****

**Title:** Skin Like Milk, Hair of Silk – What Are Similes and Metaphors?

**By:** Brian P. Cleary

**Illustrated by:** Brian Gable

**Simile:** a comparison between two unlike things that uses *like* or *as*

**Metaphor:** a way of describing something by calling it something else

****

**Title:** What Makes you Cough, Sneeze, Burp, Hiccup, Blink, Yawn, Sweat, and Shiver?

**By:** Jean Stangl

**Back Cover:** “Have you ever heard someone say, “at least I have my health?” Staying healthy is very important to us. If you’ve ever had a cold, the chickenpox, or a broken bone, you know that it’s hard to be happy when something is wrong with your body. A cold makes you feel lousy, the chickenpox makes you itch, and a broken bone is very painful. The books in this series will help you learn more about the minor health problems we all face at one time or another. Along the way, you will also learn how all the parts of your body work together to keep you healthy most of the time.”

**Contents:**

Out of Your Control

What Makes You Cough and Sneeze?

What Makes You Burp?

What Makes You Hiccup?

What Makes You Yawn?

What Makes You Blink?

What Makes You Sweat and Shiver?

Glossary

Learning More

Index

**Out of Your Control**

**Vocabulary:** mucus, trachea, esophagus, involuntary reflex actions

**What Makes You Cough and Sneeze?**

**Vocabulary:** mucous membranes, whooping cough, contagious, vaccinated, voluntary muscle action, nerve endings

**What Makes You Burp?**

**Vocabulary:** salivary glands, saliva, small intestine, pancreas, liver, nutrients, esophagus, liver, gall bladder, appendix, mouth, stomach, large intestine, blood vessels, fiber, bacteria, diaphragm

**What Makes You Yawn?**

**Vocabulary:** oxygen

**What Makes You Blink?**

**Vocabulary:** tear glands

**What Makes You Shiver?**

**Vocabulary:** evaporates, sweat glands, dehydrated, sweat pore, keratin layer, sweat duct, dermis, hair follicle, nerve, blood vessels, pores

****

**Title:** The ABC of Asthma

**Written by:** Kim Gosselin

**Illustrated by:** Terry Ravanelli

A – Asthma

B – Bronchial Tubes

C – Catch

D – Dust Mites

E – Episode

F – Family

G – Good Control

H – Hair

I – Inhaler

J – Just

K – Kids

L – Lungs

M – Medicine

N – Nebulizer

O – Office (Doctor’s)

P – Peak-Flow Meter

Q – Quickly

R – Record Book

S – Spacer

T – Trigger

U – Understanding Feelings

V – Visit to the Doctor

W – Wheeze

X – S-Ray

Y – You

Z – Zone

****

**Title:** tales of a fourth grade nothing

**By:** Judy Blume

**Back Cover:** “Two is a crowd when Peter and his little Brother, Fudge, are in the same room. Grown-ups think Fudge is absolutely adorable, but Peter and his pet turtle, Dribble, know the truth. From throwing temper tantrums to smearing mashed potatoes on the wall, Fudge causes mischief wherever he goes!”

**First Line:** “I won Dribble at Jimmy Fargo’s birthday party.”

**Last Line:** “I named him Turtle…to remind me.”

**Contents:**

1. The Big Winner
2. Mr. and Mrs. Juicy-O
3. The Family Dog
4. My Brother the Bird
5. The Birthday Bash
6. Fang Hits Town
7. The Flying Train Committee
8. The TV Star
9. Just Another Rainy Day
10. Dribble!

**Chapter 1 The Big Winner**

**Vocabulary:** groan, scrub, rinse, commercials, advertising, combination, slurping,

**Chapter 2 Mr. and Mrs. Juicy-O**

**Vocabulary:** New York, Chicago, crate, fancy, hide-a-bed, sofa, racket, mumbling, measly, forced, peppermint, delicious, advantages, nod, sigh, vanish, insulted, hinted, shrieked, reptiles, inspected, babbling, smacked, hollered

**Chapter 3 The Family Dog**

**Vocabulary:** impressed, refused, juggling, brilliant, starves, apricots, cocker spaniel, smashed, Corn Flakes, nibbling, booster

**Chapter 4 My Brother the Bird**

**Vocabulary:** Central Park, mugged, subway, briefcase, helium, client, imitate, foreign accents, perched, pigeons, scrambling, hollered, jungle gym, squirmed, handkerchief, inspecting, precious, sniffled, peroxide, disgusted

**Chapter 5 The Birthday Bash**

**Vocabulary:** fangs, insult, innocent, vampire, untangled, grip, decorations, jack-in-the-box, “Pop Goes the Weasel”, racket, ripped, clever, entertained, patience, chat, purpose, naughty, scooped, embarrassed

