

Right ventricle



## Year Six Knowledge Organiser- We are Alive and Kicking

	What should I already know?	Vocabulary	
	Understand the impact that nutrition and lifestyle can have on humans	Arteries	Muscular-walled tubes that transport blood from the heart to other parts of the body
	Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the human body.	Blood	Red liquid that circulates in arteries and veins, carrying oxygen to and carbon dioxide from tissues of the body
	Skills and knowledge I will develop this half-term:         • identify and name the main parts of the human	Blood Vessel	A tubular structure carrying blood through the tissues and organs
0 C	circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood	Arteries       Muscular-walled tubes body         Blood       Red liquid that circulate dioxide from tissues of the Blood         Blood       A tubular structure carry         Vessel       Bones         Bones       Hard whitish tissue making         Capillaries       tiny blood vessels that of veins         Circulatory       The system that circulate vessels and blood         Heart       A hollow muscular orgon         Homeostasis       he ability to maintain a environmental changes         Lungs       Pair of organs situated blood and carbon diox         Muscle       A band or bundle of fib movement in or maintain         Nutrients       A substance that provid and for growth         Organs       Part of an organism the function (e.g. the heart         Penicillin       The most famous of all of notatum from which it is         Plasma       the liquid portion of blo body and to maintain he         Platelets       An irregular, disc-shaped         Veins       Tubes forming part of the	Hard whitish tissue making up the skeleton in humans and other vertebrates
Scien	<ul> <li>recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function</li> <li>Plan scientific enquiries to answer your own questions.</li> </ul>	Capillaries	tiny blood vessels that connect the smallest arteries (arterioles) to the smallest veins
	<ul> <li>Use using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision to record data.</li> </ul>		The system that circulates blood through the body, including the heart, blood vessels and blood
	<ul> <li>Use scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs</li> <li>Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests</li> <li>report and present findings from enquiries, including</li> </ul>	Heart	A hollow muscular organ that pumps the blood through the circulatory system
		Homeostasis	he ability to maintain a constant internal environment in response to environmental changes.
	conclusions in both oral and written forms.	Lungs	Pair of organs situated within the ribcage where oxygen can pass into the blood and carbon dioxide be removed
	Superior vena cava Aorta (to whole body)	Muscle	A band or bundle of fibrous tissues that have the ability to contract, producing movement in or maintaining positions of parts of the body
	(from upper body) Pulmonary artery (to lungs)	Nutrients	A substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life
	Left atrium	Organs	Part of an organism that is typically self-contained and has a specific vital function (e.g. the heart and lungs)
	Right atrium	Penicillin	The most famous of all antibiotics, named for the fungal mold Penicillium notatum from which it is derived.
			the liquid portion of blood Plasma helps to distribute heat throughout the body and to maintain homeostasis, or biological stability
		Platelets	An irregular, disc-shaped element in the blood that assists in blood clotting
		Veins	Tubes forming part of the blood circulation system of the body, carrying mainly oxygen-depleted blood towards the heart
	Inferior vena cava (from lower body)	Vitamins	Organic compounds essential for normal growth and nutrition





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Topic Overview						
Science	History	PE	PSHE			
Explore the functions of blood and blood vessels.	To learn about who Alexander Fleming was and his discovery of penicillin.	aharga	British heart foundation campaigh to persuade people to give blood and help others in need.			
Identify the main parts of the human circulatory system and explain their functions.	Learn how antibiotics work.		Explore different ways of supporting charities, through sponsorship,			
Explain in detail how the human heart works	Discuss the impact that the discovery of penicillin has had.	Explore and try different training methods to prepare for the Sponsored 5K challenge.	fundraisers and regular donations. Decide upon your own method to			
Investigate the effect of exercise on heart rate	Learn about how discoveries like this has changed science, medicine and affected people's lives.	Set targets and accurately measure your own improved fitness.	raise money for the Class' chosen charity.			
I can calculate how much alcohol is in different alcoholic beverages.		Explore the methods the school and wider environment try to support				
I can describe and explain the effects our lifestyle, diet and exercise can affect our body weight.		children in having a healthy and active lifestyle.	-vo ~			
Research the preferred forms of exercise in our class	To understand the process Fleming went through once he had noticed		British Heart Foundation			
	the reduced Bacterial growth around the mould.					
	Question and challenge the process followed by Fleming.					
Contraction of the second	Study the different pieces of equipment that Fleming was likely to have used in comparison to what					
	might be used today.					





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