

Year 6 - Animals inc. Humans

The Human Circulatory System

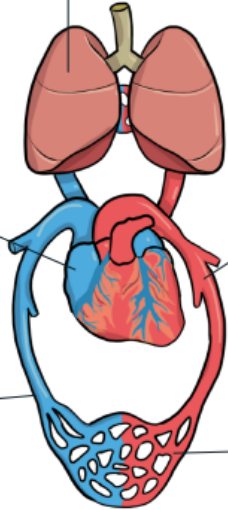
The lungs provide the blood with **oxygen**.

The heart pumps **deoxygenated blood** to the lungs.

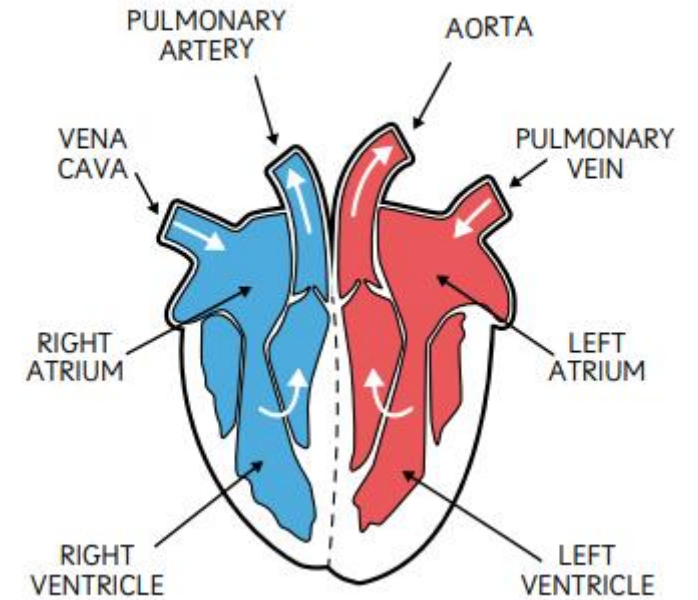
The heart pumps oxygenated blood through blood vessels called **arteries**.

Deoxygenated blood and nutrients travel back to the heart through blood vessels called **veins**.

The blood travels to all other parts of the body, delivering oxygen, water and nutrients.



The Human Heart



Key vocabulary

Heart

Lungs

Veins

Digested food

Blood

Lifestyle

Platelets

Clot

Exercise

Capillaries

Carbon dioxide

Chambers

Nutrients

White blood cells

Diet

Respiration

Blood vessels

Oxygen

Arteries

Valves

Red blood cells

Drugs

Plasma

You can keep your body healthy by eating a balanced diet, ensuring you have good hygiene and exercising regularly.

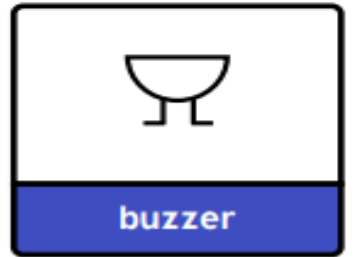
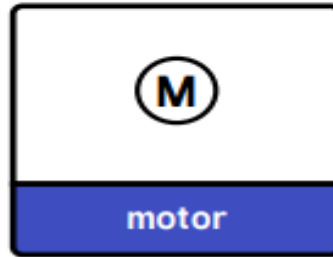
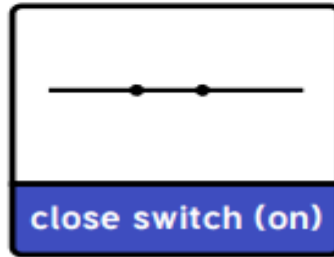
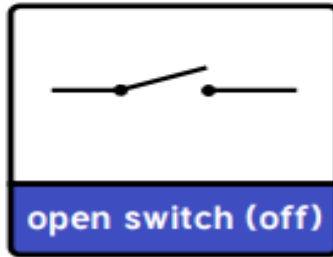
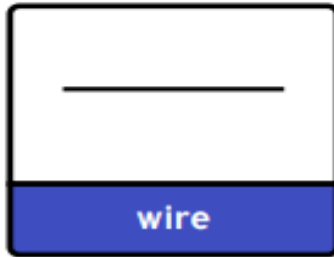
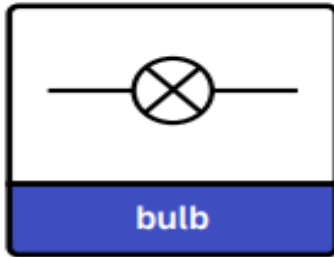
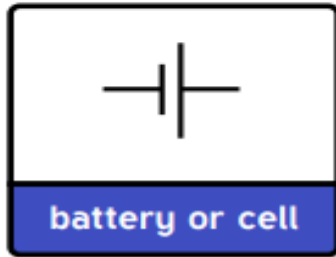