**Chapter 6 Fang Hits Town**

**Vocabulary:** surrounded, Madison Avenue, rinse, mumbling, *National Geographic*, magazine, refusing, nodding, pretended, wink, examining, appointment, admitted, Bloomingdale’s, stock, flesh, congratulations, celebration, root beer, lollipops, saddles, loafers, wiggled, temper tantrum, motioned, advantage, starved, stockroom, booth, smeared, whack, slugged, cab, taxi

**Chapter 7 The Flying Train Committee**

**Vocabulary:** dull, congestion, monorail, microscope, script, installing, barber, strand

**Chapter 8 The TV Star**

**Vocabulary:** lobby, hailed, taxi, rushing, amuse, tour, agency, pocketbook, nibbled, charm, groaned, beckoned, huddled

**Chapter 9 Just Another Rainy Day**

**Vocabulary:** polo shirt, avoided, aisle, dimmed, ushers, scooping, conclusion, omelet, ingredients, booster chair, beamed, concoction, flung, squinted

**Chapter 10 Dribble!**

**Vocabulary:** smack, tumbled, yanked, pale, babbled, weakly, beamed, moaned, dialed, paced, cradled, poked, stretcher, cot, peered, attendants, hanky, snappy, whisked, castor oil, milk of magnesia, prune juice, sniffle, gloomy, dreary, miserable

****

**Title:** 100 African-Americans Who Shaped American History

**By:** Chrisanne Beckner

**Table of Contents:**

Introduction

1. Crispus Attucks 1723-1770
2. Benjamin Banneker 1731-1806
3. Elizabeth Freeman 1742-1829
4. Phillis Wheatley 1753-1784
5. Paul Cuffe 1759-1817
6. Richard Allen 1760-1831
7. James Forten 1766-1842
8. Samuel E. Cornish and John Russwurm 1795-1858 and 1799-1851
9. Dred Scott 1795-1858
10. Sojourner Truth 1797-1883
11. Nat Turner 1800-1831
12. Martin R. Delany 1812-1885
13. Henry H. Garnet 1815-1882
14. Frederick Douglass 1817-1895
15. Harriet Tubman 1820-1913
16. Henry McNeal Turner 1834-1915
17. P.B.S. Pinchback 1837-1921
18. Robert Smalls 1839-1915
19. Elijah McCoy 1843-1929
20. Lewis Howard Latimer 1848-1928
21. George Washington Williams 1849-1891
22. Nat Love 1854-1921
23. T. Thomas Fortune 1856-1928
24. Booker T. Washington 1856-1915
25. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams 1856-1931
26. Granville T. Woods 1856-1910
27. Ida B. Wells-Barnett 1862-1931
28. Mary Church Terrell 1863-1954
29. George Washington Carver c. 1864-1943
30. Matthew Henson 1866-1955
31. Madame C.J. Walker 1867-1919
32. W.E.B. Du Bois 1868-1963
33. John Hope 1868-1936
34. Scott Joplin 1868-1917
35. Robert Abbott 1870-1940
36. James Weldon Johnson 1871-1938
37. Paul Laurence Dunbar 1872-1906
38. William M. Trotter 1872-1934
39. William Christopher Handy 1873-1958
40. Arthur Schomburg 1874-1938
41. Mary McLeod Bethune 1875-1955
42. Garrett A. Morgan 1875-1963
43. Carter G. Woodson 1875-1963
44. Jack Johnson 1878-1946
45. Oscar Micheaux 1884-1951
46. Marcus Garvey 1887-1940
47. Claude McKay 1889-1940
48. A. Philip Randolph 1889-1979
49. Mordecai W. Johnson 1890-1976
50. Bessie Coleman 1892-1926
51. Frederick McKinley Jones 1893-1961
52. Walter F. White 1893-1955
53. E. Franklin Frazier 1894-1962
54. Bessie Smith 1894-1937
55. Charles H. Houston 1895-1950
56. Benjamin E. Mays 1895-1984
57. Paul Robeson 1898-1976
58. Duke Ellington 1899-1974
59. Percy Lavon Julian 1899-1975
60. Louis Armstrong 1900-1971
61. Zora Neale Hurston 1901-1960
62. Roy Wilkins 1901-1981
63. Marian Anderson 1902-1993
64. Langston Hughes 1902-1967
65. Ralph Bunche 1904-1971
66. Dr. Charles R. Drew 1904-1950
67. Thurgood Marshall 1908-1993
68. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. 1908-1972
69. Richard Wright 1908-1960
70. Katherine Dunham b. 1909
71. Bayard Rustin 1910-1987
72. Rosa Parks b. 1913
73. Jesse Owens 1913-1980
74. Kenneth B. Clark b. 1914
75. Billie Holiday 1915-1959
76. Gwendolyn Brooks b. 1917
77. Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee b. 1917 and 1924
78. Fannie Lou Hamer 1917-1977
79. John H. Johnson b. 1918
80. Jackie Robinson 1919-1972
81. Daniel “Chappie” James, Jr. 1920-1978
82. Alex Haley 1921-1992
83. Whitney M. Young, Jr. 1921-1971
84. Leon Sullivan b. 1922
85. James Baldwin 1924-1987
86. Shirley Chisholm b. 1924
87. Malcolm X 1925-1965
88. Harry Belafonte b. 1927
89. Maya Angelou b. 1928
90. Lerone Bennett, Jr. b. 1928
91. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. 1929-1968
92. Lorraine Hansberry 1930-1965
93. Toni Morrison b. 1931
94. Bill Cosby b. 1937
95. Colin Powell b. 1937
96. Marian Wright Edelman b. 1939
97. Wilma Rudolph 1940-1994
98. Bill Gray b. 1941
99. Jesse Jackson b. 1941
100. Muhammad Ali b. 1942

