

### Prior learning:

#### Year 2:

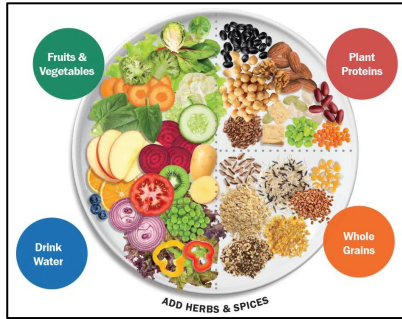
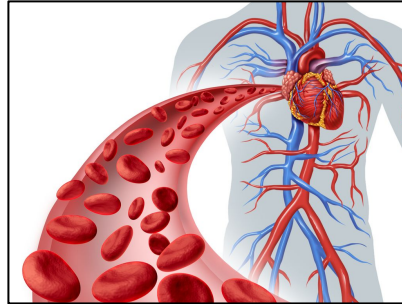
- Describe the importance of exercise, eating the right amount of different food and hygiene.

#### Year 3:

- Identify that animals, including humans need the right types of food and that they get nutrition from what they eat.

#### Year 4:

- Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system.
- Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.



### In this topic, we are learning to:

- Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.
- Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.
- Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans



### Key Vocabulary:

<b>Heart rate</b>	The speed at which the heart beats.
<b>Carbon dioxide</b>	When carbon and oxygen bond together to make a colourless, odourless gas.
<b>Oxygen</b>	The air humans breathe.
<b>Pulse</b>	The rhythmic pumping of blood through your veins and arteries.
<b>Blood vessels</b>	A tube in which blood circulates.
<b>Nutrients</b>	Any substance that can be metabolized by an animal to give energy and build tissue.
<b>Circulatory system</b>	A system that delivers oxygen and nutrients to cells and takes away waste.
<b>Diet</b>	The usual food and drink consumed by an organism (person or animal).
<b>Drugs</b>	A substance that makes a change in your body
<b>Muscles</b>	Muscle controls movement, posture (position of the body), and balance.

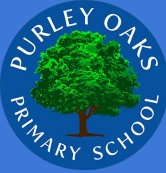
## Questions you will know the answers to...

How do joints help us move?

How do we look after our muscles?

How does the circulatory system work?

Why should we look after our teeth?



## Working Scientifically Assessment Focus:

### OBSERVING AND MEASURING

- Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.
- Select measuring equipment to give the most precise results e.g., ruler, tape measure or trundle wheel, force meter with a suitable scale.
- During an enquiry, make decisions, e.g., whether they need to: take repeat readings (fair testing); increase the sample size (pattern seeking); adjust the observation period and frequency (observing over time); or check further secondary sources (researching); to get accurate data (closer to the true value).