You should avoid eating lots of unhealthy food, smoking, drinking alcohol and becoming inactive.

Year 6 - Electricity

Scientific Symbols

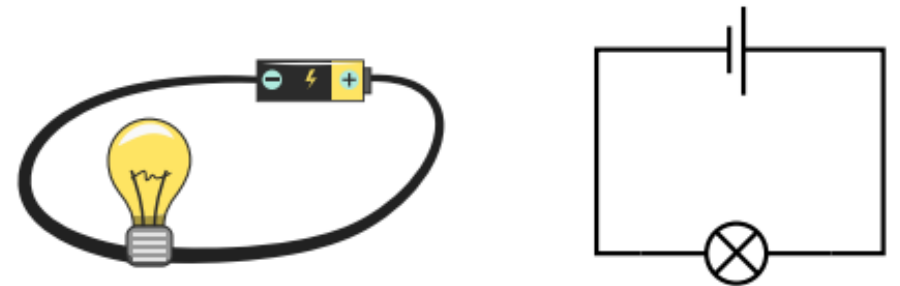
When scientists draw electrical circuits, they use scientific symbols to show the different components.



Key vocabulary

Electricity	Circuit	Component
Cell	Battery	Wire
Lamp	Motor	Buzzer
Volts	Resistance	Switch
Symbol	Circuit diagram	Function
Conductor	Insulator	Voltage
Metal	Brighter	Duller
Louder	Quieter	

Simple Circuit

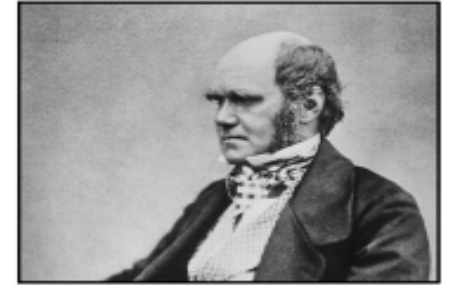


The circuit has to be complete to allow the electricity to travel all the way around it.

Year 6-Evolution

Super Scientist!

Charles Darwin was an **English Naturalist** born on **February 12, 1809** in Shrewsbury, England. He is best known for developing a **theory of evolution** to explain biological change. He went on a voyage to study animals on the **Galapagos Islands**. On his voyage, Darwin studied **tortoises**. He noticed that each island had a different species of tortoise. He also studied **finches**. Each island had a **different species** of finch. He **wrote many books about his voyage**, Journal of Researches, Coral Reefs, Volcanic Islands and Geographical Observations on South America.



Key vocabulary

Evolve	Adapt	Feature
Organism	Fossil	Fossilisation
Offspring	Inherit	Habitat
Survive	Extinct	Evolution
Variation	Adaption	Survival of the fittest
Genes	Suited	Chimpanzee
Gibbon	Orangutan	Gorilla
Human		

Camels have **long eyelashes** to **protect** their eyes from the sand.

They also have **large, wide, flat feet** to help them **walk on the sand** without sinking.



Natural Selection

Natural selection is when organisms that are best suited to their **environment** survive and pass on their **genetic traits**. At the same time, **organisms** that are less likely to survive tend to be eliminated from the **ecosystem**. The fittest, most adapted organisms survive and multiply whilst the least adapted die out.

This was shown with the peppered moths. The light coloured moths were no longer adapted to their environment so started to die out. Whilst dark coloured moths were adapted to the environment so multiplied.



Natural selection is key to explaining **evolution**. Evolution is a theory that states that all species that exist today developed from previous species. For example, some scientists believe that humans evolved from apes!