Trivia Questions & Project Suggestions

Index

**Back Cover:** “American history is filled with the stories of great African-American heroes and heroines: educators such as John Hope, entertainers such as Duke Ellington and Bessie Smith, inventors such as Garrett Morgan, poets such as Maya Angelou and athletes such as Wilma Rudolph.

Through their own initiative, and through the unity of black churches, the black press, and black universities, these African-American have persevered and have excelled. Their stories are examples of determination against the odds, and of success against adversity.

 This book features 100 African-Americans who shaped not only black history, but who have also helped to change the history of the United States.

****

**Title:** The Endocrine System

**By:** Rebecca Olien

**Back Cover:** “What controls everything from growth to digestion? *The Endocrine System* will teach you about glands and hormones, diabetes, adrenaline, and insulin by taking an exciting look into the endocrine system.

 Explore one of the most fascinating things on Earth – the human body! What happens to food in your stomach? What do your lungs look like? Dive into clear text and cool, high-tech illustrations of each body system, and continue exploring with a suggested reading list and Facthound.com Internet sites.”

**Table of Contents:**

Growing

Glands

How Hormones Work

Glands in the Brain

Glands in the Neck

Adrenal Glands and Pancreas

Systems Work Together

Endocrine Problems

Keeping Healthy

Glossary

Read More

Internet Sites

Index

**Glossary (Page 22)**

adrenaline (uh-DREN-uh-lin) – a substance released by the adrenal glands when a person gets scared or excited

cell (SEL) – a tiny part of the body; cells make up body parts.

diabetes (dye-uh-BEE-teez) – a disease in which there is too much sugar in the blood

gland (GLAND) – a small organ in your body that makes chemicals called hormones

hormone (HOR-mohn) – one of several chemical messengers that control the organs of the body

insulin (IN-suh-luhn) – a hormone made in the pancreas that controls the amount of sugar in the blood

metabolism (muh-TAB-uh-liz-uhm) – how the body changes food into energy

receptor (ri-SEP-tuhr) – the part of a cell that receives information; receptors on cells pick up certain hormones.



**Title:** The Respiratory System

**By:** Kristin Petrie MS, RD

**Back Cover:** “Burp…Gurgle…Achoo! Some funny sounds come out of our bodies. Blink…Twitch…Rumble…They make some strange movements, too! Pop…Wheeze…Creak…What’s going on in there? The Human Body series explains some of these mysterious noises and actions. In this series, readers will learn how the body works, what it needs to keep going, and ways to keep it healthy. What happens to the food we eat and the air we breathe? What changes will take place as our bodies grow? These questions and many more are answered in easy-to-read, engaging text. Simple diagrams and full-color photos make the body’s noises and movements much more friendly!”

**Contents:**

Why Breathe?

The Nose and the Sinuses

Snot!

The Throat

The Windpipe

The Bronchial Tree

Air Sacs

How We Breathe

The Big Picture

The Return Trip

Respiratory Problems

Keep Your Lungs in Shape!

Glossary

Saying It

Web Sites

Index

**Glossary:**

**cartilage** – the soft, elastic connective tissue in the skeleton. A person’s nose and ears are made of cartilage.

**germ** – any tiny living organism, especially one that causes disease.

**infection** – a disease or other harmful condition resulting from germs invading the body.

**irritant** – something that bothers or annoys.

**lobe** – a curved or rounded projection or division of a body part or an organ.

**momentum** – strength or force gained by motion.

**nutrient** – a substance found in food and used in the body to promote growth, maintenance, and repair.

**organ** – a part of an animal or a plant that is composed of several kinds of tissues and that performs a specific function. The heart, liver, gallbladder, and intestines are organs of an animal.

**porous** – capable of being passed into or through.

**pulmonary** – relating to the lungs.

**sinusitis** – inflammation of a sinus.

**symptom** – something that accompanies or indicates a disease or a disorder.

**tissue** – a group or cluster of similar cells that work together, such as a muscle.

**virus** – any of a large group of infective agents that are capable of growth and multiplication in living cells, and that cause various diseases.

