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GRADE 5 TEACHER RESOURCE: Answer Keys

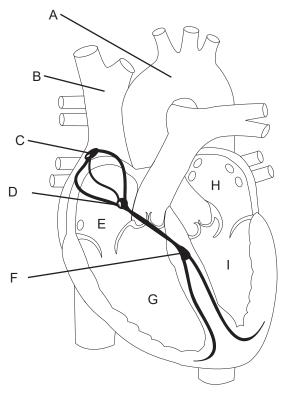
- 5–A Anatomy: My Heart's Electrical System (worksheet)
- 5–E Nutrition: "Vitamin Fill-in-the-Blank" (worksheet)
- 5–F Nutrition: "Mineral Fill-in-the-Blank" (worksheet)
- 5–G Nutrition: "Vitamin Crossword Puzzle" (worksheet)
- 5–H Nutrition: "Mineral Crossword Puzzle" (worksheet)

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Identify each labelled part of the heart. In the corresponding blank, define its function.

Anatomy Answer Key My Heart's electrical System



Identify:

A.	Aorta
В.	Superior vena cava
C.	Sinoatrial node
D.	Atrioventricular node
E.	Right atrium
F	Bundle of His
G.	Right ventricle
G.	
Η.	Left atrium

Left ventricle

I.

Define:

- A. Largest artery, carries oxygenated blood to body
- Where oxygen-poor blood from the upper body returns to B. the heart.
- Small group of neural cells in upper right atrium, sends C. <u>electrical impuses causing the heart to beat</u>
- D. Determines when ventricle needs to contract
- Chamber that collects oxygen-poor blood returning from E. body
- Path of neutral connective tissue that conduction impulses F. <u>travel from the AV node</u>
- G. Chamber that collects oxygen-poor blood from right atrium G. and pushes it through the pulmonary valve and into the lungs
- H. <u>Chamber that collects oxygen-rich blood from lungs</u>
 Largest, strongest chamber that collects oxygen-rich blood from the left
 atrium and pushes it through the aorta and to the rest of the body.

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Activities for the Classroom

Use your Vitamin Dictionary to help you complete these sentences.

NUTRITION ANSWER KEY FILL-IN-THE-BLANK: VITAMINS

- 1. A, D, E, and K are <u>fat</u> * soluble vitamins; the body can store them so they do not need to be replenished every day.
- 2. <u>Vitamins</u> * are substances that contain carbon and come from living things.
- 3. Vitamin B is usually referred to as B complex because there are <u>eight (8)</u> *B different B vitamins.
- 4. B and C are <u>water</u> * soluble vitamins; the body does not store them and they must be replenished each day.
- 5. Vitamin <u>A</u> can be made by the body from beta-carotene found in brightly colored fruits and vegetables such as carrots, cantaloupe, and sweet potatoes.
- 6. Vitamin <u>A</u> is important for maintaining healthy vision so we can react to changes in light and distinguish between different colors.
- 7. Vitamin <u>B</u> can be found in enriched bread products and whole grains. It helps the body produce energy from carbohydrates.
- 8. Good sources of vitamin <u>D</u> are the sun, fortified milk, cod liver oil, eggs, or salmon.
- 9. The <u>B complex</u> * vitamins have many roles in the body; two of the most important roles are to help produce energy from carbohydrates and break down fats and proteins.
- 10. Vitamin <u>C</u> can be found in citrus fruits, potatoes, strawberries, tomatoes, kiwi, broccoli, spinach, and other leafy greens.
 - blood
- 11. Vitamin K is needed for <u>clotting</u>* and good sources are green leafy vegetables, vegetable oils such as soybean and canola, and green tea.
- 12. Vitamin <u>D</u> helps the body maintain calcium and phosphorous (minerals) at healthy levels to help the nervous and immune systems.

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Use your Mineral Dictionary to help you complete these sentences.

