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Summary of Topics

	Topic Title	Spec Reference
1	Physiological disorders: endocrine system	A1
2	Physiological disorders: nervous system	A1
3	Physiological disorders: musculoskeletal system	A1
4	Physiological disorders: respiratory system	A1
5	Physiological disorders: circulatory system	A1
6	Physiological disorders: cancer	A1
7	Physiological disorders: impact on service users	A1
8	Causes of physiological disorders	A2
9	Signs & symptoms of physiological disorders	A3
10	Investigative & diagnostic procedures	B1, B2
11	The provision of treatment & support	C1
12	Types of carers & care settings	C2
13	Care methods, strategies, & treatment planning	D1–D5

Teacher's Introduction

Overview

This resource has been produced to support teaching and learning of the BTEC Nationals in Health and Social Care specification, Unit 19. The learning content is covered by the following sets of keywords with matching descriptions, which cover all of the Learning Aims for the topic:

Learning Aim A:

- Physiological disorders: endocrine system
- Physiological disorders: nervous system
- Physiological disorders: musculoskeletal system
- Physiological disorders: respiratory system
- Physiological disorders: circulatory system
- Physiological disorders: cancer
- Physiological disorders: impact on service users
- Causes of physiological disorders
- Signs & symptoms of physiological disorders

Learning Aim B:

- Investigative & diagnostic procedures

Learning Aim C:

- The provision of treatment & support
- Types of carers & care settings

Learning Aim D:

- Care methods, strategies, & treatment planning

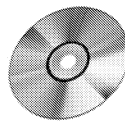
For each set, there are a number of different keyword activities on CD designed to give you a range of different options for classroom, homework and revision. This variety enables you to take a different approach to different topics – such as using the Crosswords as homework for one topic, and the Match Up as a starter for another.

Alternatively, differentiate the activity for a given topic; for example, you might want to give your stronger students the **Crosswords** early on while you start weaker learners on the **Match Up** (where terms and definitions are both available). **Domino** and **Bingo** activities add an element of fun and reinforcement, as well as potential for pair and group work. Finally, the **Flash Cards** come into their own for revision and the **Table Fill** and **Write Your Own Glossary** allow students to test their understanding by correctly filling in keywords or definitions.

For more information about the different activities included, see overleaf →

Digital Format!

All of the activities are provided electronically on the accompanying CD. To use on a school network, the entire contents of the CD needs to be copied and pasted into an accessible location.



Providing easy access to the activities are two HTML menus:

1. Access All Menu

Location: [index.html](#)

This menu, designed primarily for teacher use, includes links to everything on provided on the CD – allowing you to easily select what you need when preparing your lessons.

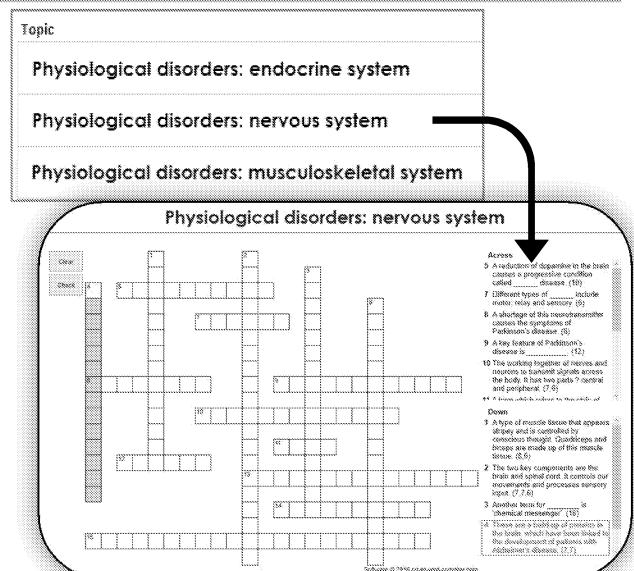
If you intend to give learners access to this menu, then be aware that it does include links to the solutions.



2. Interactive Crossword Menu

Location: [interactive-crosswords/index.html](#)

This menu, which can be accessed via the *Access All* Menu is included to allow learner access to just the interactive crosswords (without the answers).



Free Updates!

Register your email address to receive any future free updates* made to this resource or other Health and Social Care resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

Go to [zzed.uk/freeupdates](#)

Activity Types

All activities are provided as PDF files, allowing for easy printing and sharing on your school's internal network or VLE. In addition, each of the single-page activities (*crosswords, match up and table fill*), as well as the solutions, are provided on paper too.

The activities included in this resource are as follows:

Bingo

Each student is given a different bingo card containing a selection of words from the set. The teacher reads the definitions using the Keyword Answers and the student must match the definition to the words on their card to complete rows, columns, and the full bingo card. The bingo activity is available for sets with 12 or more words.

✓ PDF

Crosswords

These traditional keyword activities are equally effective as lesson or homework activities – and are also an excellent way to ease students into their revision programme.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER



In addition to the photocopiable worksheets and pdf, the crosswords are provided in interactive format on the accompanying CD-ROM. These are web-based (HTML5) and will run straight from your Internet browser.