****

**Title:** The Circulatory System

**By:** Kristin Petrie Ms, RD

**Back Cover:** “Burp…Gurgle…Achoo! Some funny sounds come out of our bodies. Blink…Twitch…Rumble…They make some strange movements, too! Pop…Wheeze…Creak…What’s going on in there? The Human Body series explains some of these mysterious noises and actions. In this series, readers will learn how the body works, what it needs to keep going, and ways to keep it healthy. What happens to the food we eat and the air we breathe? What changes will take place as our bodies grow? These questions and many more are answered in easy-to-read, engaging text. Simple diagrams and full-color photos make the body’s noises and movements much more friendly!”

**Contents:**

Delivery System

The Heart

Blood

Blood Vessels

Pit Stop at the Cells

The Return Trip

The Lungs and the Kidneys

A Trip Around the Body

Diseases

Healthy Upkeep

Glossary

Saying It

Web Sites

Index

**Glossary:**

**antibody –** protein produced by the body to fight off germs and other bacteria.

**digest** – to break down food into substances small enough for the body to absorb.

**disorder** – a physical or mental illness.

**genetic** – of or relating to the branch of biology that deals with the principles of heredity.

**germ** – a tiny living organism, especially one that causes disease.

**infection** – a disease or other harmful condition resulting from germs invading the body.

**nutrient** – a substance found in food and used in the body to promote growth, maintenance, and repair.

**organ** – a part of an animal or a plant that is composed of several kinds of tissues and that performs a specific function. The heart, liver, gallbladder, and intestines are organs of an animal.

**pulmonary** – relating to the lungs.

**tissue** – a group or cluster of similar cells that work together, such as a muscle.

**valve** – a movable part that temporarily closes a passageway or allow fluid to flow in one direction only.

**venous** – having blood that carries carbon dioxide. This blood gave oxygen to the tissues and received carbon dioxide waste.

****

**Title:** The Exciting Endocrine System

**By:** John Burstein

**Contents:**

Meet the Body Buddies

Little Giants

Hormone Factory

Sleepy Time

A Grand Gland

The Powerful Pituitary

A Beautiful Bow Tie

Germ Buster

Amazing Adrenals

The Powerful Pancreas

The Endocrine System

Too Much or Too Little

Fabulous Phrases

Amazing Facts About Your Endocrine System

Glossary

For More Information

Index

**Glossary (Page 30):**

**anterior** Closer to the front of something, especially the body

**blood pressure** The pressure, or force, of your blood against the walls of your blood vessels: too much or too little pressure can mean that your heart is working either too hard or not hard enough to pump blood to all the parts of your body

**calcium** A special substance, called a mineral, that is important for building strong bones and helping your nerves and muscles work well

**cells** The smallest units, or structures, that make up the body; cells are so tiny that they cannot be seen without a microscope

**emotions** How you feel about things

**heart rate** the number of times your heart beats in a certain amount of time, usually a minute

**hormones** Substances produced by the body’s glands and transported, or delivered, to various parts of the body, usually through the blood; hormones help regulate, or control many of the body’s functions, such as growth, burning up fat, and fighting disease

**infection** The attack of healthy parts of your body by germs; infections can lead to injury or disease; they should be cleaned and treated with medicine

**isthmus** A narrow passage or piece of tissue connecting two larger organs or body parts; in geography, an isthmus is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land masses

**lobes** Parts or sections of something, either divided into segments, like the lobes of the hypothalamus or brain, or hanging, like earlobes

**posterior** Closer to the rear or back of something, especially the body

**secreting** Producing and discharging, or letting loose, a substance, such as a hormone

**spinal cord** The cord of nerve tissues running down the center of the backbone

****

**Title:** The Remarkable Respiratory System

**By:** John Burstein

**Contents:**

Meet the Body Buddies

Welcome To Our World

Our Envelope of Air

The Story Begins

A Little Riddle

A Tree In Me

Muscle Might

The Respiratory System

Deep Down

Do Not Smoke

Trouble Below

More Trouble

Fabulous Phrases

Amazing Facts About Your Respiratory System

Glossary

For More Information

Index

**Glossary:**

**allergic** Having a reaction to certain substances, such as dust, plants, some foods, or animal fur leading to sneezing, runny eyes and nose, or difficulty breathing

**bronchial** Having to do with the bronchi (bronchial tubes) that lead from the trachea (windpipe) to the lungs

**bronchitis** An illness that infects the lining of the bronchial tubes in which the tubes swell up and create a lot of mucus, sometimes leading to a bad cough to get rid of the mucus

**dander** Scaly or dry skin in an animal’s fur, coat, or feathers that may cause an allergic reaction or asthma attack in humans

**energy P**ower or force; a lively action using a lot of power or force

**exhaust** Smoke or fumes that come from an engine, usually through the tailpipe of a car

**flu** A severe infection of the respiratory system causing fever, body aches, and the build-up of mucus

**germs** Tiny living beings so small they cannot be seen without a microscope. Most are bacteria or viruses that can cause illness

