

First Grade “The Human Body” Assessment

- 1a. When we talk about the skeletal system we are talking about what part of our body?
a. stomach
b. bones

- 1b. How many bones in your skeleton?
a. more than two hundred
b. less than two hundred

- 1c. About how many bones in our skeleton?
-

- 2a. Name the bone that protects your brain:
a. skull
b. femur

- 2b. Name the bone that protects your brain:
a. femur
b. skull
c. collar bone
d. scapula

- 2c. Name the bone that protects your brain:
-

- 3a. What part of the body makes us move?
a. organs
b. muscles

- 3b. What wraps around the bones and stretches from one bone to another to make us move?
a. skin
b. nerves
c. muscles
d. organs

- 3c. How do muscles make us able to move?
-
-
-
-

- 4a. Where does digestion begin?
a. in the throat
b. in the mouth

- 4b. What is the watery fluid in your mouth that begins digestion?
- a. mucus
 - b. saliva
 - c. blood
 - d. tears

4c. How does digestion begin in your mouth?

5a. Does nutrition from food go into our blood?

- a. yes
- b. no

5b. After it is digested, where does the nutritious part of food go to give us energy?

- a. into our blood
- b. into our stomach

5c. Describe how we get energy from food:

6a. What organ of the body digests food?

- a. stomach
- b. lungs

6b. What organ digests food?

6c. Tell what digestion means.

7a. What organ pumps our blood?

- a. lungs
- b. heart

7b. When we talk about the circulatory system, what organ are we talking about?

- a. colon
- b. heart
- c. stomach
- d. brain

7c. Explain the circulatory system and what organ is involved.

8a. What does your heart do when you exercise?

- a. it beats slower
- b. it beats faster

8b. What does your heart do when you exercise?

8c. When you exercise, what happens to your blood?

9a. What organ is the “boss” of the nervous system?

- a. the nerve
- b. the brain

9b. What organ is the “boss” of the nervous system?

9c. Explain how the nervous system works.

10a. How does our brain learn what is happening around us?

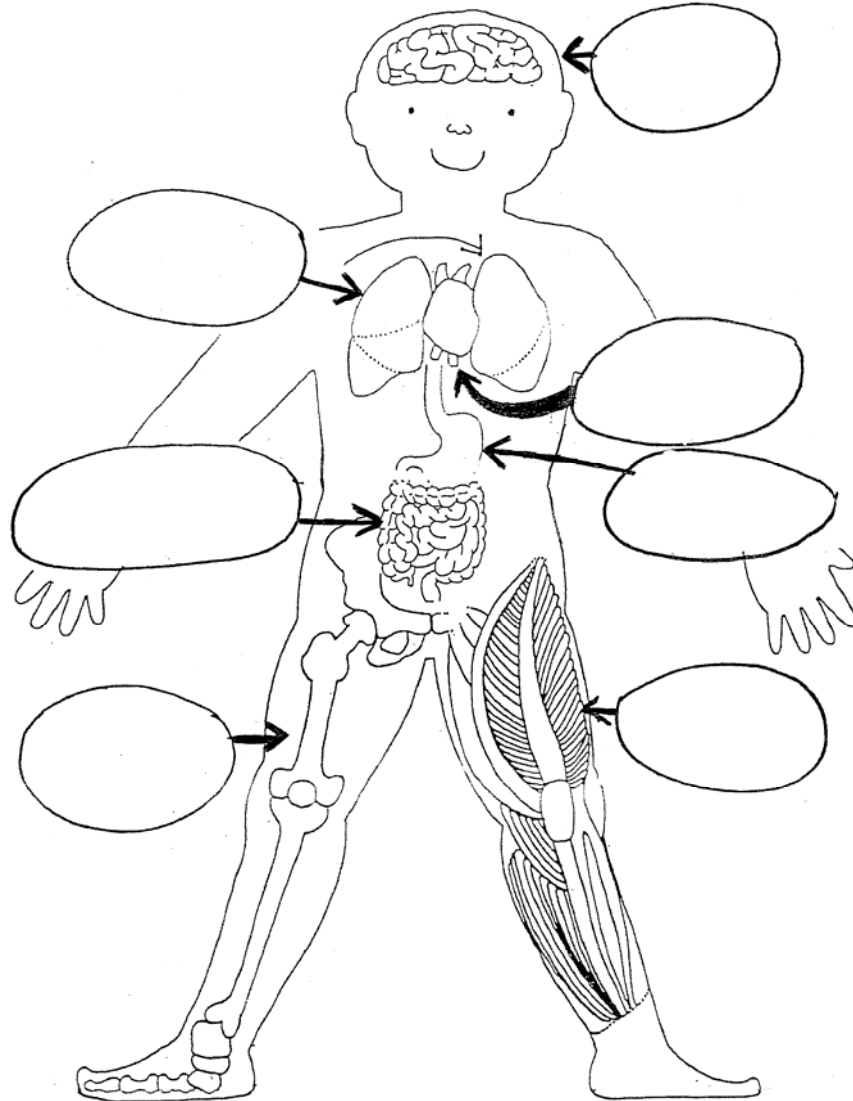
- a. The senses send signals to the brain.
- b. The brain can see through the skull.

