

TEACHER GUIDE

WHAT'S INSIDE STUFFEE?

DESCRIPTION

Preschoolers in Pre-Med? Turn our classroom into a doctor's office in this larger-than-life anatomical experience! We'll turn our big-hearted friend Stuffee inside out to look at his chest and abdominal organs. Follow along with fun activities to identify organs in your cardiovascular, respiratory and digestive systems. Together we'll discover how all our inside parts work together and keep us healthy.

OBJECTIVES

- Describe the basic anatomy and physiology of the digestive, respiratory, and cardiovascular systems.
- Identify the major organs of these three systems.
- Explain the benefits of exercise and good nutrition to the various organ systems of the human body.

OHIO'S LEARNING STANDARDS

Ohio's Learning Standards

Kindergarten:

Life Science - Physical and Behavioral Traits of Living Things

Living things have physical traits and behaviors, which influence their survival.

National Health Education Standards

Pre-Kindergarten-Grade 1:

Standard 1

• Students will comprehend concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health.

Standard 7

• Students will demonstrate the ability to practice health-enhancing behaviors and avoid or reduce health risks.





If this will be your first trip to the Museum for some of your students, you may want to discuss the following questions:

- What is a Museum? Why are we going to the Cleveland Museum of Natural History?
- How should we handle objects at the Museum?
- Use the vocabulary and additional resources provided in this Teacher Guide to preview or review program content with your class

VOCABULARY

alveoli – tiny, thin-walled sacs of the lungs where oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged from the blood.

anatomy - The structure of an organism or the science of the structure of animals or plants.

diaphragm - a muscle between the chest and abdomen that moves up and down to push air in and out of the lungs.

digestion - the process of breaking food down into nutrients that can be absorbed by the body.

duodenum - The wide part at the top of the small intestine, right where it joins the stomach.

esophagus - a tube in the throat that is made of muscle and squeezes food from the mouth down to the stomach.

gall bladder - this small bag-shaped organ is attached to the liver and stores bile until it is needed in the small intestine.

heart - this organ is a muscular 4-chambered pump that pushed blood through all the blood vessels of the body.

intestine - long, muscular tubes in the body that take chyme from the stomach and break it down into smaller nutrients, and then allow these nutrients to enter the bloodstream. Humans have a large intestine and a small intestine.

kidneys - these two organs clean your blood by filtering wastes out and passing them to your bladder. You then get rid of the wastes when you urinate (go pee).

liver - the largest, heaviest organ in the body. Our liver produces bile, a liquid that helps to break down the fats that we eat.

lungs - Your lungs allow oxygen from the air that you breathe to enter your blood, and carbon dioxide to leave the blood. They are connected to your nose and mouth by a hard tube called the trachea.

nutrients - materials that provide living organisms with substances they require for life and growth.

organ - in animals and plants, a part that is adapted to perform a specific task.

pancreas - this organ sits near the stomach and produces insulin, a liquid that helps our body to use and control how much sugar is in our blood. If your pancreas is not working properly, doctors call it diabetes.

spleen – organ in the upper left abdomen; it filters our blood, recycling old red blood cells and storing white blood cells as part of our immune system.

stomach - a muscular bag-like organ that receives swallowed food and physically squishes it while adding acid to break the food down into a soupy liquid called chyme.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

1. Attached you will find two worksheets for the students to review the organs they will see during the 'What's Inside Stuffee?' program. Older students can color each organ, cut them out, and paste them in the correct location. For younger students, the last worksheet has organs labeled for students to color.



2. Ask your students if they can feel their diaphragm working. Have them stand or sit up very straight, and place one hand just above their belly button. Tell them to take a deep breath and try to breathe without moving their chest or shoulders. Next, have them try lying flat on the floor while they take a deep breath. Ask the students where they feel movement while in this new position.

EDUCATOR RESOURCE CENTER (ERC)



The Educator Resource Center is dedicated to providing teachers with the classroom resources and professional development they need to create dynamic, enriching, and inquiry-based experiences for their students.

Contact the ERC at 216-231-2075 for information on individual or school membership.

Visit the Museum's ERC website for more information https://www.cmnh.org/ERC

MATERIALS FOR LOAN

With close to 100 dioramas and over 130 thematic teaching kits, our lending library has the materials you need to make science come alive for your students.