**lobes** Parts of sections of something, either divided into segments, such as the lobes of the lungs, or hanging, like earlobes

**nasal cavity** The inside of the nose, just beyond the nasal passages

**nasal passages** The front parts of the nose leading from the nostrils toward the nasal cavity

**pneumonia** An infection of one or both lungs in which fluid builds up in the lungs and it becomes difficult to breathe deeply or catch one’s breath

**shallow breaths** Short, usually fast breaths that do not deeply fill the lungs and may take more effort than deep breathing; may be caused by poor posture or nervousness

****

**Title:** The Amazing Circulatory System

**By:** John Burstein

**Contents:**

Meet the Body Buddies

Lub-Dub!

A Powerful Pumper

Side by Side

Tubes and Tunnels

Blood Brother

The River of Life

The Circulatory System

Wonderful Workout

Energy For Me

Uh-Oh!

A Little Heart History

Fabulous Phrases

Amazing Facts About Your Heart

Glossary

For More Information

Index

**Glossary ( Page 30):**

**aortic** – Having to do with the aorta, which is the largest blood vessel in the human body. The aortic valve controls the flow of blood into the aorta

**brisk** – Lively or fast

**cardiac** – Anything having to do with the heart

**heart rate** – The number of times the heart beats in a certain amount of time, usually a minute

**index finger** – The finger that is next to the thumb

**infection** – the attack on healthy parts of your body by germs. Infections can lead to injury or disease and should be cleaned and treated with medicine

**Middle Ages** – The period of European history usually thought of as falling between about the year 500 and 1400-1500 A.D.

**mitral** – Having to do with the shape of a bishop’s hat, or miter, which has a triangular shape. The mitral valve contains flaps that have a triangular shape

**nutrients** – Sources of nourishment and energy, especially from the food we eat

**pulmonary** – Anything having to do with the lungs or breathing. The pulmonary valve controls the flow of blood that will go to the lungs

**sternum** – A long, flat bone in the center of the chest that supports most of the ribs and protects the heart and lungs

**stethoscope** – An instrument used to listen to sounds produced inside your body, usually by your heart and lungs

**tricuspid** – Having to do with three. The tricuspid valve has three flaps that control the flow of blood in the heart

****

**Title:** Charles Drew Doctor Who Got the World Pumped Up to Donate Blood

**Written and Illustrated by:** Mike Venezia

**Back Cover:** “Author/Illustrator Mike Venezia has introduced children to the world’s greatest artists and composers, as well as the U.S. presidents. Now, through Mike’s latest series, Mike has combined humor with history to make learning fun.

 While writing this book, Mike discovered an amazing fact. As early as 1667, French physicians began experimenting with blood transfusion. In 1857, the renowned physician Maurice Venezia (an ancestor of Mike’s) joined the ranks of those doctors. Inspired by the new saying “Like getting blood from a turnip,” Maurice replaced all of his blood with turnip juice. The clear juice left Maurice transparent! Maurice adjusted quickly, though. He led a relatively normal life, even continuing his favorite pastime, attending the opera. Today Maurice is praised not only for his daring experiment, but also for launching the ever-popular Phantom of the Opera legend.”

**Glossary (Page 32):**

**Athletic scholarship** (ath-LET-ik SKOL-ur-ship) An award of financial aid that a college offers to a student based on the student’s superior athletic ability

**blood bank** (BLUHD BANGK) A place where blood is donated and stored; stored blood is used to replace blood lost by someone after an accident or during an operation

**blood transfusion** (BLEHD transs-FYOO-zhuhn) The injection of blood from one person into the body of another person who is injured or ill

**conference** (KON-fur-uhnss) A formal meeting for discussing ideas and opinions

**dictator** (DIK-tay-tur) Someone who has complete control of a country, often ruling it unjustly

**fellowship** (FEL-oh-ship) An agreement in which a university pays a student to conduct advanced study or research on a specific subject

**ignorance** (IG-nur-uhnss) Lack of knowledge and understanding

**plasma** (PLAZ-muh) The clear, yellow liquid that blood cells float in

**racial prejudice** (RAY-shuhl PREJ-uh-diss) Hatred or unfair treatment of people because of the color of their skin

**red blood cells** (RED BLUHD SELZ) Cells in the blood that carry oxygen from the lungs to the cells and tissues of the body

