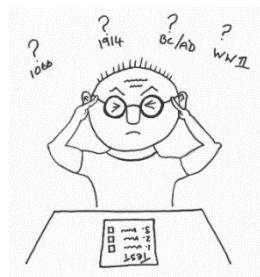


What are Knowledge Organisers?

A Knowledge Organiser contains all the most important information you need for a subject.

How to use a Knowledge Organiser effectively.



Tip 1 Memorise a few key points at a time –

- Read the information
- Cover it up
- See how much you can remember (write it down)
- Check. What did you get correct? What did you miss?
- Keep repeating this until you have memorised the information.

Tip 2 Self-quizzing –

- make yourself a quiz – using the information on your knowledge organiser
- Make flashcards to test your memory of the facts and definitions
- Blank out areas of the knowledge organiser – can you remember what goes there?

Tip 3 Work on memorising small chunks at a time.

Focus on the areas you are most unsure of first and leave the easier bits until the end

Tip 4 Spread out your learning

Short bursts of learning spaced out over time is a better way of learning that cramming a lot in during a short period.

Tip 5 Mix it up

If you have made flashcards in other topics, mix them up and see if you can still remember the facts

Tip 6 When you think you have learnt it, get someone to test you

Tip 7 Have fun

Gain lots of new knowledge. Test your parents – do they know the answers to your quiz?

Y6 Science Knowledge Organiser—Animals Including Humans	
Key Knowledge Learn these key facts—key points in red	Key Vocabulary Understand these key words
<p>Circulatory System—What Do We Need To Breathe?</p> <p>Diagram—The Heart</p> <p>The heart is composed of four chambers: the right atrium, the right ventricle, the left atrium and the left ventricle.</p> <p>The rate that your heart pumps is called your pulse.</p> <p>Deoxygenated blood is blood that does not contain oxygen.</p> <p>Oxygenated blood is blood that contains oxygen.</p> <p>The circulatory system is made up of the heart, lungs and blood vessels. Arteries carry deoxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body. Veins carry oxygenated blood from the body to the heart. Nutrients, oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged via the capillaries.</p> <p>Key Scientist Barbara Cosslett – a researcher helping the British Heart Foundation find cures for cardiovascular conditions.</p> <p>Healthy Diet & Lifestyle</p> <p>Smoking and drinking alcohol can be harmful to our health. Tobacco can cause short-term effects such as shortness of breath and loss of taste and long-term effects such as lung disease and cancer. Alcohol can cause short-term effects such as addiction and long-term effects such as organ damage and cancer.</p> <p>Exercise helps to improve health by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removing fatty deposits from the body. • Toning muscles and reducing fat. • Increasing fitness (ability to do high intensity activities for longer). 	<p>Word</p> <p>arteries tubes in your body that carry oxygenated blood from your heart to the rest of your body.</p> <p>atrium the part of the heart that receives blood from the veins.</p> <p>blood vessels narrow tubes that your blood flows through.</p> <p>carbon dioxide a gas produced by animals and people breathing out.</p> <p>circulatory system the system responsible for circulating blood through the body, that supplies nutrients and oxygen to the body and removes waste products such as carbon dioxide.</p> <p>deoxygenated blood that does not contain oxygen.</p> <p>heart the organ in your body that pumps blood around the body.</p> <p>lungs two organs in your chest which fill with air when you breathe in. They oxygenate the blood and remove carbon dioxide from it.</p> <p>nutrients substances that help animals and plants grow.</p> <p>organ a part of the body that has a particular purpose and performs specific functions.</p> <p>oxygen a colourless gas that plants and animals need to survive.</p> <p>oxygenated blood that contains oxygen.</p> <p>pulse the regular beating of blood through your body. How fast or slow your pulse rate is depends on how active you are.</p> <p>respiration breathing oxygen into air and exhaling air filled with carbon dioxide.</p> <p>veins a tube in your body that carries deoxygenated blood to your heart from the rest of your body.</p> <p>ventricle the part of the heart from which blood passes into the arteries.</p> <p>v vocabulary that I know from years 3&4. Definitions contain more complex explanations.</p>

