

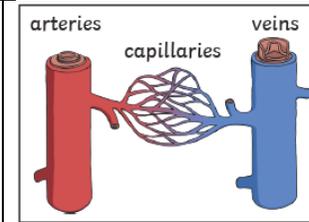
Crofton Junior School – Curriculum Knowledge Organiser

Unit of Work	Science – Biology – Year 6	
Key Strand	Understanding animals including humans	
Overview of the Unit of Work	This concept involves becoming familiar with different types of animals and the life processes they share.	
Prior Learning & Vocabulary	<p>Year 2 (animals including humans): food types, fruit and vegetable, bread, rice, potato, pasta, milk and dairy foods, foods high in fat or sugar, meat, fish, egg, beans, water, food chain</p> <p>Year 3 (animals including humans): nutrition, nutrients, carbohydrates, protein, vitamins and minerals, fat, dietary fibre, balanced diet, skeleton, muscles, support, protection, movement, skull, ribs, spine/vertebra, joints, sockets, bones, tendons, healthy</p> <p>Year 4 (animals including humans): digestive system, mouth, teeth, canines, incisor, molar, pre-molar, saliva, tongue, rip/tear/chew/grind/cut, oesophagus (gullet), stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, anus, carnivore, herbivore, omnivore, producer, consumer, predator, prey</p>	
Sticky Knowledge	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	
	<p>Within the human body, the heart pumps blood to the lungs to get oxygen. It then pumps this oxygenated blood around the body. Mammals have hearts with four chambers. Blood that has come from the body is deoxygenated and the blood that has come from the lungs is oxygenated again. The human body has different types of blood vessels. Arteries which carry oxygenated blood away from the heart; Veins carry deoxygenated blood toward the heart and Capillaries are the smallest blood vessels in the body and it is here that the exchange of water, nutrients, oxygen and</p>	

carbon dioxide takes place. The blood transports gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide); nutrients (including water) and waste products. These are transported within different cells: red blood cells which carry oxygen through your body; white blood cells which fight infection when you're sick and platelets help you stop bleeding when you get hurt.

To look after these systems, a healthy diet is required that involves eating the right types of nutrients in the right amounts. Drugs, alcohol and smoking have negative effects on the body. There are numerous effects of regular exercise:

- strengthens muscles including the heart muscle;
- improves circulation;
- increases the amount of oxygen around the body;
- releases brain chemicals which help you feel calm and relaxed;
- helps you sleep more easily;
- strengthens bones;
- can reduce chances of becoming ill.



**note – blood is only shown in colours for the diagram*



New Vocabulary

circulatory system, heart, blood, blood vessels (arteries and veins), pumps, oxygen, carbon dioxide, lungs (respiratory system), water, diet, exercise, drugs, lifestyle, oxygenated, deoxygenated

Post Learning

KS3: Biology – structure and function of living organisms