

BODY BINGO

A multi-level game that can be used with grades 2-8

Any number of players

You will need:

- a copy of the two pattern pages for each player
- scissors
- glue sticks
- tokens to place on squares, 15 per player
- Optional: colored pencils, crayons or markers

Set up:

Each player will need to cut apart the squares on the body parts page and glue the parts onto empty squares on their game board. They will need to choose 16 of the 24 body parts. Everyone's board will be different.

Provide tokens for players to place on squares as questions are read.

How to play:

The caller reads off questions and players must guess which body part is being described. They place a token on the body part they believe is the correct answer. When someone calls "Bingo" they must read off the body parts on their bingo to see if their guesses were correct.

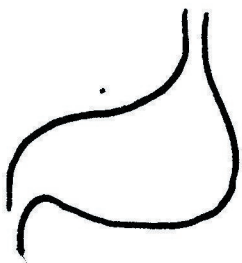
Suggestion: In addition to the usual four-in-a-row bingo, you could try these variations:

"Four Corners": players must get a token in the each of the corner squares

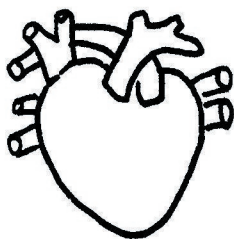
"Postage Stamp": players must get four all together in a 2x2 formation

