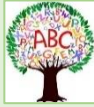


Science - Year 6 - Biology

Animals, including Humans



Key Vocabulary



circulatory system

heart

blood vessels

oxygenated blood

deoxygenated blood

drug

alcohol

nutrients

Key Facts



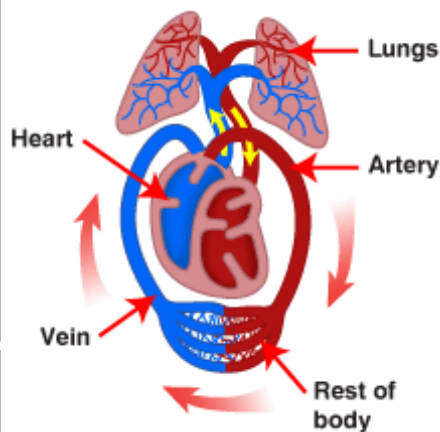
- Mammals have hearts with four chambers.
- The circulatory system allows blood to circulate and transport nutrients, oxygen, hormones and blood cells to and from the cells in the body to provide nourishment and help fight diseases.

The Circulatory System

The **heart** pumps blood to the lungs to get oxygen.

It then pumps this **oxygenated blood** to every cell in the rest of the body.

Veins carry **deoxygenated blood** toward the heart.



Arteries carry **oxygenated blood** away from the heart.

Key
Deoxygenated
blood

Oxygenated blood

Science GOLDEN WORDS:

prediction

measurements

conclusion

explain

classify

Blood

The liquid part of **blood** contains water and protein. This is called **plasma**.

The other parts of blood are solid and include:

- **Red blood cells** which carry oxygen through your body.
- **Platelets** that help you stop bleeding when you get hurt.
- **White blood cells** which fight infection when you're sick.

Blood transports gases (oxygen and carbon dioxide), nutrients and waste products.

Exercise

A healthy balanced diet and regular exercise are important in helping the body to function.

Regular exercise:

- strengthens muscles including the heart muscle;
- improves circulation;
- increases the amount of oxygen around the body;
- helps you sleep more easily;
- strengthens bones.

Our 'Animals' knowledge journey:

Y3: Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amounts of nutrition.

Y4: Describe the functions of the parts of the digestive system.

Y5: Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.

Working Scientifically:

- planning different types of enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary;
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs;
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.