**segregate** (SEG-ruh-gate) To separate or keep groups of people apart

**tuberculosis** (tu-bur-kyuh-LOH-siss) A highly contagious disease that usually affects the lungs

****

**Title:** I Wonder Why I Sleep and other questions about my body

**By:** Brigid Avison

**Contents:**

4 Is my body the same as everyone else’s?

6 What is inside my head?

7 What makes me feel things?

8 How many bones do I have?

9 What is my funny bone?

10 What is my skin for?

10 How thick is my skin?

11 What are goose bumps?

12 How do I move?

12 Why do strong people have big muscles?

13 What is a cramp?

14 Why do I breathe?

15 What makes me hiccup?

15 What makes me sneeze?

16 What does my heart do?

17 What is blood for?

17 How big is my heart?

18 Why do I blink?

19 Why can’t I see in the dark?

20 Why are ears such a funny shape?

20 Why do I feel dizzy when I spin around?

22 What is my nose for?
23 What is my tongue for?
23 Why do teeth fall out?

24 Where does my food go?

24 Why do I go to the bathroom?

25 Why does my stomach rumble?

26 Why do I have to sleep?

26 What is sleepwalking?

27 What is a dream?

28 Why do I get sick sometimes?

29 What are germs?

29 Why do I need shots?

30 Where do I come from?

31 What is my bellybutton?

32 Index

****

**Title:** The Heart Our Circulatory System

**By:** Seymour Simon

“Simon may have done more than any other living author to help us understand and appreciate the beauty of our planet and our universe.” – ***Kirkus Reviews***

**Glossary (inside back cover):**

**Angina** – Chest pain that is caused when the muscles of the heart temporarily don’t get enough oxygen.

**Artery** – A vessel that carries blood away from the heart.

**Atrium** – One of the chambers of the heart that receives blood directly from the veins.

**Capillaries** – Tiny blood vessels that form a network between arteries and veins. Capillaries have thin walls that allow oxygen and nutrients to pass from the blood to other cells.

**Plasma** – A watery liquid that makes up much of your blood. Even though blood looks red, plasma is a yellow color.

**Red blood cells** – The blood cells that transport oxygen. The oxygen is carried in a substance called hemoglobin, which makes the blood cells appear red.

**Sinoatrial node** – The part of the heart that regulates the heartbeat.

**Valve** – A portal between heart chambers that opens to let blood push through, and then closes so the bold won’t flow backward.

**Vein** – A vessel that carries blood to the heart.

**Ventricle** – One of the chambers of the heart that pumps blood into the arteries.

**White blood cells** – The blood cells that help destroy bacteria and fight off infections.

****

**Title:** Lungs Your Respiratory System

**By:** Seymour Simon

**Book Jacket:** “Take a deep breath and then let it out. Did you feel your chest rise and fall? That is actually your lungs filling with oxygen and then pushing carbon dioxide back out when you exhale. Without your lungs and your entire respiratory system, the rest of your body wouldn’t receive the oxygen you need to survive. To give your body the oxygen it needs, you breathe twenty times every minute. You breathe more than twenty thousand times each and every day. Acclaimed science writer Seymour Simon has teamed up with the Smithsonian Institution to explore the important journey that air takes in and out of your lungs.”

**Glossary:**

**Alveoli**  - Tiny, thin-walled, capillary-rich sacs in the lungs where the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place. Alveoli are also called air sacs.

**Antibiotic**  - A substance, such as penicillin, that is produced from certain bacteria and other organisms and is used in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases.

**Capillaries**  - The smallest blood vessels that form a network throughout the body for the exchange of various substances, such as oxygen and carbon dioxide, between blood and tissue cells.

**Cartilage** – The tough, elastic, connective tissue that makes up parts of the body such as the joints, outer ear, nose, and larynx.

**Cell** – The smallest independent unit of an organism that is the building block of all life. A human body contains millions of cells.

**Hemoglobin** – The protein substance of red blood cells that transports oxygen from the lungs to the tissues of the body.

**Membranes** – Thin layers of skin that cover surfaces or separate or connect regions, structures, or organs of an animal or a plant.

**Molecule** – The smallest unit of a substance that still contains all the elements that make up that substance.

**Mucus** – A sticky and slippery substance that moistens and protects membranes in the nose, throat, and lungs.

**Sinus** – A long and narrow cavity in the skull that contains air and connects with the nasal cavity.

**Tonsils** – A pair of tissue masses that protect the body from respiratory infections, located in the walls of the opening between the mouth and pharynx.

****

**Title:** Red Ridin’ in the Hood and Other *Cuentos*

**By:** Patricia Santos Marcantonio

**Pictures by:** Renato Alarcao

**Back Cover:** “I don’t know why Mama says this block is trouble,” I said to myself. “It’s quiet and kinda peaceful.”

 But as I walked farther, the trees grew thicker and Forest Street grew dark.

 Then came a roar and the blare of loud salsa music.

 Up rolled a glossy brown low-rider Chevy with licks of flame painted on the hood. It jolted up and down, the hydraulics making the driver’s large, hairy ears bounce. His smile was broad and full of teeth. SUAVECITO was painted on the back windshield in blue and silver.

 *“Hola!”* he greeted me.

 I didn’t stop. I remembered Mama’s advice about not talking to strangers, and this guy was strange.