10b. Name the five senses:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

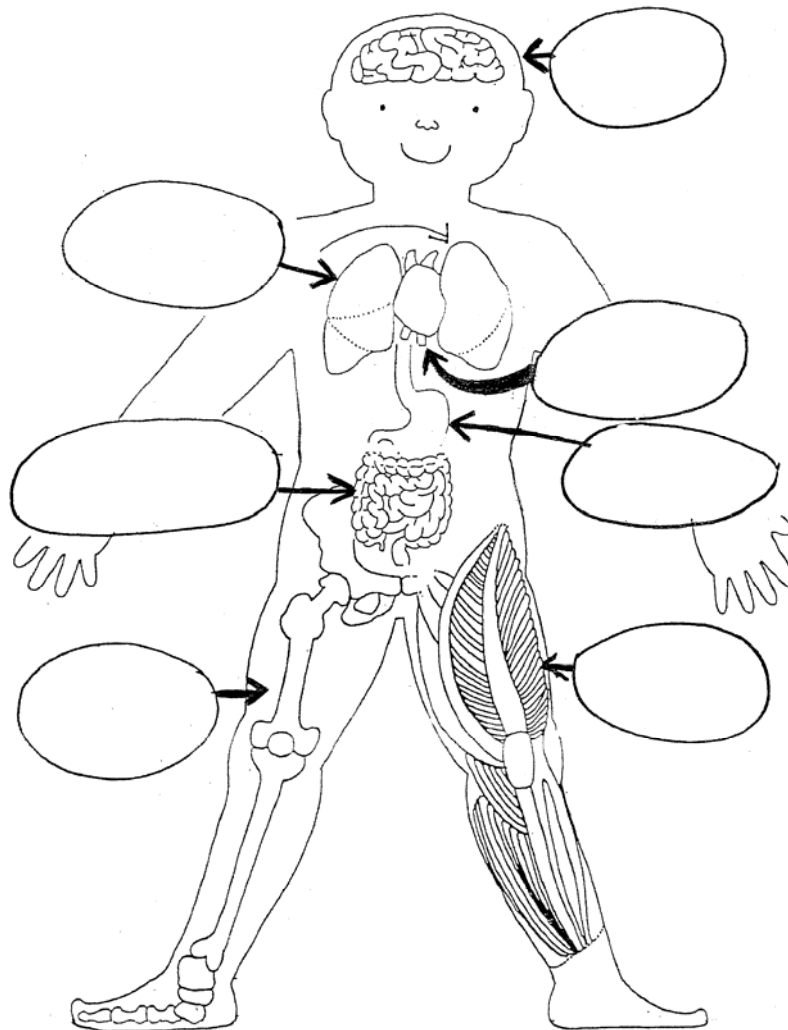
10c. How does our brain learn from the senses?

