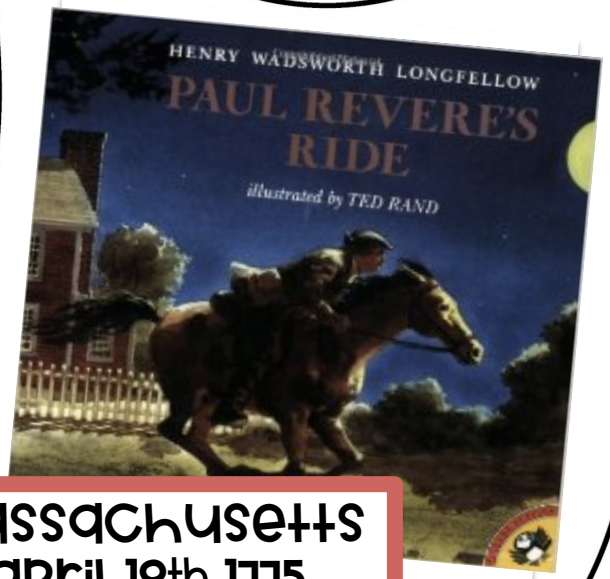
start here!
the old north church- read #1

lexington, massachusetts
read #3

medford, massachusetts
read #2



massachusetts
april 18th 1775

you made it home to boston, massachusetts!
read #5

concord, massachusetts
read #4

Card #1

YOU SEE 2 LANTERNS SHINING IN THE OLD NORTH CHURCH TOWER! THAT MEANS THE BRITISH ARE COMING BY SEA! YOU MUST HURRY TO WARN THE COLONISTS!

Card #2

YOU HAVE REACHED YOUR FIRST VILLAGE AT A LITTLE PAST MIDNIGHT! AS YOU RIDE THROUGH YOU SHOUT TO ALL THE VILLAGERS THAT THEY NEED TO GET READY BECAUSE THE BRITISH ARE COMING!

Card #3

AN HOUR LATER YOU REACH LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS! YOU SHOUT WARNINGS TO EVERYONE IN THE TOWN AND KEEP RIDING TO THE NEXT VILLAGE!

Card #4

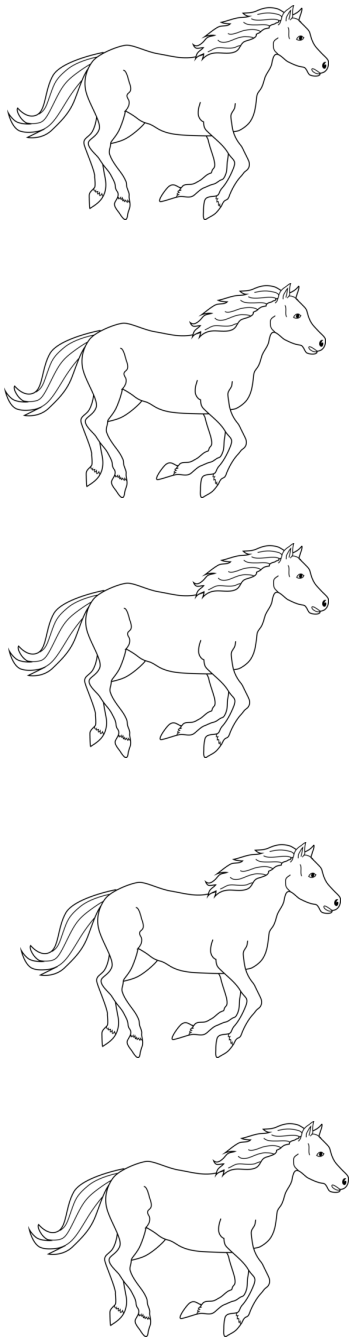
BY 2 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING YOU HAVE REACHED THE LAST VILLAGE! YOU WARN ALL THE VILLAGERS IN CONCORD THAT THEY BRITISH ARE COMING AND THAT THEY SHOULD GET READY FOR BATTLE!