 “I say, *hola,* Red.”

 I stopped. “How’d you know my name?”

 “You’re wearing red, ain’t you?”

**Book Jacket:** “Eleven classic tales are herein retold with an injection of Latino culture, providing a twist on the traditional forms while sustaining a freshness all their own. The title story, “Red Ridin’ in the Hood.” Moves the setting to the barrio, where Red decides to brave dangerous Forest Street in order to reach her sick *abuelita* and encounters the menacing wolf in a thumping low-rider Chevy. Some stories are set in the Mexican countryside. In “Belleza y La Bestia,” the beautiful heroine is a defender of the Revolution and teaches the beast about the righteousness of the freedom fighters. “El Dia de los Muertos,” a retelling of the myth of Orpheus and Eurydice, takes place in the time of the Aztecs and casts Orpheus as the feather craftsman Nochehuartl. These and the other *cuentos* in this book are further brought to life by abundant illustrations, which are by turn comical and poignant. All of the stories, whether frightening or humorous, triumphant or tragic, are infused with the same deep-seated truths we recognize from the original tales, and contain at their core the enduring message of the power of goodness and love.”

**Contents:**

Jaime and Gabriela

Red Ridin’ in the Hood

Blanca Nieves and the Seven Vaqueritos

El Dia de los Muertos

Juan and the Pinto Bean Stalk

The Piper of Harmonia

Alejandro and the Spirit of the Magic Lampara

Belleza y La Bestia

Emperador’s New Clothes

The Three Chicharrones

The Sleeping Beauty

Glossary

**Glossary:**

**abuelita:** affectionate form of *abuela,* grandmother

**adios:** goodbye, farewell

**ahijada**: goddaughter

**Alla esta!**: There she is!

**arroyo**: creek

**arroz**: rice

**astuto**: astute, crafty

**avaricia**: greed

**basura**: trash

**belleza**: beauty

**beso**: kiss

**bestia**: beast

**bienvendia**: welcome

**blanca**: white

**bonita**: pretty (girl)

**bruja**: witch

**buenas noches**: good night

**buenas tardes**: good afternoon

**bueno**: good

**buenos dias**: good morning, good day

**caballo**: horse

**cacaoteros**: cacao bean vendors

**cacto**: cactus

**café**: coffee

**calabaza**: pumpkin, gourd

**carnitas**: pork dish

**casa**: house

**casa dulce**: sweet house

**cena**: supper

**cerdo**: pig

**chambelanes**: male escorts at a *quinceanera*

**chicharrones**: pork rinds

**chiquilla**: little girl

**cielo, el**: heaven

**cocinero**: chef

**comida**: meal

**como esta?**: How are you?

**conejo**: rabbit

**corazon**: heart

**cucarachas**: cockroaches

**cuento**: tale

**cuervo**: crow

**cumpleanos**: birthday

**curandera**: healer

**damas**: ladies (used to refer to the female attendants at a *quinceanera*)

**dame**: give me

**Dame mi dinero!**: Give me my money!

**Dia de los Muertos, El**: The Day of the Dead

**dientes**: teeth

**dinero**: money

**Dios Mio**: My God

**Donde estas?**: Where are you?

**egoista**: egotist

**emperador**: emperor

**entra**: enter

**esposo**: husband

**estúpida**: stupid (girl)

**feo**: ugly

**flauta**: flute

**frijoles**: beans

**gaiter**: piper

**gato**: cat

**giganta**: giantess

**gordo**: fat

**gracias**: thank you

**guapo**: handsome

**hermana**: sister

**hermano**: brother

**hierbas**: herbs

**hija/hijo**: daughter/son

**hijos**: children

**hola**: hello

**hombre**: man

**huerfana**: orphan

**huevo**: egg

**jefe, el**: the chief, the boss

**lampara**: lamp

**lazo**: lasso

**lobo**: wolf

**madrasta**: stepmother

**madre**: mother

**madrina**: godmother

**malo**: evil

**manana**: tomorrow

**mariachi**: a type of Mexican street musician

**menudo**: a spicy stew made with hominy and tripe

**mercado**: market

**mi/mis**: my

**mira**: look

**mi nombre es**: my name is

**molcajete**: Mexican type of Stone bowl used as a mortar with a pestle

**momento**: moment

**Mucho gusto**: It’s a pleasure to meet you

**muerta**: dead

**mujer**: woman

**nada**: nothing

**nieta**: granddaughter

**nieves**: snow

**ninos**: children

**nopales**: type of cactus

**numero uno**: number one

**octli**: an alchoholic drink also known as *pulque*

**ojos**: eyes

**orejas**: ears

**padre**: father

**paja**: straw

**palacio**: palace

**paloma blanca**: white dove

**pan**: bread

**pan dulce**: a type of sweet bread

**panaderia**: bakery

**para siempre**: forever

**patron**: boss

**pereza**: sloth, laziness

**pinon**: pine nut

**plateado**: silvery

**pluma**: feather

**pobrecitos**: poor little ones

**pollo**: chicken

**por favor**: please

**Por que?**: Why?

**pozole**: a spicy soup made of beef and hominy

**que**: what a, how (used in exclamations)

**queso**: cheese

**quinceanera**: a festive traditional party when a girl turns fifteen

**rancherita**: female rancher

**rancho**: ranch

**rapido**: quick

**raton**: mouse

**rey**: king

**roja**: red

**ropa**: clothes

**senor**: sir, Mr.

