# LET'S EXPLORE OUR BODY SYSTEMS

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Teaching notes	Respiratory system
Lesson 1: Parts of the body	Session 1
Introduction	
Explain your pupils what you are going	to work through the unit.
Then start with lesson 1.	
Activity 1:	
Sing Head, shoulders, knees and toes s	ong (See support teaching resources).
Pupils point to the different parts of the	body they are singing.
Activity 2:	
Give pupils the worksheets and they ha	ve to write the different external parts of
the boy's body.	
head mouth <u>ear</u> shoulder arm fingers leg foot	eye nose neck hand knee toes
Activity 3:	
Play the parts of the body loop game ( S	See support teaching resources). The
teacher starts saying a definition and the	e pupil who has the word related to that
body part has to say it and carry on with	the definition he/she has. After that,
the pupil who has the word related to the	at definition says it and reads the
definition he/she has got. The loop gam	ne will finish when the teacher will say
his/her word.	
Activity 4:	

Go to the website <u>www.britishcouncil.org/kids</u> and pupils play the game of parts of the body. They have to read the definition given and write the word related to the definition. If they don't know how to write it, they can press the help button and the letters of that word become lighter.

Teaching notes	Respiratory system		
Lesson 1: Respiratory system	Session 2		
Introduction			
Start the lesson with the power point pre-	esentation of the respiratory system		
(See support teaching resources).			
Activity 1:			
(Odd one out) Pupils look at the differen	it words and say which one doesn't		
match with the others and say why.			
Activity 2:			
(Concept map) Pupils look at the concept map and understand it. After that,			
they have to write a short explanation al	pout it. Ask for volunteers to read their		
explanations to the rest of the class.			
Activity 3:			
Pupils have to write the internal parts of	the respiratory system on the picture.		
nose Nasal pharynx larynx Right lung	trachea bronchi alveoli bronchioles Left lung		
Activity 4: Pupils have to read the sentences and o ask them why they think they are true of 1.T, 2. F, 3. T, 4. T, 5. F, 6. F	decide if they are true or false. Then r false.		

Teaching notes	Respiratory system	
Lesson 1: Respiratory system	Session 2	
Activity 5:		
Ask pupils to read the sentences and pu	ut them in order. When they will have all	
the sentences in order, ask one to read	them in order to listen to the respiratory	
system process.		
Answers:		
When we exhale, the air goes out of the	e lungs. 7	
After the pharynx, the air goes through t	the larynx. 3	
The air goes into the bronchi. It takes the air into the lungs. $5$		
In the lungs, the air goes into the alveoli. $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \end{bmatrix}$		
The air goes through the trachea. 4		
When we inhale, the air goes through th	he nose and the nasal cavity. $1$	
The air goes through the pharynx. 2		
Activity 6:		
(Trio dictation) Make groups of three. Ea	ach pupil will have a sentences related	
to the respiratory system. One has to sta	art dictating the rest his/her sentence	
and the rest copy it. When he/she finish	es, the second member of the group	
dictates his/her sentence and the rest co	opy it. Finally, the third member of the	
group dictates his/her so that all three p	upils will have the three sentences.	
After that, they have to check spelling of	f the sentences. Tell pupils to ask	
questions like: Can you say it slowly, ple	ease? or Can you spell it please? to	
check understanding and spelling.		

Teaching notes	Respiratory system	
Lesson 1: Respiratory system	Session 3	
Introduction		
Explain your pupils that they are going to work on experiments in this session.		
Activity 1:		
Pupils have to check their heart beat an	d breathing in three different moments:	
at rest, after two minutes walking and after two minutes running. They have to		
write the results on the table.		
After that, they think and answer to some questions. Leave them some minutes		
to do it in pairs and later do it with all the whole group.		
Activity 2:		
Pupils have to measure their chest size	in three different moments: when they	
inhale, when they exhale and when they	r inhale deeply. They have to write the	
chest size on the table and they have to	answer to some questions. Correct	
them orally with the whole class.		
Activity 3:		
Give pupils 5 minutes to talk in pairs ab	out which animals need lungs to breath	

like humans and if all the animals have got a heart to live. After the 5 minutes, tell them to write the answer on the table. Then, ask for volunteers to answer them aloud and let them explain why they think some animals have got lungs and which ones they don't.