Dominoes

This is essentially another match-up activity, but this one is designed to be used in a more active way to engage students. It is recommended that students work in pairs or small groups.

✓ PDF

Half of each card contains a keyword, and the other contains a description. To complete the activity, students must align all the cards in the correct order. There is a 'Start' and a 'Finish', meaning that if any cards are left outside of the chain, then students have gone wrong somewhere.

Match Up

Students match descriptions to their keyword by drawing lines between them. Because there are similar descriptions and keywords, students are likely to make the odd mistake while completing the activity, so it is recommended that they use a pencil to start with! By eliminating the keywords that they are familiar with, students can then think about and learn the ones that they are less confident with.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER

Flash Cards

These are a helpful revision tool. To make the cards, fold the page in half, then cut each card and stick together so the keyword is on one side and the definition the other. In addition, students could use these to play a game of pairs. Cut each card in two and place face down on the table. Students will then take it in turns to turn over two cards with the aim of matching up a keyword to its definition. Matched up cards are removed and the game is finished when all the cards have been matched.

✓ PDF

Table Fill

Nothing fancy – students simply write the keyword which is being described, without any other help. Because this activity tests the students' own knowledge, it is best used as a homework activity at the end of each topic or during revision. This then acts as a check that they have grasped the key terminology for each topic. Alternatively, they could be given to students at the beginning of the topic, to see what they already know.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER

Write Your Own Glossary

Like the Table Fill, this activity can be used to test pupils before learning a topic, or as a revision tool after learning a topic. Students are given a list of the keywords and need to produce their own definitions. Using Table Fill and Write Your Own Glossary, lessons can be differentiated for all levels of learner.

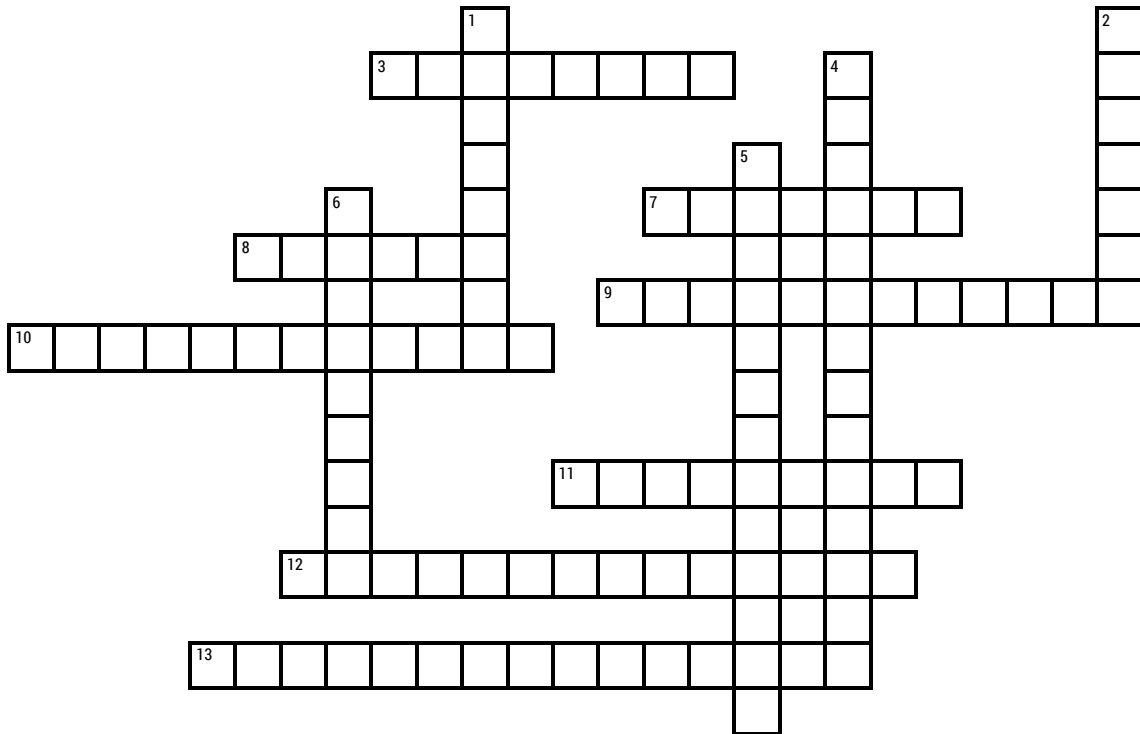
✓ PDF

Selected Activities and Completed Glossary Page

This sample shows one example of several activities.
The whole resource contains approximately 90 activities –
6 or 7 activities for each of the 13 topics.

The resource covers 204 key terms.