Card #5

YOU MADE IT HOME FROM YOUR MIDNIGHT RIDE! YOU HAVE WARNED THOUSANDS AND SAVED THOUSANDS OF LIVES! BECAUSE OF YOU, PAUL REVERE, VILLAGE FARMERS WERE READY FOR THE BRITISH THAT WERE COMING TO FIGHT!

directions!

EACH STUDENT HAS A GAME PIECE (A HORSE, OR YOU CAN USE COUNTERS OR WHATEVER YOU HAVE IN YOUR CLASSROOM!) TEACHER CAN READ ALOUD *PAUL REVERE'S RIDE* BY HENRY LONGFELLOW BEFORE OR DURING THE GAME. STUDENTS ROLL A DICE AND MOVE THEIR PIECES ALONG, STOPPING AT EACH "STOP" PAUL MADE! CONTINUING UNTILL THEY COMPLETE THE "RIDE!"



game pieces!

Paul Revere's Ride

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807–1882)

LISTEN, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year.
He said to his friend, 'If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower as a signal light,—
One, if by land, and two, if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country folk to be up and to arm

Name Date

YOUR BODY: LUNGS

No other planet in our solar system contains air like ours. The air in our planet contains **oxygen**, which is what humans and animals need to survive. Your **lungs** help take in that oxygen and share it with the rest of your body.

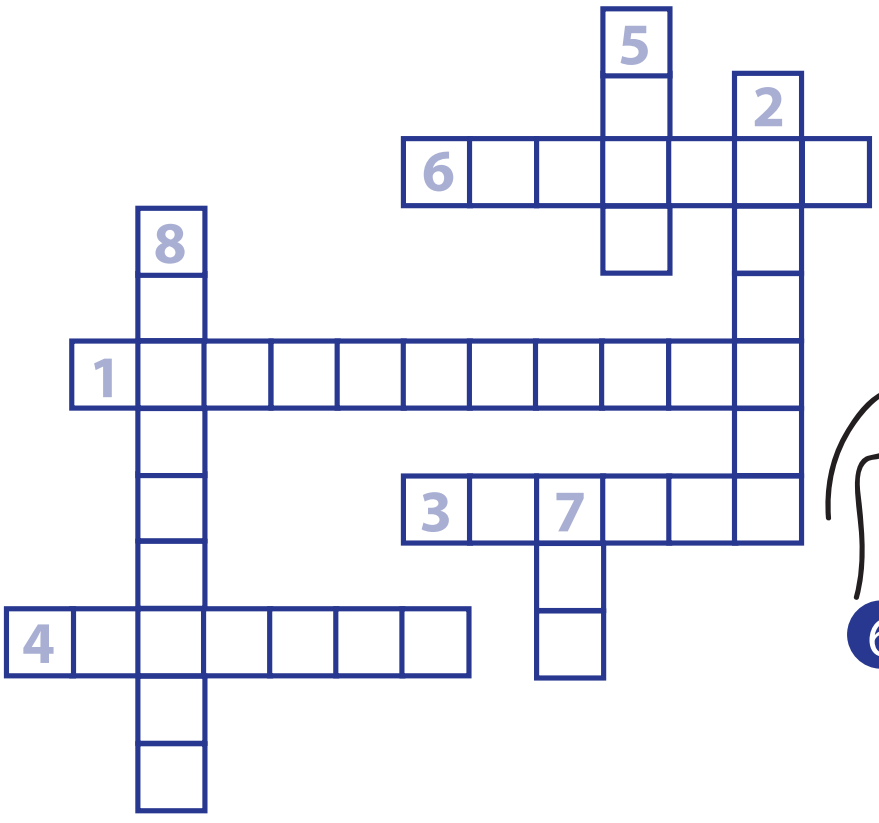
Your body has **two lungs**, and they are the second largest organs in your body (the largest organ is your **skin**). They work together with your **heart** to draw in oxygen, which is carried by **red blood cells** across your body.

