

# Rotherhithe Primary School - Science

**Topic: Animals including humans**

**Year: 6**

**Strand: Biology**

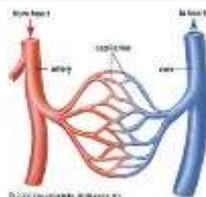
### What should I already know?

- Which things are living and which are not.
- Classification of animals (e.g. amphibians, reptiles, birds, fish, mammals, invertebrates)
- Animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Animals have offspring which grow into adults.
- The basic needs of animals for survival (water, food, air)
- The importance of exercise, hygiene and a balanced diet.
- Animals get nutrition from what they eat.
- Some animals have skeletons for support, protection and movement.
- The basic parts of the digestive system.
- The different types of teeth in humans.
- **Respiration** is one of the seven life processes.

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

What is the circulatory system?

- The **circulatory system** is made of the **heart**, **lungs** and the **blood vessels**.
- **Arteries** carry **oxygenated** blood from the **heart** to the rest of the body.
- **Veins** carry **deoxygenated** blood from the body to the **heart**.
- **Nutrients, oxygen** and **carbon dioxide** are exchanged **via** the **capillaries**.



Choices that can harm the circulatory system

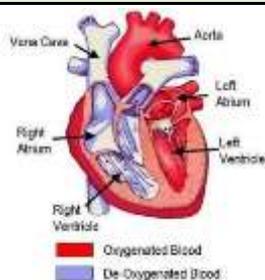
- Some choices, such as smoking and drinking alcohol can be harmful to our health.
- Tobacco can cause short-term effects such as shortness of breath, difficulty sleeping and loss of taste and long-term effects such as lung disease, cancer and death
- Alcohol can cause short-term effects such as addiction and loss of control and long-term effects such as **organ** damage, cancer and

Why is exercise so important?

- Exercise can:
- tone our muscles and reduce fat
- increase fitness
- make you feel physically and mentally healthier
- strengthens the **heart**
- improves **lung** function

### Diagram - The Heart

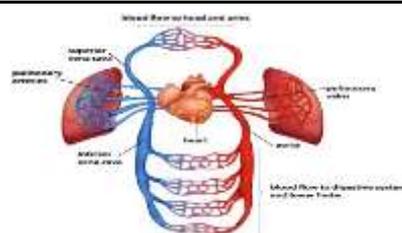
The **heart** is composed of four chambers; the right **atrium**, the right **ventricle**, the left **atrium** and the left **ventricle**. How often your **heart** pumps is called your **pulse**.



### Vocabulary

Aorta	the main <b>artery</b> through which blood leaves your <b>heart</b> before it flows through the rest of your
Arteries	a tube in your body that carries <b>oxygenated</b>
Atrium	one of the chambers in the <b>heart</b>
Blood vessels	the narrow tubes through which your blood flows. <b>Arteries, veins</b> and <b>capillaries</b> are <b>blood</b>
Capillaries	tiny <b>blood vessels</b> in your body
Carbon dioxide	a gas produced by animals and people breathing out
Circulatory system	the system responsible for circulating blood through the body, that supplies <b>nutrients</b> and <b>oxygen</b> to the body and removes waste products such as <b>carbon dioxide</b> .
Deoxygenated	blood that does not contain <b>oxygen</b>
Heart	the <b>organ</b> in your chest that <b>pumps</b> the blood
Lungs	two <b>organs</b> inside your chest which fill with air when you breathe in. They <b>oxygenate</b> the blood and remove <b>carbon dioxide</b> from it.
Nutrients	substances that help plants and animals to grow
Organ	a part of your body that has a particular purpose
Oxygen	a colourless gas that plants and animals need to
Oxygenated	blood that contains <b>oxygen</b>
Pulse	the regular beating of blood through your body. How fast or slow your <b>pulse</b> is depends on the
Respiration	process of respiring; breathing ; inhaling and exhaling air
Veins	a tube in your body that carries <b>deoxygenated</b>
Vena cava	a large <b>vein</b> through which <b>deoxygenated</b> blood reaches your <b>heart</b> from the body
Ventricle	one of the chambers in the <b>heart</b>
Via	through

### Diagram - The Circulatory System



The right **atrium** collects the **deoxygenated** blood from the body, **via** the **vena cava**. It sends the blood to the right **ventricle**. The right **ventricle pumps** the **deoxygenated** blood to the **lungs**. Here the blood picks up **oxygen** and disposes of **carbon dioxide**.

The **lungs** send **oxygenated** blood back to the left **atrium** which pumps it to the left **ventricle**.

The left **ventricle** pumps the blood to the rest of the body, **via** the **aorta**.

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Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4

Question 5