Physiological disorders: endocrine system



Across

- 3** Type 1 _____ is not caused by diet or lifestyle factors. (8)
- 7** Thyroxine is a hormone created by the _____ gland. (7)
- 8** Swelling in the neck caused by abnormal enlargement of the thyroid gland. (6)
- 9** A small region of the brain, located close to the pituitary gland. It is involved in the release of hormones. (12)
- 10** The level of sugars in the bloodstream, which should be frequently monitored by people with diabetes. (5,7)
- 11** The _____ system is made up of the glands which produce hormones. (9)
- 12** A condition experienced when blood sugar levels become too high. Commonly experienced by people with diabetes. (14)
- 13** An overactive thyroid gland is also known as _____. (15)

Down

- 1** Located in the abdomen, this is a large gland that aids digestion and creates insulin. (8)
- 2** For some people with diabetes, these can build up in the blood. They are an acidic by-product of the body burning its own fat. (7)
- 4** A condition involving an underactive thyroid gland. Symptoms include depression, tiredness and muscle aches. (14)
- 5** Also known as low blood sugar, this condition causes symptoms including weakness, confusion and tiredness. (13)
- 6** The _____ gland is sometimes called the 'master' gland, as it controls many other glands. (9)

Physiological disorders: endocrine system

<i>Endocrine system</i>	Collective term for the glands that produce hormones. Hormones influence the functioning and regulation of the body.
<i>Diabetes</i>	A condition involving problems in the regulation of blood sugar. Type 1 and type 2 are the two main types.
<i>Hypothyroidism</i>	A condition involving an underactive thyroid gland. Symptoms include depression, tiredness and muscle aches.
<i>Hyperthyroidism</i>	A condition involving an overactive thyroid gland. Symptoms include neck swelling, mood swings and heat sensitivity.
<i>Hypothalamus</i>	A small region of the brain, located close to the pituitary gland. It is involved in the release of hormones.
<i>Thyroid gland</i>	Part of the endocrine system, which creates hormones that maintain body function. Overactivity or underactivity can cause health problems.
<i>Pituitary gland</i>	A very small structure located at the base of the brain. It has many functions and helps to regulate the activity of other glands.
<i>Pancreas</i>	Located in the abdomen, this is a large gland that aids digestion and creates insulin.
<i>Hypoglycaemia</i>	Also known as low blood sugar, this condition causes symptoms including weakness, confusion and tiredness.
<i>Hyperglycaemia</i>	A condition experienced when blood sugar levels become too high. Commonly experienced by people with diabetes.
<i>Goitre</i>	Swelling in the neck caused by abnormal enlargement of the thyroid gland.
<i>Ketones</i>	For some people with diabetes, these can build up in the blood. They are an acidic by-product of the body burning its own fat.
<i>Blood glucose</i>	The level of sugars in the bloodstream, which should be frequently monitored by people with diabetes.

Physiological disorders: endocrine system *(Table Fill)*

Collective term for the glands that produce hormones. Hormones influence the functioning and regulation of the body.	
A condition involving problems in the regulation of blood sugar. Type 1 and type 2 are the two main types.	
A condition involving an underactive thyroid gland. Symptoms include depression, tiredness and muscle aches.	
A condition involving an overactive thyroid gland. Symptoms include neck swelling, mood swings and heat sensitivity.	
A small region of the brain, located close to the pituitary gland. It is involved in the release of hormones.	
Part of the endocrine system, which creates hormones that maintain body function. Overactivity or underactivity can cause health problems.	
A very small structure located at the base of the brain. It has many functions and helps to regulate the activity of other glands.	
Located in the abdomen, this is a large gland that aids digestion and creates insulin.	
Also known as low blood sugar, this condition causes symptoms including weakness, confusion and tiredness.	
A condition experienced when blood sugar levels become too high. Commonly experienced by people with diabetes.	
Swelling in the neck caused by abnormal enlargement of the thyroid gland.	
For some people with diabetes, these can build up in the blood. They are an acidic by-product of the body burning its own fat.	
The level of sugars in the bloodstream, which should be frequently monitored by people with diabetes.	

Physiological disorders: endocrine system *(Match Up)*

1	A condition experienced when blood sugar levels become too high. Commonly experienced by people with diabetes.
2	A condition involving an overactive thyroid gland. Symptoms include neck swelling, mood swings and heat sensitivity.
3	A condition involving an underactive thyroid gland. Symptoms include depression, tiredness and muscle aches.
4	A condition involving problems in the regulation of blood sugar. Type 1 and type 2 are the two main types.
5	A small region of the brain, located close to the pituitary gland. It is involved in the release of hormones.
6	A very small structure located at the base of the brain. It has many functions and helps to regulate the activity of other glands.
7	Also known as low blood sugar, this condition causes symptoms including weakness, confusion and tiredness.
8	Collective term for the glands that produce hormones. Hormones influence the functioning and regulation of the body.
9	For some people with diabetes, these can build up in the blood. They are an acidic by-product of the body burning its own fat.
10	Located in the abdomen, this is a large gland that aids digestion and creates insulin.
11	Part of the endocrine system, which creates hormones that maintain body function. Overactivity or underactivity can cause health problems.
12	Swelling in the neck caused by abnormal enlargement of the thyroid gland.
13	The level of sugars in the bloodstream, which should be frequently monitored by people with diabetes.

Endocrine system	
Diabetes	
Hypothyroidism	
Hyperthyroidism	
Hypothalamus	
Thyroid gland	
Pituitary gland	
Pancreas	
Hypoglycaemia	
Hyperglycaemia	
Goitre	
Ketones	
Blood glucose	

Physiological disorders: endocrine system