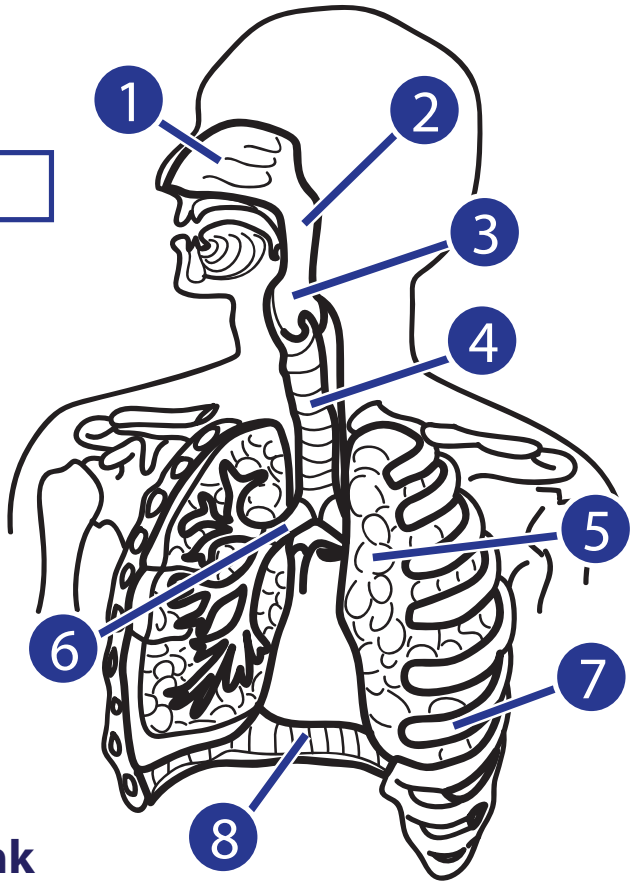
A large muscle called the **diaphragm** works with your lungs to get air in and out of your body. It rests just below your lungs, near the upper part of your belly.

When you breathe in (**inhale**), air travels through your **nasal cavity**, where your **nose hairs** filter dust and other gross stuff before it enters your body. Air then travels down the **trachea**, the **pharynx**, and the **larynx** in that order before passing through two large tubes called **bronchi**. These large tubes kind of look like trees, expanding and branching out into the spongy part of your left or right lung.

Your **ribcage** protects this delicate system, and each **rib** embraces a soft, spongy lung on the left or right side of your body so you don't accidentally hurt them.

Use the reading, word bank, and diagram to solve the crossword.





Word Bank

Larynx **Pharynx** **Lung** **Nasal Cavity** **Bronchi** **Trachea** **Rib** **Diaphragm**

