Critical Thinking Skills

Circulatory, Digestive, Excretory & Reproductive Systems

	Reading									
	Skills For Critical Thinking	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5	Section 6	Section 7	Section 8	Hands-on Activities
LEVEL 1 Knowledge	 List Details/Facts Recall Information Match Vocabulary to Definitions Define Vocabulary Label Diagrams Recognize Validity (T/F) 	111	\ \ \ \ \ \	1111	1 1	1 1 1 1	\frac{1}{1} \tag{1}	111	>>> >	> >
LEVEL 2 Comprehension	 Demonstrate Understanding Explain Scientific Causation Describe Classify into Scientific Groups 	7 11	1	111	111	1	1	1	\ \	1
LEVEL 3 Application	 Application to Own Life Organize and Classify Facts 	1		1	1					1
LEVEL 4 Analysis	 Make Inferences Draw Conclusions Based on Facts Provided Classify Based on Facts Researched 		1		1		\ \\ \\ \\	1	> >	\ \ \ \ \
LEVEL 5 Synthesis	 Compile Research Information Design and Application Ask questions Defend Selections and Reasoning 	1	1	1	1	1		1		* * *

Based on Bloom's Taxonomy





The Circulatory System - Blood

 Match the word on the left to the definition on the right. You may use a dictionary to help.

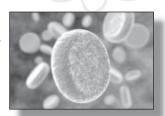
plasma	A	The part of our blood that makes it clot
platelet	B	To be protected from disease or harm
clot	C	The biggest part of blood that is made mostly of water
volume	D	A way that liquid is measured based on the amount of space it takes up
immunity	E	When blood thickens it does this

2.	Write about a time you got hurt and started to bleed. Maybe you cut your
	finger. Maybe you fell and scraped your knee, or got a nosebleed. It could have happened recently or a long time ago. Tell what happened and how you felt How much bleeding was there? What did you do to stop the bleeding? How
	long did it take to stop? How long did it take to heal?
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The Circulatory System - Blood

lood is the red liquid that flows through our **arteries**, **veins** and **capillaries**. Its job is to carry oxygen and nutrients to the cells and carry wastes away from the cells. Blood is created in **marrow** inside our bones. The average adult has about 10 pints of blood in their body. Blood has water in it, but is thicker and **saltier** than water.



Parts of the Blood and What They Do

Blood may seem like just one thing, but it is really made of four main parts. These are plasma, red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets.

Blood Part	What It Does				
Almost all of our blood cells are red blood cells. This is why our blood is red. These cells get their red color from the iron in them.	Red blood cells carry two important gases around our body – oxygen and carbon dioxide .				
White blood cells make up only a small part of our total blood volume.	White blood cells are important for our immunity. They have the job of fighting diseases and all kinds of germs.				
Plasma is the liquid that makes up most of our blood. Plasma is 95 percent water.	The main job of plasma is to hold the other parts of blood. Plasma makes blood watery.				
There are fewer platelets in blood than white or red blood cells. Platelets are still very important.	Platelets thicken and harden our blood in air. This is called clotting. It is our body's way of making sure we stop bleeding, covering our wounds to help them heal. Hardened clots become scabs.				



Name the four main parts of blood.





The Circulatory System - Blood

1. Fill in each blank with a term from the list.

red	plasma	four	iron	protecting	platelets
water	clots	white	immunity	scab	
The blood	has <u> </u>	_ important pc	arts. b	is the liquid that m	nakes up most
of our bloc	od. Plasma is m	nade of mostly		blood ce	ells are the
most comr	mon kind of blo	ood cell. The _	•	ese cells give bloc	od its red color.
f	_ blood cells ho	ave the import	rant job of	us from dise	ease and germs.
This is calle	ed giving us	h. Whe		elves and start to b	oleed,
stop the bl	eeding by ma	king	This means th	nat the blood thick	kens and dries
into a	 ,	,			

- 2. Circle **1** if the statement is TRUE or **F** if it is FALSE.
 - **T F** a) Platelets are the part of blood that fight germs and disease.
 - **T F b)** When blood thickens it is called clotting.
 - **T F c)** We have fewer white blood cells than red blood cells.
 - **T F d)** The heart is a voluntary muscle.
 - **T F e)** It would be impossible to remember to make our heart beat.
 - **T F f)** Blood with not much oxygen in it is called oxygen-poor or deoxygenated.
 - **T F g)** The heart is the size of a football.