If you're interested in additional resources be sure to check out the following ERC materials or browse ERC materials online at https://cmnherc.myturn.com/library/

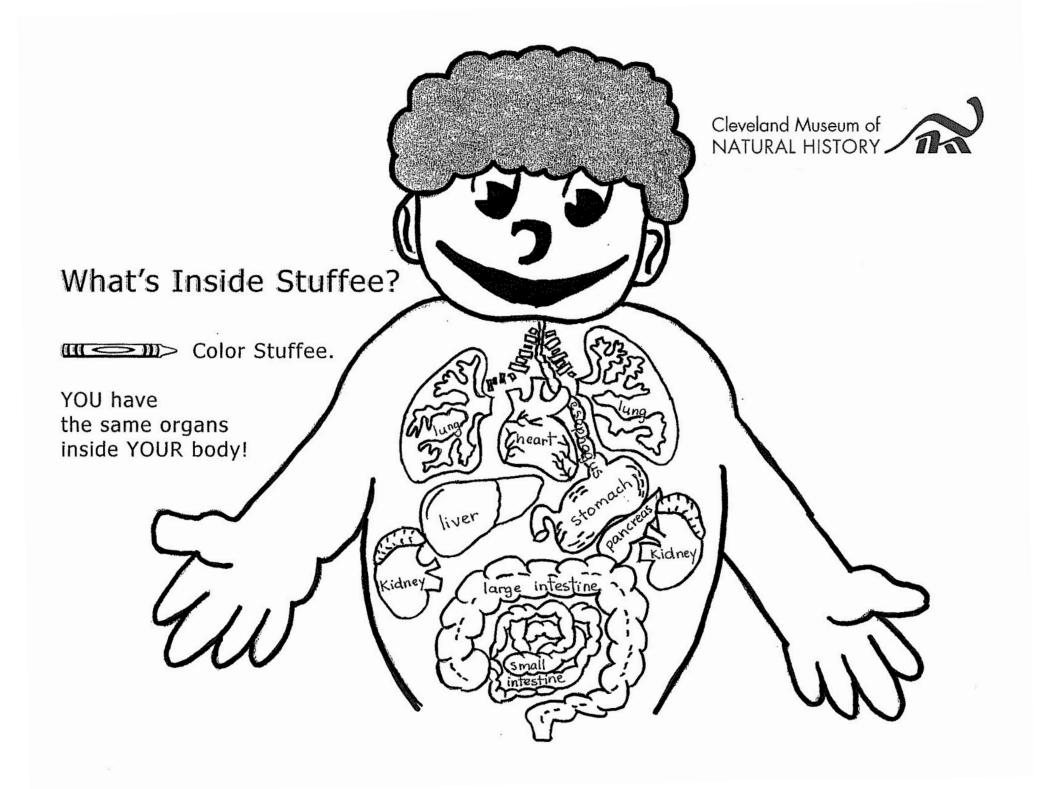
EDUCATOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Get connected to trending teaching methods, best practices in science education, and hot topics in current scientific research.

To learn more visit https://www.cmnh.org/learn/educator-resource-center/educator-workshops

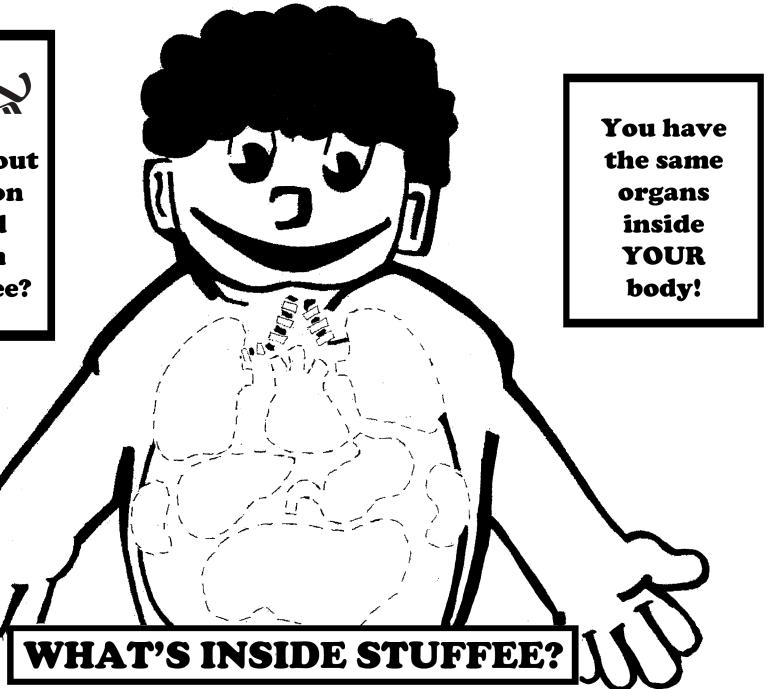
Email inquiries to erc@cmnh.org.







Can you cut out the organs on Page 2, and paste them inside Stuffee?





WHAT'S INSIDE STUFFEE?

Cut out the organs on this page, and paste them inside Stuffee. You have the same organs inside YOUR body!

