

Name _____ Room _____

The Night Harry Stopped Smoking Tobacco Math Worksheet

Smoking is Expensive – To Your Wallet and Your Life!

For this work sheet use these facts:

- A pack of cigarettes costs \$4.00
 - There are 20 cigarettes in a pack
 - There are 10 packs in a carton
 - You lose 14 minutes of life for every cigarette smoked
-
1. Alice smokes 5 cigarettes a day. How long will one pack last?

 2. How much will it cost Alice to smoke each week?

 3. John smoked a pack a day in the month of June. (30 days) How much did it cost for the month?

 4. If it takes 1 week for Bill to smoke 10 cigarettes, how much money will he spend in one year?

 5. Alice wants to buy a new purse, which will cost her approximately \$16.00. If she stops smoking and uses that money for the purse, how many weeks will it take her to buy the purse?

 6. If Alice smoked 2 packs of cigarettes a week, figure out how much her life will be shortened in one year.

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The Night Harry Stopped Smoking Tobacco Matching Worksheet

Directions: Match the work on the right side to the correct sentence on the left side. Write the letter in the blank space

Sentences	Choices
_____ 1. Tube which delivers air from the voice box into the lungs	a. blood vessels
_____ 2. Tiny cells that are killed when a person smokes	b. nerve cell
_____ 3. Tiny air sacs that break when a person smokes, causing a disease called emphysema.	c. windpipe
_____ 4. Special cell that works faster when a person smokes; causes other parts of the body to work faster.	d. heart
_____ 5. Tubes which carry blood to all parts of the body; they become very stiff after a person smokes.	e. nicotine
_____ 6. A type of drug; a stimulant.	f. bronchioles
_____ 7. Tiny tubes that have air sacs at one end; become filled with dirty mucous when a person smokes.	g. alveoli
_____ 8. A muscle that pumps blood throughout the body; is overworked when a person smokes.	h. cilia
_____ 9. A plant that can be burned, chewed or sniffed so that the drug in it can affect the body.	i. tobacco
_____ 10. When this tube swells as a result of smoking, the disease is called bronchitis.	J. bronchial tube

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Sentences

Choices

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----|---|-------------------|
| <u> c </u> | 1. | Tube which delivers air from the voice box into the lungs | a. blood vessels |
| <u> h </u> | 2. | Tiny cells that are killed when a person smokes | c. nerve cell |
| <u> g </u> | 3. | Tiny air sacs that break when a person smokes, causing a disease called emphysema. | c. windpipe |
| <u> b </u> | 4. | Special cell that works faster when a person smokes; causes other parts of the body to work faster. | d. heart |
| <u> a </u> | 5. | Tubes which carry blood to all parts of the body; they become very stiff after a person smokes. | e. nicotine |
| <u> e </u> | 6. | A type of drug; a stimulant. | f. bronchioles |
| <u> f </u> | 7. | Tiny tubes that have air sacs at one end; become filled with dirty mucous when a person smokes. | g. alveoli |
| <u> d </u> | 8. | A muscle that pumps blood throughout the body; is overworked when a person smokes. | h. cilia |
| <u> i </u> | 9. | A plant that can be burned, chewed or sniffed so that the drug in it can affect the body. | i. tobacco |
| <u> j </u> | 10. | When this tube swells as a result of smoking, the disease is called bronchitis. | J. bronchial tube |

The Night Harry Stopped Smoking

Teacher Fact Sheet

Definition of terms and consequences of tobacco use:

1. **trachea** (windpipe) – tube which delivers air from the voice box into the bronchial tubes; dirty mucous collects in this tube causing a person to cough.
2. **bronchial** tubes – tubes which branch off the trachea and deliver air to the bronchioles; dirty mucous collects in these tubes, causing them to become infected and inflamed, resulting in a disease called bronchitis; (person has difficulty breathing).
3. **bronchioles** – tiny (microscopic) air tubes found branching off the bronchial tubes; cilia that line these tubes die, causing mucous to build up; coughing will cause air sacs (alveoli) to break, resulting in a disease called emphysema, (person has great difficulty breathing and can eventually die from suffocation).
4. **alveoli** (air sacs) – tiny (microscopic) sacs found at the end of each bronchiole; this is where oxygen moves into the blood and carbon dioxide moves out of the lungs; loss of cilia in the bronchioles makes it difficult to remove the dangerous chemicals that a person inhales when he/she smokes; when these chemicals remain in the air sacs for a long period of time, it is believed to lead to lung cancer
5. **cilia** (sweepers) – little hair cells that line the respiratory system, from nose down to the bronchioles; they clean the incoming air; smoking slows and then destroys these hair cells; this causes the body to lose its cleaning ability, often resulting in “smokers cough”.
6. **mucous** – thick fluid which lines the respiratory system; traps dirt and bacteria as air enters the body; dirty mucous collects in the windpipe bronchiole tubes and bronchioles; leads to difficulty in breathing, coughing and respiratory disease.
7. **nerve cell** – special cells that allow the brain to communicate with the body; nicotine causes the heart to speed up unnecessarily, leading to heart disease.
8. **heart** (pumper) – a strong muscle that pumps blood throughout the body; nicotine causes the heart to speed up, leading to high blood pressure, heart attacks and strokes.
9. **blood vessels** – tubes that carry blood to all parts of the body; nicotine causes the blood vessels to become hard and rigid, leading to high blood pressure, heart attacks and strokes.
10. **tobacco** – a plant which produces leaves that can be smoked, chewed or sniffed; when burned, various agents can harm the body or cause various diseases
11. **nicotine** – a stimulant drug found in tobacco; it speeds up various parts of the body, causing unnecessary functioning faster than normal; leads to heart disease in excessive amounts.