



Subject: Science

Year group: 6 Term: Autumn

Title: Animals, including humans.

What should I already know?

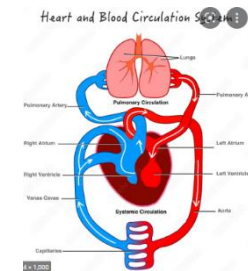
- The identification and name the basic parts of the human body.
- The basic needs of survival are water, food and air.
- That humans need the right types of nutrition; that humans have a skeleton and muscles for support.
- The functions of the digestive system.
- The changes as humans develop into old age.

Facts I will learn

- The circulatory system is made up of the heart, lungs, blood vessels and blood.
- The role of the heart is to pump and push the blood around the body.
- The role of the lungs is to provide the blood with oxygen and expel carbon dioxide from the blood.
- The blood vessels are the arteries (which carries oxygenated blood away from the heart), the veins (which carries deoxygenated blood to the heart) and the capillaries (which carries the blood to the extremes of the body)
- Nutrients are released into the body from the small intestine.
- Humans who are of a healthy weight and exercise regularly have a smaller risk of developing things such as heart disease.

Key questions

- What organs are part of the circulatory system?
- What are the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood?
- How does the digestive system interlink with the circulatory system?
- Why is diet and exercise important in keeping our bodies healthy?
- What are the danger of drugs?

**Key Skills.....**

- To plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.

Experiences that school will provide:

- To discuss a nutritious and balanced diet
- Making models of the human heart

Key vocab**Definition**

Aorta

the main artery through which blood leaves your heart before it flows through the rest of your body

• To take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate. • To record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, , classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. • To use test results to set up further comparative and fair tests. • To report and present findings from enquiries. • Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.		<table><tr><td>arteries</td><td>a tube in your body that carries oxygenated blood from your heart to the rest of your body</td></tr><tr><td>blood vessels</td><td>the narrow tubes through which your blood flows. Arteries, veins and capillaries are blood vessels.</td></tr><tr><td>capillaries</td><td>tiny blood vessels in your body.</td></tr><tr><td>circulatory system</td><td>the system responsible for circulating blood through the body, that supplies nutrients and oxygen to the body and removes waste products such as carbon dioxide.</td></tr><tr><td>deoxygenated</td><td>blood that does not contain oxygen.</td></tr><tr><td>lungs</td><td>two organs inside your chest which fill with air when you breathe in. They oxygenate the blood and remove carbon dioxide from it.</td></tr><tr><td>nutrients</td><td>substances that help plants and animals to grow.</td></tr><tr><td>organ</td><td>a part of your body that has a particular purpose.</td></tr><tr><td>oxygenated</td><td>blood that contains oxygen.</td></tr><tr><td>pulse</td><td>the regular beating of blood through your body. How fast or slow your pulse is depends on the activity you are doing.</td></tr><tr><td>vein</td><td>a tube in your body that carries deoxygenated blood to your heart from the rest of your body.</td></tr></table>		arteries	a tube in your body that carries oxygenated blood from your heart to the rest of your body	blood vessels	the narrow tubes through which your blood flows. Arteries, veins and capillaries are blood vessels.	capillaries	tiny blood vessels in your body.	circulatory system	the system responsible for circulating blood through the body, that supplies nutrients and oxygen to the body and removes waste products such as carbon dioxide.	deoxygenated	blood that does not contain oxygen.	lungs	two organs inside your chest which fill with air when you breathe in. They oxygenate the blood and remove carbon dioxide from it.	nutrients	substances that help plants and animals to grow.	organ	a part of your body that has a particular purpose.	oxygenated	blood that contains oxygen.	pulse	the regular beating of blood through your body. How fast or slow your pulse is depends on the activity you are doing.	vein	a tube in your body that carries deoxygenated blood to your heart from the rest of your body.
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