### Lesson Plan Template

Name:

Course: 7th Grade Science

Grade: 7th

Unit: Human Body Systems

**Big Idea:** The circulatory and immune systems interact and keep the body healthy.

Subconcept: Blood is a liquid tissue that transports needed substances to cells and carries away

wastes.

Literacy Strategy(s): Journal write, Anticipatory guide, word wall, Frayer diagram.

Lesson: Blood

Date Taught: 3-24-09

#### **Learning Objective(s):**

• Students will be able to identify the parts and functions of blood.

• Students will be able to give examples of diseases of the blood.

Idaho Standards (or National Standards if no Idaho Standards exist): 7.S.1.1.3 Identify the different structural levels of an organism (cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems). (633.01.b)

#### **Detailed Description of Lesson:**

Describe the sequence of activities in the lesson. Include the instructions that students are given for activities. Remember that these lessons will be shared with other teachers. Please provide enough detail so that other teachers could replicate the lesson.

- 1. Have students take out a piece of paper and answer the question on the board in a minimum of 3 complete sentences. Question- How are road maps and blood related? Share student responses. 10 to 15 minutes.
- 2. Hand out Anticipatory Guide and have students state whether statement is correct or not with evidence. 10 minutes.
- 3. Break into small groups and have them share responses with each other and make any changes. 10 minutes.
- 4. Have students silently read pages 366-370 and make corrections on Anticipatory Guide. 10 to 15 minutes.
- 5. Go over responses as a class making sure that students provide evidence for their findings. 10 to 15 minutes.
- 6. Have students draw a vocabulary word out of a sack and have each student draw, describe, give examples and non examples of the vocabulary word they have. Let them do it on colored paper of their choice and provide colored pencils. 10 to 15 minutes.

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## Blood

Name		
Date		

Directions: Circle Y if you believe the statement is true and N if you believe the statement false. Provide evidence for your answer.

1.	Blood carries oxygen from your lungs to all your body cells.	Y/N	Evidence
2.	Blood is tissue made of plasma.	Y/N	Evidence
3.	Platelets help carry oxygen.	Y/N	Evidence
4.	A cubic millimeter of blood has about 5 million red blood cells.	Y/N	Evidence
5.	Hemoglobin carries oxygen and carbon dioxide.	Y/N	Evidence
6.	Blood makes up about 80% of your body's total mass.	Y/N	Evidence
7.	Plasma is made mostly of oxygen.	Y/N	Evidence
8.	Platelets help transport medicine thru your body.	Y/N	Evidence
9.	There are several sizes and shapes of white blood cells.	Y/N	Evidence]
10.	Vitamin K is used in the liver to produce prothrombin.	Y/N	Evidence
11.	People can inherit one of 5 types of blood.	Y/N	Evidence
12.	Blood circulates to all parts of your body.	Y/N	Evidence
13.	Leukemia is a disease of the red blood cells.	Y/N	Evidence
14.	Anemia is a disease of white blood cells.	Y/N	Evidence
15.	When you cut yourself chemical reactions are released.	Y/N	Evidence
16.	People with blood type O are universal donors.	Y/N	Evidence
17.	Red blood cells have a life span of about 2 years.	Y/N	Evidence
18.	Blood carries waste products from your body.	Y/N	Evidence
19.	The genetic disorder of hemophilia restricts blood clotting.	Y/N	Evidence
20.	Blood has basically 5 functions in the body.	Y/N	Evidence

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21. Blood type must be identified before a person receives a transfusion.	Y/N	Evidence
22. A blood clot acts somewhat like a bandage.	Y/N	Evidence
23. Blood transports nutrients and other substances to your body.	Y/N	Evidence
24. White blood cells fight things that might harm your body.	Y/N	Evidence
25. Platelets have a life span of 10 to 15 days.	Y/N	Evidence
26. Most people will bleed to death from a small cut.	Y/N	Evidence
27. Type O red blood cells have antigens.	Y/N	Evidence
28. In 1905 the first successful blood transfusion was performed.	Y/N	Evidence
29. Anemia is a when red blood cells get too much oxygen.	Y/N	Evidence
30. Antibodies are proteins that destroy things that harm the body.	Y/N	Evidence