"Flood": players must cover the whole board

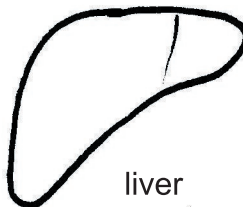
Body Bingo



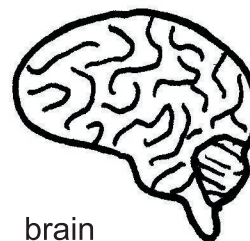
stomach



heart



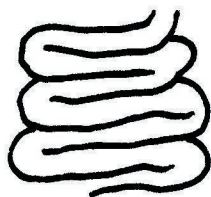
liver



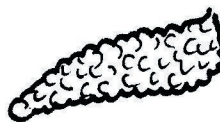
brain



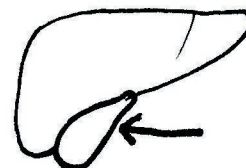
kidney



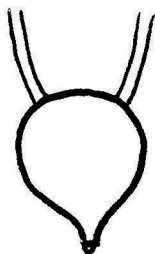
small intestine



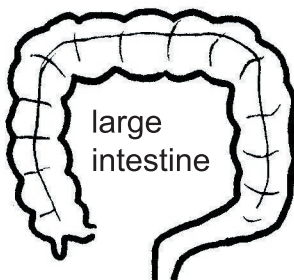
pancreas



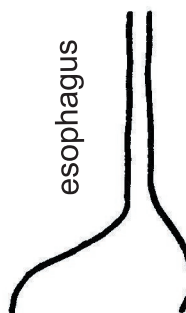
gall bladder



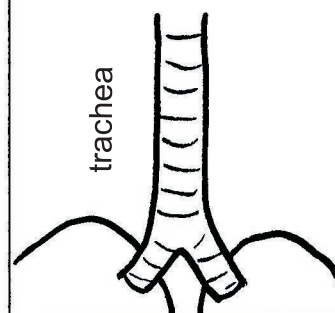
urinary bladder



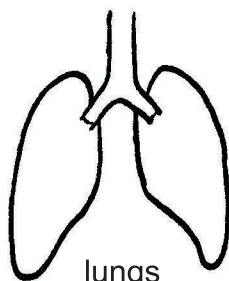
large intestine



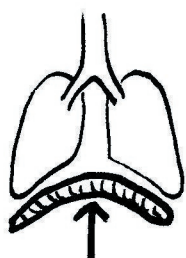
esophagus



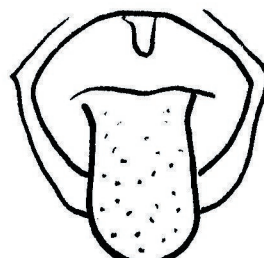
trachea



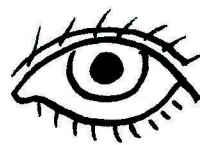
lungs



diaphragm



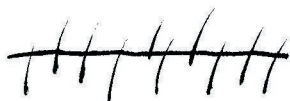
tongue



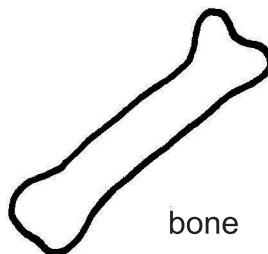
eye



ear



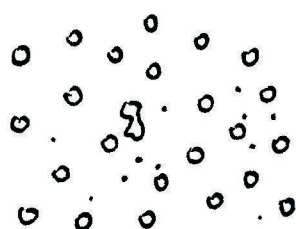
skin



bone



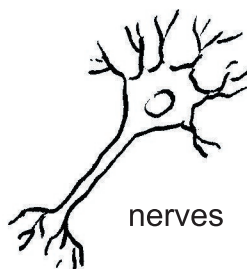
muscle



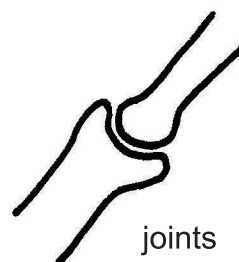
blood



nose



nerves



joints

Body Bingo Questions

Every body part has at least one question, some have two.

Level 1

- 1) This moves blood throughout the body. (HEART)
- 2) This can't function without light. (EYE)
- 3) This mix and churns your food into a paste called chyme. (STOMACH)
- 4) This is large and brown and is located right above your stomach. (LIVER)
- 5) This part controls all your body systems. It also tells your muscles to move. (BRAIN)
- 6) This part is coiled around the outside of the small intestine. (LARGE INTESTINE)
- 7) When this muscles pulls down, the lungs expand. (DIAPHRAGM)
- 8) This organ has a parts called the hammer and the stirrup. (EAR)
- 9) This is pipe leading from the mouth to the stomach. (ESOPHAGUS)
- 10) The outer part of the this organ is called the epidermis. It keeps germs out of your body. (SKIN)
- 11) This is made of watery plasma with red and white cells floating in it. (BLOOD)
- 12) This kind of cell looks a little bit like a tree. (NERVE)
- 13) This organ helps with the first part of digestion, mashing your food before it gets to your stomach. (TONGUE)
- 14) There are five types of these, including the pivot and the hinge. (JOINTS)
- 15) This is where the vitamins and minerals in your food pass into your blood. (SMALL INTESTINE)
- 16) This filters the liquid in your body, producing excess liquid called urine. (KIDNEY)
- 17) This stores bile made by the liver. (GALL BLADDER)
- 18) This helps to digest sugars. (PANCREAS)
- 19) This stores the extra water made by the kidneys. (URINARY BLADDER)
- 20) These things give your body structure so you can stand up and aren't just a blob on the floor. (BONES)
- 21) This part moves your bones. (MUSCLES)
- 22) These take in oxygen from the air and transfer it to your blood. (LUNGS)
- 23) This is the pipe that leads to your lungs. (TRACHEA)
- 24) This part is responsible not only for smell but also for most of taste, as well. (NOSE)
- 25) This part has four chambers. (HEART)
- 26) This organ lets you remember things. (BRAIN)
- 27) This muscle can sometimes contract suddenly, causes hiccups. (DIAPHRAGM)
- 28) These are the cells that transit electricity back and forth from your brain to your muscles. (NERVES)
- 29) This organ has a part called the retina. (EYE)
- 30) This has a thin layer of fat underneath, that helps keep you warm. (SKIN)
- 31) The appendix is attached to the end of this organ. (LARGE INTESTINE)
- 32) When these get swollen and painful we call it arthritis. (JOINTS)
- 33) You have two of these. They are reddish in color and are located in your back. (KIDNEYS)
- 34) This organ has a part called the drum. (EAR)
- 35) This comes in four types: A, B, AB and O. (BLOOD)
- 36) This can only taste four things: salty, sweet, sour and bitter. (TONGUE)
- 37) This organ contains valves. (HEART)

Level 2:

- 1) This organ produces a harsh chemical called hydrochloric acid. (STOMACH)
- 2) The inside of acts as a storage area for minerals, especially calcium. (BONES)
- 3) If you uncoiled this thing, it would stretch out over 16 feet long. (SMALL INTESTINE)
- 4) This produces insulin. (PANCREAS)
- 5) This produces a digestive chemical called bile. (LIVER)
- 6) This organ has a part called the stem. (BRAIN)
- 7) This organ contains a part called the semi-circular canals, which gives us balance. (EAR)
- 8) This part is connected to the brain by the olfactory nerve. (NOSE)
- 9) Many people have this organ removed if it causes digestive problems. You can live without it. (GALL BLADDER)
- 10) This contains things called platelets. (BLOOD)
- 11) This organ has little bumps called papillae. (TONGUE)
- 12) The outside of this organ is called the cornea. (EYE)
- 13) The tube coming out of this organ is called the ureter. (KIDNEY)
- 14) When something gets stuck in this, you might use the Heimlich maneuver. (ESOPHAGUS)
- 15) The main job of this organ is to remove excess water from your food. (LARGE INTESTINE)
- 16) This organ contains the strongest muscles in your body but they are involuntary. (HEART)
- 17) Fortunately for all of us, this organ contains a sphincter muscles at the bottom, which keeps it closed unless we voluntarily let the muscles relax. (URINARY BLADDER)
- 18) This organ branches off into two branches, called the bronchial tubes. (TRACHEA)
- 19) Although this organ moves constantly, it cannot move by itself. Its movement comes from another organ located right underneath it. (LUNGS)
- 20) This organ contains sweat glands. (SKIN)
- 21) These things rely on a special super-slippery cartilage to keep motion smooth and painless. (JOINTS)
- 22) These can be microscopically short, or up to several feet long, running the length of an arm or leg. (NERVES)
- 23) These can do only one thing: contract. (MUSCLES)
- 24) When this muscle gets hit very hard we sometimes say that "you get the wind knocked out of you." (DIAPHRAGM)
- 25) This organ is lined with little hairs that filter out dust particles. (NOSE)
- 26) This inside of this makes blood cells. (BONES)
- 27) This contains your germ-fighting army. (BLOOD)
- 28) This organ has a sphincter muscle on either end, (which is especially helpful if you do a cart-wheel right after lunch!) (STOMACH)
- 29) When stomach acid gets up into this we called it "heartburn" but it has nothing to do with your heart. (ESOPHAGUS)
- 30) This organ not only helps with digestion, but it also keeps your blood clean. (LIVER)
- 31) This organ is actually a muscle capable of very delicate movements. (TONGUE)
- 32) This can change in size from as small as a walnut to as large as a baseball. (URINARY BLADDER)
- 33) The last six inches of this organ are called the colon. (LARGE INTESTINE)
- 34) You have two of these, but you can live with only one. Sometimes a person will donate one of their to a family member who needs one. (KIDNEY)
- 35) The inside of this contains marrow. (BONE)

Level 3:

- 1) This organ has parts called the duodenum, the jejunum and the ileum. (SMALL INTESTINE)
- 2) The pituitary gland is located in this organ. (BRAIN)
- 3) Most of your sense of taste comes from this organ. (NOSE)
- 4) This organ contains the smallest bone in the body. (EAR)
- 5) Only one sixth of this organ is visible. The rest is cushioned by a pad of fat inside a protective bony orbit. (EYE)
- 6) This organ contains the larynx. (TRACHEA)
- 7) The organ contains things called alveoli. (LUNGS)
- 8) This contains lymphocytes, monocytes and neutrophils. (BLOOD)
- 9) The inside of this organ is coated with mucus to protect it from the harsh chemicals it produces. (STOMACH)
- 10) This organ contains two lobes, left and right. The blood vessels going in and out of it are called the hepatic veins and arteries. (LIVER)
- 11) The texture of this can be spongy or compact. (BONE)
- 12) This is made up of bundles called fascicles. (MUSCLE)
- 13) This part pushes and pulls, working in conjunction with the intercostal muscles between your ribs. (DIAPHRAGM)
- 14) This organ has a part called the vena cava. (HEART)
- 15) The blood vessels going in and out of this organ are called the renal arteries and veins. (KIDNEY)
- 16) This organ makes enzymes such as amylase, lipase and trypsin, which split proteins into smaller pieces called amino acids. It dumps these enzymes into the very first part of the small intestine. (PANCREAS)
- 17) This part uses peristalsis to move things down. (ESOPHAGUS)
- 18) This part is five feet long. (LARGE INTESTINE)
- 20) This part is connected to both the liver and the stomach. (GALL BLADDER)
- 21) This organ has receptor cells on its inside lining which detect when it is expanding. It then sends signals to your brain. (URINARY BLADDER)
- 22) This organ can open and close blood vessels in order to keep your body temperature constant. (SKIN)
- 23) The uvula hangs above this organ. (TONGUE)
- 24) When these are lined up, the space between them is called a synapse. (NERVES)
- 25) This organ is connected to the brain by the auditory nerve. (EAR)
- 26) Your vomit reflex is located in this organ. (BRAIN)
- 27) This inside of this is covered with little hairs called cilia, which sense microscopic particles in the air. (NOSE)
- 28) This part contains the aqueous humor, the ciliary muscle and the fovea. (EYE)
- 29) This organ does its job about 15 times per minute. (LUNGS)
- 30) This organ is lined with little villi. (SMALL INTESTINE)