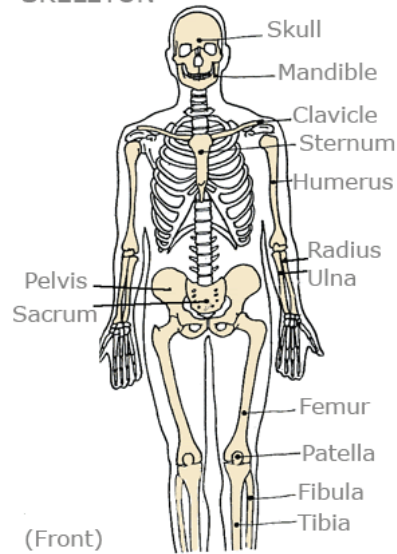


Key Facts

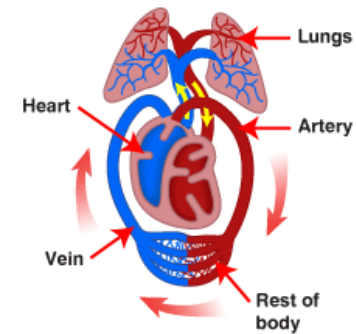
- There are 206 bones in the human body.
- The functions of the skeleton are: protection, shape, support, movement and blood production.
- Know the position of the main bones (labelled on the diagram to the right)
- A healthy and varied diet are important to be healthy.
- Drugs and alcohol can be addictive and harmful. They cause damage to your body.
- Effects of exercise on the body are: increase oxygen flow, removal of metabolic waste and to eliminate heat.
- When you exercise you: feel happy, your blood flow and heart rate increase, your muscles contract, breathing increases, face goes red and you sweat.

SKELETON



(Front)

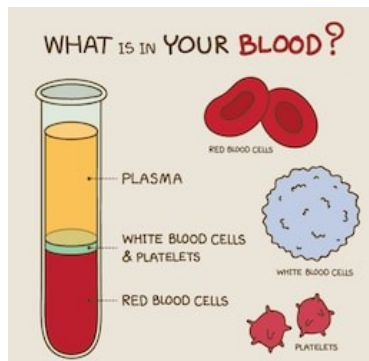
Circulatory System



- The circulatory system is the system that circulates blood through the body. Main components: the heart, the lungs and blood vessels.
- Arteries carry oxygenated blood (blood that has gotten oxygen from the lungs) from the heart to the rest of the body.
- Blood then travels through veins back to the heart and lungs, so it can get more oxygen to send back to the body via the arteries.
- As the heart beats, you can feel blood traveling through the body at pulse points — like the neck and the wrist — where large, blood-filled arteries run close to the surface of the skin.

Blood

- Blood is needed to keep us alive. It brings oxygen and nutrients to all the parts of the body so they can keep working.
- Blood is made up of: red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets and plasma.
- Blood carries carbon dioxide and other waste materials to the lungs, kidneys, and digestive system to be removed from the body.
- Blood also fights infections, and carries hormones around the body.



Key Vocabulary

- antibodies**: a protein in blood that reacts to particular toxic substances by neutralizing or destroying them. Antibodies provide immunity
- artery**: a blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart.
- blood**: the red liquid containing oxygen and nutrients that pumps through the veins and arteries of humans and many other animals.
- blood vessels**: any of the tubes in the body through which the blood moves. Arteries, veins, and capillaries are types of blood vessel.
- capillaries**: a tiny blood vessel joining the end of an artery to the beginning of a vein.
- carbon dioxide**: a gas without colour or odour that is made up of carbon and oxygen. Carbon dioxide is in the air
- circulatory system**: a system in the body made up of the heart, blood vessels, blood, that carries blood and lymph around the body.
- deoxygenated**: to remove free oxygen from
- oxygen**: a gas with no colour or smell that is one of the chemical elements.
- platelets**: any of numerous small disk-shaped bodies found in the blood of vertebrates and associated with clotting.
- plasma**: the clear, liquid part of blood. Blood cells are suspended in the plasma.
- red blood cells**: a cell in the blood that carries oxygen to the body's tissues.
- vein**: a small vessel that carries blood to the heart.
- white blood cells**: a small blood cell with no colour that helps protect the body against infections and bacteria.

Key Texts

Pig Heart Boy
by Malorie Blackman
Children will explore key themes in the text such as discussing and debating the moral and social issues around accepting a pig donor heart.

Blood, Bones and Body Bits
by Nick Arnold
Children will learning about the parts of the body, the circulatory system and effects of exercise on the body through reading parts of this non-fiction text as a class.

