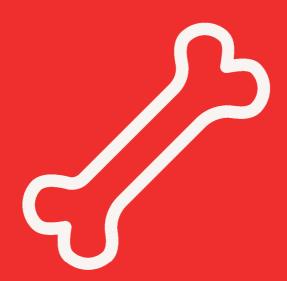


Reading For Information

Comprehension Activities



Curriculum Readers: 800 - 1300 Total Words

Bones

1. Bone Marrow, Blood Cells, Stem Cells and Transplants

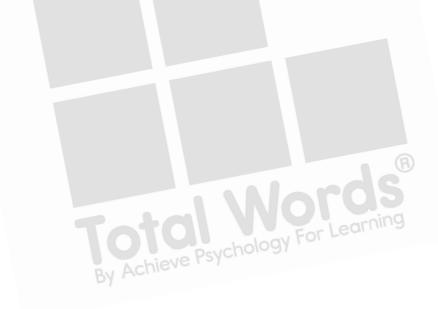
Personal Achievement Goal: to show that I can read text to find details.

- On page 2, we learn that TJ needs to have a bone marrow transplant. What will a bone marrow transplant help his body do?
- What are two types of bone marrow?
 On what page is this information?
- 3. Where are stem cells found and what can they do? On what page is this information?
- What are the names of the chemicals that bones are made of?
 On what page is this information?
- What do white blood cells do?
 On what page is this information?

B. Recounting Details

Quick fire: Opy this page

- **1.** Where is bone marrow found?
- 2. What chemical do red blood cells carry around our bodies?
- **3.** Where is yellow bone marrow found?
- **4.** What cells does yellow bone marrow make?
- **5.** Which bones have red bone marrow inside them?
- **6.** What cells does red bone marrow make?



2. PAIN! Broken, Dislocated and Repairing Bones

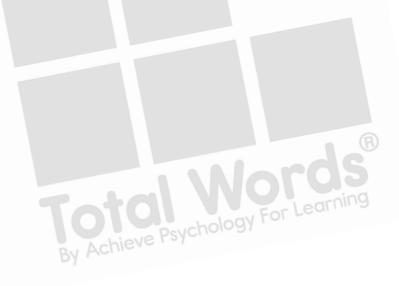
Personal Achievement Goal: to show that I can read text to find details.

- 1. How strong are human bones?
 On what page is this information?
- 2. How are dislocated bones repaired? On what page is this information?
- Why is it an emergency if fractured bones break through the muscles and skin?
 On what page is this information?
- 4. On page 8, the text says, 'blood starts to leak out from the broken bone inside the body'. How does this leaking blood help the bone to repair itself?
- Sometimes orthopaedic surgeons use 3D printers to make whole new bones. In what circumstances would completely new bones need to be made? On what page is this information?

B. Recounting Details popy this page

Quick fire:

- What is used to protect a broken bone? 1.
- 2. What does an orthopaedic surgeon do?
- 3. What is a dislocated bone?
- What are the two chemicals that make bones so strong? 4.
- 5. What can X-rays show?
- What does a plaster cast do to help repair a broken bone? 6.



3. Rag and Bone Men

Personal Achievement Goal: to show that I can read text to find details.

- **1.** Why is Fred called a rag and bone man?
- 2. What happened at the rendering factory? On what page is this information?
- What were the best bones used for?
 On what page is this information?
- **4.** What was fine bone powder used for? On what page is this information?
- What was the fat that was collected in the rendering factory used for?

B. Recounting Details

Quick fire: Opy this page

- 1. How much money did Fred make from the bones he had collected?
- **2.** What sort of bones were the best ones for Fred to collect?
- 3. What was the liquid that the bones had been boiled in called?
- What was going to happen to the bed sheet and curtains that Fred had picked up?
- **5.** What sort of glue did Fred use to mend the broken chair?
- **6.** What had Fred used to pick up the rags and bones before he bought Bess and his cart?



4. Old Bones Tell Their Story: King Richard III

Personal Achievement Goal: to show that I can read text to find details.

- 1. How do forensic scientists find out how tall a person was just from their skeleton?
- What marks on the bones made scientists think this person had died from serious head wounds?
 On what page is this information?
- What did carbon dating tell scientists about the bones?
 On what page is this information?
- 4. DNA is found in our bodies and is made up of chemicals. Why did scientists want to analyse the DNA in the old bones that had been dug up?
 On what page is this information?
- What is scoliosis? Why did the shape of the bones in the spine of the skeleton give scientists another valuable clue that the bones may have been those of King Richard III?
 On what page is this information?

B. Recounting Details opy this page

Quick fire:

- In what city was the skeleton found? 1.
- 2. How long did it take to confirm that the skeleton was that of King Richard III?
- What is the femur bone? 3.
- 4. What can scientists take from bones to find out if a person was male or female?
- 5. What do forensic scientists do?
- 6. For how many years had the skeleton been buried?



5. Olympic Joint Medal Tables

Personal Achievement Goal: to show that I can read text to find details.

- 1. What are the names of two bones in our arms that are held together by cartilage?
- Which athletes rely on strong ball and socket joints? Where are these joints found in our bodies? On what page is this information?
- What is the name of the fluid that cushions and protects the bones in our spine?
 On what page is this information?
- 4. A hinge joint allows movement only in one direction. Where are the hinge joints in our bodies?
 On what page is this information?
- Some joints don't move but they make sure bones grow in a way that they fit together as they get bigger.
 Where are the joints that do this in our bodies?
 On what page is this information?

B. Recounting Details

Quick fire: Opy this page

- **1.** Where are gliding joints found?
- 2. What is the name of the strong fibres that hold bones together in joints?
- **3.** What are held in 'peg and socket' joints?
- **4.** Where are facet joints found?
- **5.** What sort of athletes need very strong hinge joints?
- **6.** What does a saddle joint let us do?