- 11a. Write a capital A in the circle which points to the muscle.
Write a capital B in the circle which points to the lungs.
Write a capital C in the circle which points to the heart.
Write a capital D in the circle which points to the bones.
Write a capital E in the circle which points to the brain.
Write a capital F in the circle which points to the intestines.
Write a capital G in the circle which points to the stomach.

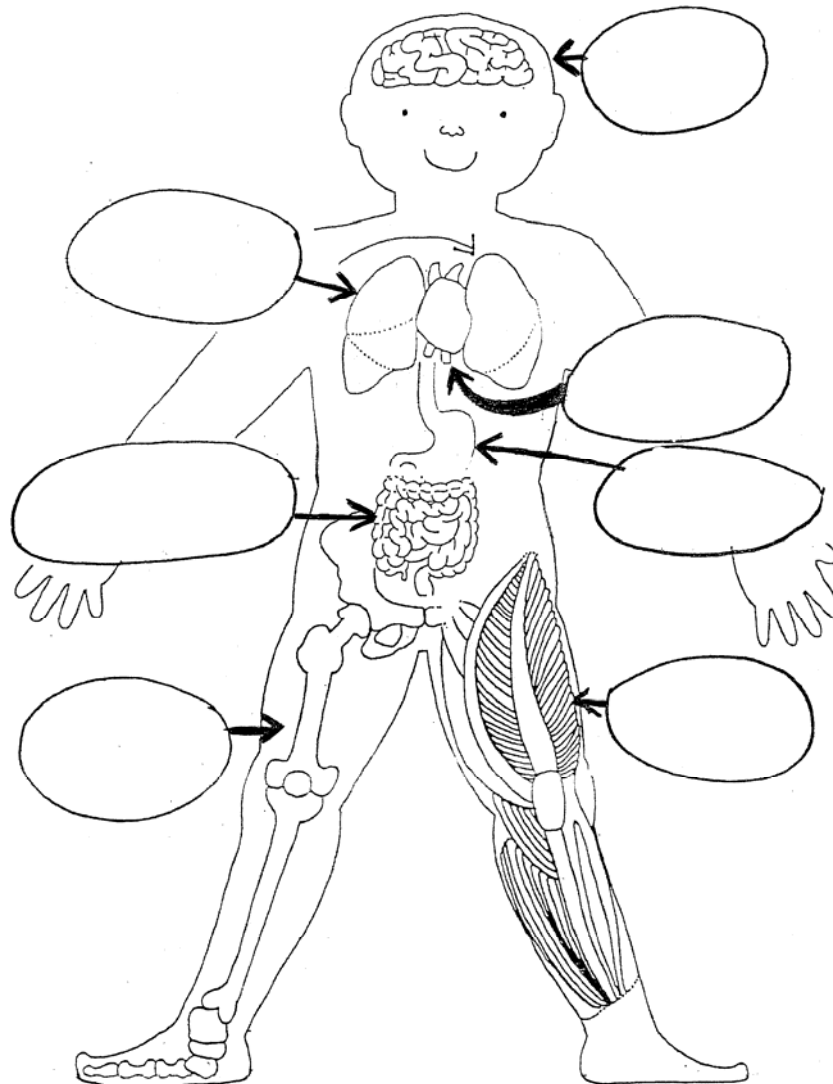


- 11b. Using the Word Bank, use one of the words to fill in the circle for the following questions:
- Write a number one to show the part of the body that takes in oxygen.
 - Write a number two to show where food is digested into a thick, soupy liquid.
 - Write a number three to show the part of the body that sends and receives signals through the nerves.
 - Write a number four to show the part of the body that moves by tightening and pulling.
 - Write a number five to show the part of the body that is hard and makes us able to stand up.
 - Write a number six to show the part of the body that pumps our blood to all the other parts of the body.
 - Write a number seven to show the part of the body that lets the nutrition from the food go into the blood.