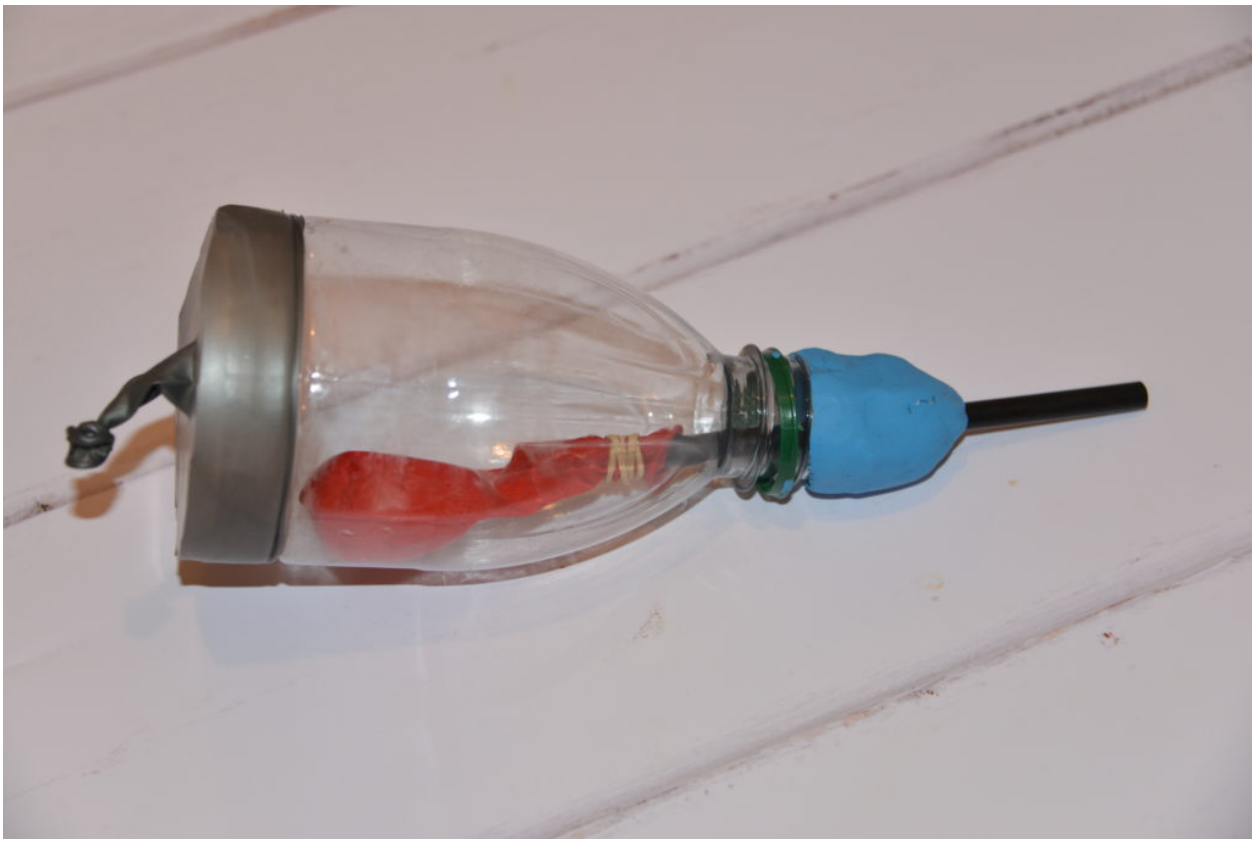
How Do Lungs Work? Make A Model Lung

The **lungs** are an essential organ to all mammals. We're going to find out **how lungs work** by making a **lung model**.

The lungs are part of our **breathing system** which has two functions:

- **ventilation** – the movement of air into and out of the lungs
- **gas exchange** – this is where gases are exchanged between tiny sacs called alveoli and the blood.

Under the lungs is the **diaphragm** which is a muscular sheet separating the lungs from the abdomen. Your **diaphragm** moves up and down to increase the space in your chest like the balloon at the bottom of the model.



To make a model lung you'll need

- A plastic bottle
- A straw
- An elastic band
- Scissors
- 2 balloons
- Play dough

Instructions for making a model lung

1. Carefully cut your bottle to about half the size.

2. Tie a knot in one end of one balloon and cut off the fat end.

3. Stretch the balloon around the bottom of your plastic bottle.

4. Put a straw in the neck of the other balloon and secure tightly with the elastic band but not so much that you crush the straw. The air must flow through, so test it with a little blow through the straw to see if the balloon inflates.

5. Put the straw and the balloon into the neck of the bottle and secure with the play dough to make a seal around the bottle – make sure that again, you don't crush the straw.

Hold the bottle and pull the knot of the balloon at the bottom. What happens?

You should find that the balloon inside the bottle inflates, and as you let go the balloon deflates.

Why does this happen?

As the knotted balloon is pulled it creates more space inside the bottle. Air then comes down the straw and fills the balloon with some air to fill the space! When you let go of the knot the space no longer exists, so the air from the balloon is expelled making it deflate.

Inside the lungs are a network of tubes which allow air to pass though. Air is warmed, moistened and filtered as it travels through the mouth and nasal passages. It then passes through the a network of tubes, eventually reaching tiny sacs called alveoli which are where gas exchange occurs.

How lungs work?

This fake lung demonstrates how our lungs work. Air is taken in through the mouth and nose, passes down the windpipe and into our lungs. The diaphragm at the bottom of our chest moves down to create more space. As we breathe out the diaphragm raises again. The knotted balloon represents the diaphragm and the balloon inside the container the lung. That's how lungs work!!