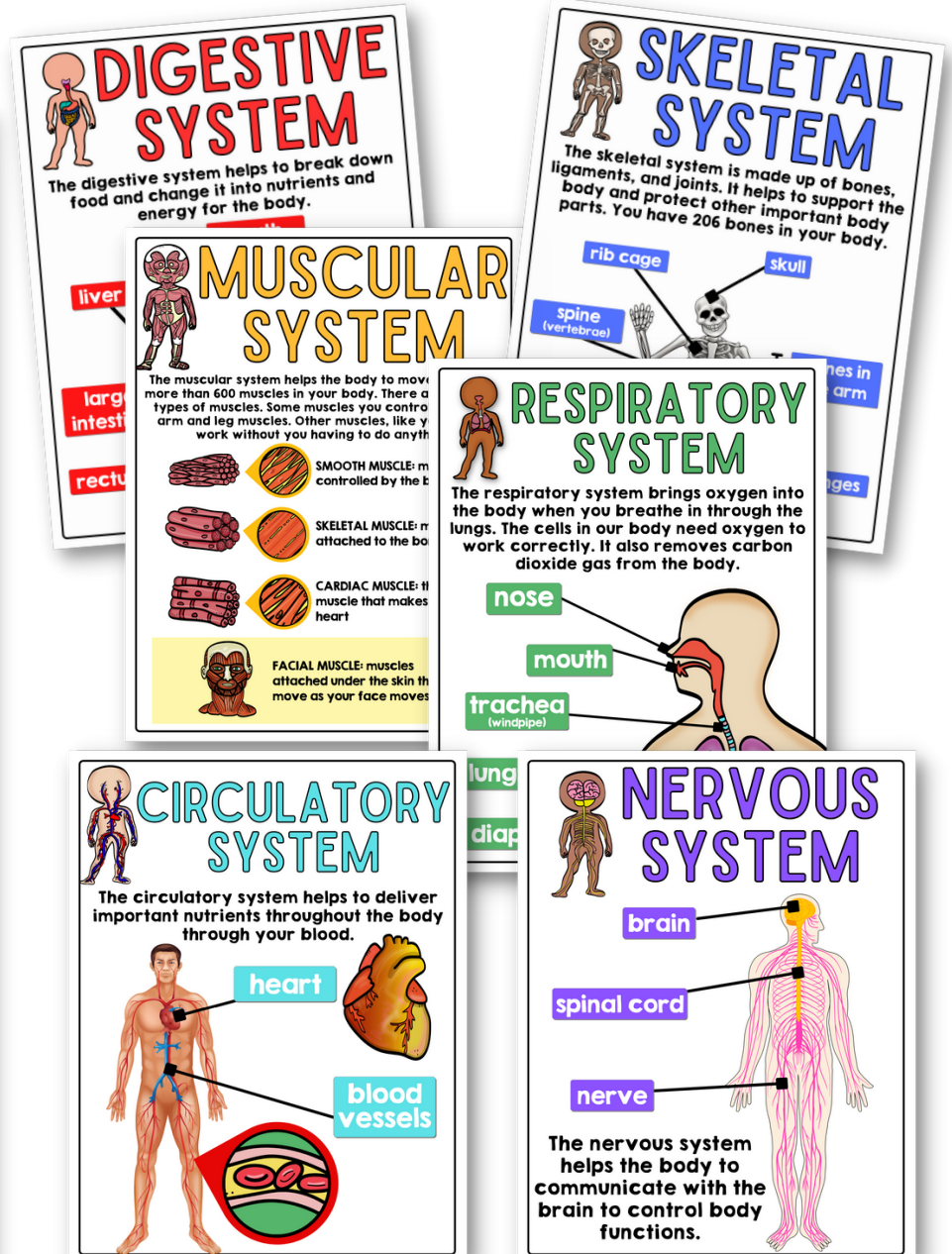
Have students complete the **Body Systems LINKtivity®**. While navigating the LINKtivity, students have the option to complete the **flipbook**.

Optional Ext. Activities

- Assign small groups a body system and design a poster about their system.
- Have students design a board game or card game related to the body systems. Include questions, tasks, or scenarios that require players to apply their knowledge of anatomy and physiology.

Lesson Conclusion (2-5 min.)

Review essential questions and have students share their responses in light of what they have learned.
Display **body system posters** in your classroom for later reference and review.



Classroom Posters