heart	lungs	muscle	bones
brain	stomach	intestines	



- 11c. Write the name of the part of the body that takes in oxygen in the circle pointing to it.
 Write the name of the part of the body where food is digested into a thick, soupy liquid in the circle pointing to it.
 Write the name of the part of the body that sends and receives signals through the nerves in the circle pointing to it.
 Write the name of the part of the body that moves by tightening and pulling in the circle pointing to it.
 Write the name of the part of the body that is hard and makes us able to stand up in the circle pointing to it.
 Write the name of the part of the body that pumps our blood to all the other parts of the body in the circle pointing to it.
 Write the name of the part of the body that lets the nutrition from the food go into the blood in the circle pointing to it.



- 12a. What can spread sickness from one person to another?
- germs
 - worms
- 12b. What is invisible but can spread to others and make them sick? _____
- 12c. Name two ways that sickness spreads from one person to another:
- _____
 - _____
- 13a. What can you do to keep from spreading sickness to others? Name one thing:
- _____
- 13b. What can you do to keep from spreading sickness to others? Name two things:
- _____
 - _____
- 13c. What are three things you can do to keep from spreading sickness to others?
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
- 14a. How can you stay healthy?
- Watch lots of TV
 - Eat nutritious food
- 14b. Name two good habits to help you stay healthy.
- _____
 - _____
- 14c. Name three good habits to help you stay healthy.
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
- 15a. What did the scientists Edward Jenner and Louis Pasteur learn about to help keep people healthy?
- vaccinations
 - clean air
- 15b. Which disease did Edward Jenner find a vaccination to prevent?
- cowpox
 - chicken pox
 - smallpox
 - birdpox

15c. What disease helped Edward Jenner to make a cure for smallpox?

16a. Who is the scientist who discovered “pasteurization”?

- a. Edward Jenner
- b. Louis Pasteur

16b. Pasteurization means:

- a. heating a liquid to kill harmful germs
- b. putting cows in a pasture

16c. Louis Pasteur found a cure for which disease?

- a. smallpox
- b. cowpox
- c. rabies
- d. heartworm

The following Colorado Model Content Standards are addressed in this assessment by the questions indicated:

None

Answer Key

- 1a. b. bones
1b. a. more than two hundred
1c. more than two hundred
- 2a. a. skull
2b. b. skull
2c. brain
- 3a. b. muscles
3b. c. muscles
3c. Acceptable answers could include:
-Muscles attach and wrap around bones, stretching to attach to other bones. They move the bones by pulling and tightening.
- 4a. b. in the mouth
4b. b. saliva
4c. Acceptable answers could include:
-When you chew food a watery fluid called saliva is created in your mouth. Your teeth tear and grind the food into small pieces and the saliva helps break it down and carries it into your stomach.
- 5a. a. yes
5b. a. into our blood
5c. Acceptable answers could include:
-After it is digested in the stomach, the nutrition from the food is small enough to be carried by the blood stream to all the rest of the body.
- 6a. a. stomach
6b. stomach
6c. Acceptable answers could include:
-Digestion begins in the mouth where the teeth tear and grind food into smaller pieces. Saliva dissolves the food further and then helps to carry it down into the stomach where other juices and movement cause the food to become a liquid.
- 7a. b. heart
7b. b. heart
7c. Acceptable answers could include:
-The heart pumps blood throughout the body, circulating it, going around and around.
- 8a. b. It beats faster.
8b. It beats faster.
8c. Acceptable answers could include:
-The more you exercise, the faster your heart beats. That means it pumps the blood through the body faster.

9a. b. brain

9b. b. brain

9c. Acceptable answers could include:

-The nerves send signals to the brain to give it information. The brain sends back signals to the body telling it how to respond to the information. All of this happens at lightning speed.