**senor, el**: God; the Lord

**senora**: ma’am, Mrs.

**senorita**: Miss

**si**: yes

**silencio**: silence

**sombra**: shadow

**sopa**: soup

**soplo**: a puff of air/wind

**suavecito**: smooth one

**suena**: dream

**Tengo hambre**: I’m hungry

**toro**: bull

**tu**: you

**uno, dos, tres**: one, two, three

**vaca**: cow

**vamonos**: Let’s go

**vaqueritos**: little cowboys

**vaqueros**: cowlboys

**venga**: come here

**verdad**: true

**viejita/viejito**: old woman/old man

**Virgen de Guadalup, La**: the Virgin Mary, so called after she miraculously appeared to an Indian in Mexico in 1531, which led to the conversion to Christianity of much of Mexico’s population

**y**: and

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**Title:** Love That Dog

**By:** Sharon Creech

**Amazon.com Review**

Newbery Medal winner Sharon Creech's *Love That Dog*, a funny, sweet, original short novel written in free verse, introduces us to an endearingly unassuming, straight-talking boy who discovers the powers and pleasures of poetry. Against his will. After all, "boys don't write poetry. Girls do." What does he say of the famous poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"? "I think Mr. Robert Frost / has a little / too / much / time / on his / hands." As his teacher, Ms. Stretchberry, introduces the canon to the class, however, he starts to see the light. Poetry is not so bad, it's not just for girls, and it's not even that hard to write. Take William Carlos Williams, for example: "If that is a poem / about the red wheelbarrow / and the white chickens / then any words / can be a poem. / You've just got to / make / short / lines." He becomes more and more discerning as the days go by, and readers' spirits will rise with Jack's as he begins to find his own voice through his own poetry and through that of others. His favorite poem of all is a short, rhythmic one by Walter Dean Myers called "Love That Boy" (included at the end of the book with all the rest of Ms. Stretchberry's assignments). The words completely captivate him, reminding him of the loving way his dad calls him in the morning and of the way he used to call his yellow dog, Sky. Jack's reverence for the poem ultimately leads to meeting the poet himself, an experience he will never forget.

This winning, accessible book is truly remarkable in that Creech lets us witness firsthand how words can open doors to the soul. And this from a boy who asks, "Why doesn't the person just / keep going if he's got / so many miles to go / before he sleeps?" (Ages 8 to 12) *--Karin Snelson* *--This text refers to the* [*Hardcover*](http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/0060292873/ref%3Ddp_proddesc_1?ie=UTF8&n=283155) *edition*

**From Publishers Weekly**

In last year's Fishing in the Air, Creech took a spare, metaphorical approach to a father-son relationship. Here she examines the bond between a boy and his dog to create an ideal homage to the power of poetry and those who write it. The volume itself builds like a poem. Told exclusively through Jack's dated entries in a school journal, the book opens with his resistance to writing verse: "September 13/ I don't want to/ because boys/ don't write poetry./ Girls do." Readers sense the gentle persistence of Jack's teacher, Miss Stretchberry, behind the scenes, from the poems she reads in class and from her coaxing, to which the boy alludes, until he begins to write some poems of his own. One by William Carlos Williams, for instance, inspires Jack's words: "So much depends/ upon/ a blue car/ splattered with mud/ speeding down the road." A Robert Frost poem sends Jack into a tale (in verse) of how he found his dog, Sky. At first, his poems appear to be discrete works. But when a poem by Walter Dean Myers ("Love That Boy" from Brown Angels) unleashes the joy Jack felt with his pet, he becomes even more honest in his poetry. Jack's next work is cathartic: all of his previous verses seemed to be leading up to this pi ce de r sistance, an admission of his profound grief over Sky's death. He then can move on from his grief to write a poem ("inspired by Walter Dean Myers") about his joy at having known and loved his dog. As in any great poem, the real story surfaces between the lines. From Jack's entries, readers learn how unobtrusively his teacher guides him to poems he can collect and emulate, and how patiently she convinces him to share his own work. By exposing Jack and readers to the range of poems that moves Jack (they appear at the back of the book), Creech conveys a life truth: pain and joy exist side by side. For Jack and for readers, the memory of that dog lives on in his poetry. Readers will love that dog, and this book. Ages 8-12. (Aug.)
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