NUTRITION ANSWER KEY FILL-IN-THE-BLANK: MINERALS

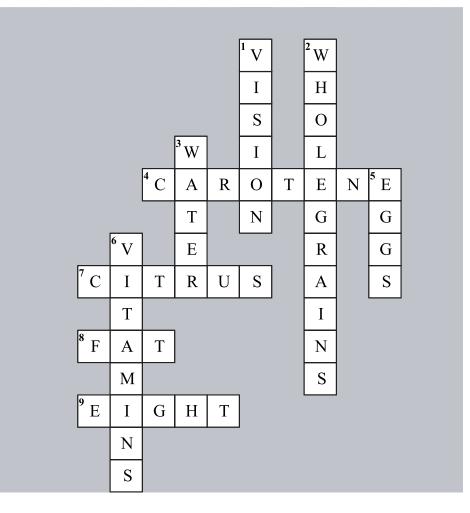
- 1. <u>Calcium</u> is the most abundant mineral in the body and it's vital for building strong teeth.
- 2. Red meat and beans are good sources for <u>zinc</u>, an abundant trace mineral that helps the immune system.
- 3. Too little <u>iron</u> can cause anemia but too much can cause problems too.
- 4. Table salt can be plain, or with <u>iodine</u>, a micromineral.
- 5. Legumes, pumpkins, and avocados all contain **magnesium** a major mineral especially important to the heart.
- 6. A partner with calcium, <u>phosphorus</u> reduces muscle pain after vigorous exercise.
- 7. The macromineral called <u>salt</u>, <u>sodium</u>, or sodium chloride helps to regulate fluids, including blood volume.
- 8. Good sources of **potassium** are fresh fruits and dried fruits as well as green leafy vegetables.
- 9. Microminerals (also called <u>trace</u> minerals) are necessary for the body but in smaller amounts.
- 10. Foods can be <u>fortified</u> to ensure they provide adequate levels of essential nutrients.
- 11. Public drinking water and toothpaste contain <u>fluoride</u> to help prevent cavities even though it is not an essential mineral.
- 12. A <u>goiter</u> is an inflammation of the thyroid gland that can be caused by a lack of iodine in the diet.

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Use your Vitamin Dictionary to help you solve the puzzle.

NUTRITION ANSWER KEY CROSSWORD PUZZLE: VITAMINS



Across

- 4 Vitamin A can be made by the body from beta-____.
- 7 Vitamin C can be found in _____ fruits.
- 8 A, D, E, and K are ______ - soluble vitamins that the body can store.
- 9 The B complex contains ______ different vitamins.

Down

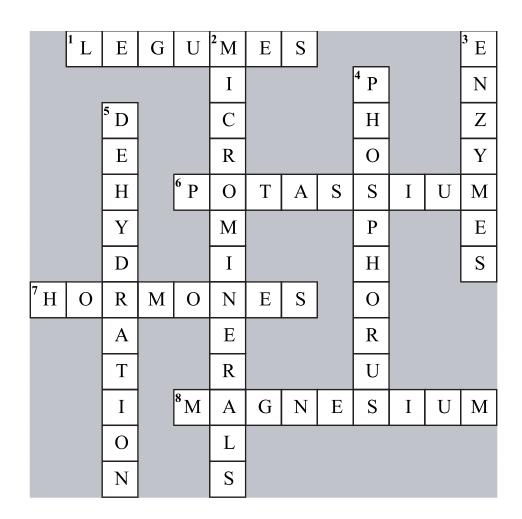
- 1 Vitamin A is important for maintaining healthy _____.
- **2** A good source of vitamin B (two words).
- **3** B and C are _____- soluble vitamins that the body must replenish each day.
- **5** A good source of vitamin D.
- 6 Substances that contain carbon and come from living things.

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Use your Mineral Dictionary to help you solve the puzzle.

NUTRITION ANSWER KEY CROSSWORD PUZZLE: MINERALS



Across

- **1** Good sources of magnesium that help the heart maintain a natural rhythm.
- **6** This mineral is found in bananas and green leafy vegetables
- 7 lodine is essential for producing
- 8 A lack of _____ can cause irritability, muscle spasms, and abnormal heart rhythms.

Down

- 2 Flouride, iodine, iron and zinc.
- **3** Complex proteins that act on other chemicals in the body to speed up processes like digestion.
- 4 This abundant mineral helps the kidneys to filter waste.
- **5** Too little sodium can lead to this fluid imbalance.