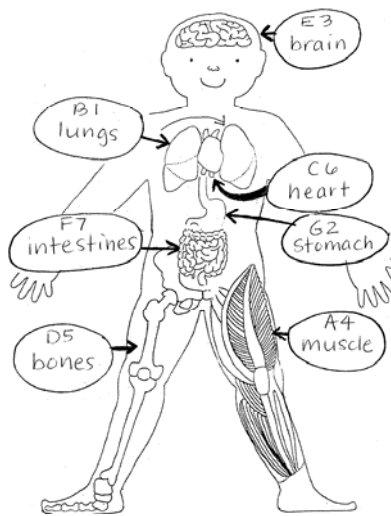
10a. a. Nerves send signals to the brain.

10b. Sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste

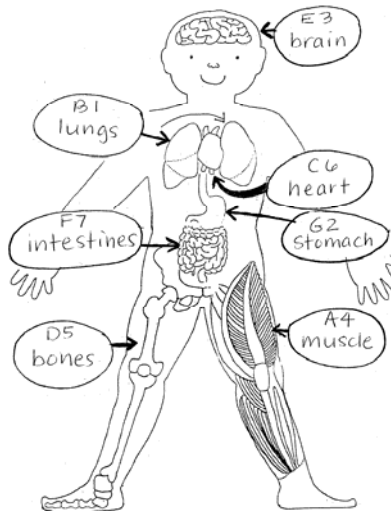
10c. Acceptable answers could include:

-The senses send messages carried by the nerves to the brain to give it information.

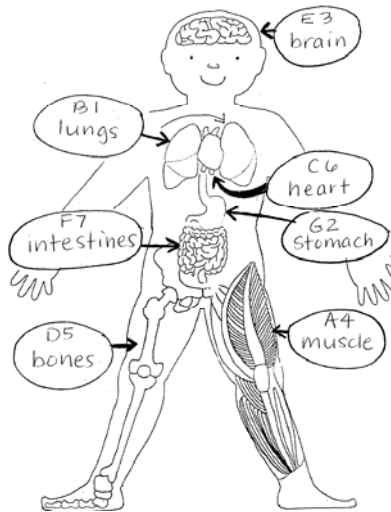
11a.



11b.



11c.



12a. a. germs

12b. germs

12c. Acceptable answers could include:

- Germs can travel through the air when a person coughs or sneezes. Germs can be picked up from surfaces that a sick person has touched. Germs can be picked up from drinking or eating from a sick person's glass or food.

13a. Acceptable answers could include at least one of the following:

- Cover your mouth when you cough or sneeze.
- Wash your hands with soap often, especially after using the restroom and before eating.
- Use a tissue when you blow your nose and throw it away.
- Keep your hands away from your mouth, eyes and nose.
- Don't drink or eat from another person's food.

13b. Acceptable answers could include at least two of the following:

- Cover your mouth when you cough or sneeze.
- Wash your hands with soap often, especially after using the restroom and before eating.
- Use a tissue when you blow your nose and throw it away.
- Keep your hands away from your mouth, eyes and nose.
- Don't drink or eat from another person's food.

13c. Acceptable answers could include at least three of the following:

- Cover your mouth when you cough or sneeze.
- Wash your hands with soap often, especially after using the restroom and before eating.
- Use a tissue when you blow your nose and throw it away.
- Keep your hands away from your mouth, eyes and nose.
- Don't drink or eat from another person's food.

14a. b. Eat nutritious food

14b. Acceptable answers could include:

- Eat nutritious food.
- Avoid junk food.
- Get exercise.

- Get plenty of sleep.
 - Bathe regularly
 - Wash hands after using the bathroom and before eating.
- 14c. Acceptable answers could include:
- Eat nutritious food.
 - Avoid junk food.
 - Get exercise.
 - Get plenty of sleep.
 - Bathe regularly
 - Wash hands after using the bathroom and before eating.
- 15a. a. vaccinations
- 15b. c. smallpox
- 15c. cowpox
- 16a. b. Louis Pasteur
- 16b. a. heating a liquid to kill harmful germs
- 16c. c. rabies