Teaching notes	Circulatory system	
Lesson 2: Blood and cells	Session 1	
Introduction:		
Ask pupils to tell you five words they know	ow about blood.	
Then show them the Power Point of the	circulatory system. They are the six	
first slides.		
Activity 1:		
While showing the PPt and before seein	ng the answer, ask pupils some	
questions like: what are the functions of	the red cells? And what about the	
white cells? And what platelets do?		
Then, after the PPT, ask pupils to draw a red cell, a white cell and a platelet		
and write their functions next to them.		
Activity 2:		
Pupils write the cell names in the correct definition. Answers: a) red cells		
b) white cells c) platelets		
Activity 3:		
Ask pupils to predict what will happen to their hand after turning one arm in the		
air 5 times. Then, pupils turn one hand a few seconds and they compare the		
two hands colour. They realised hands aren't the same colour because of the		
force of turning that causes blood to flow down the arm but not back up, so the		
turned hand becomes redder.		
After that, ask for situations when the body becomes red and becomes white.		
Suggest two possibilities to encourage responses. In groups, pupils complete		
the table of cause/effect.		
With the whole class, do an exchange of ideas and discuss what groups have		
written.		
Finally, give pupils a red card and a white card. Say some more situations and		
pupils have to hold up the red or white card depending on the effect of the		
situation said. Ask why to encourage them to give you the reasons.		
Activity 4:		
Pupils read the text and answer the questions. This is done individually.		

Teaching notes	Circulatory system				
Lesson 2: Blood and cells	Session 1				
Activity 5:					
Check the vocabulary of the content bef	ore handing out the multiple choice				
worksheet.					
Pupils choice the correct answer (a, b, c, d) for the question. They realised of					
many things they didn't know before. This activity can be done individually or in					
pairs. Answers: 1.b, 2.c, 3.b, 4.b, 5.c, 6.	a , 7.c, 8.a, 9.c, 10.c				

Teaching notes			Circulatory system							
Lesson 2: Giving blood					Session 2					
Introduction:	ntroduction:				1					
Show pupils P	Pt of	f the	circula	atory	syste	m fro	m sli	des 1	to 6 f	or revision and
slide 7 to expla	ain th	iem tl	nere a	are fou	ur blo	od gi	roups	<b>.</b>		
Activity 1:										
Pupils answer yes or no to the questions. Then correct the answers and allow										
pupils to say w	/hy th	ney th	nink iť	s yes	or no	. An	swers	s: 1.Y	es, 2.	No, 3.No, 4.Yes,
5. Yes, 6.Yes.										
Activity 2:										
Pupils read the	e text	and	answ	er the	ques	stions	s. The	en asl	k then	n to draw a picture
and write a se	ntenc	ce to	encou	ırage	реор	le to	give	blood		
Activity 3:										
Pupils look for	elev	en wo	ords r	elated	d to bl	ood.	Ther	n, the	y say	the position of the
words in the w	ord s	searcl	h.							
	-			_		-	-	<u> </u>	~	-
	E	Η	Х	D	Μ	Z	E	Q	S	D
	Р	K	0	J	0	Т	С	Т	J	0
	U	Ν	Н	S	Ι	0	E	E	S	Ν
	0	А	S	Н	Р	L	L	Μ	L	А
	В	J	W	D	E	Ι	G	В	L	Т
	D	Р	М	Т	С	R	Т	N	E	Ι
	Х	J	Α	Y	0	R	Р	A	С	0
	В	L	W	U	R	E	D	С	L	Ν
	Р	0	Р	E	R	А	Т	Ι	0	Ν
	В	S	А	Μ	S	A	L	Р	W	Ι

Teaching notes	Circulatory system
Lesson 2: Giving blood	Session 2
Activity 4:	
Encourage your pupils to imagine they h	have had an accident and one of their
kidneys is not working anymore. Then, a	ask them for solutions to solve the
problem.	
Explain pupils what an organ transplant	is. Then they complete the sentences
using the bank word. Finally, they answ	er to the questions.
Answers for the sentences: 1. recipient,	2. donor, 3. save, 4. heart, liver,
kidneys.	

Teaching notes	Circulatory system
Lesson 3: Blood vessels	Session 1

#### Introduction:

Ask pupils to say where they think blood goes through.

Then read the story below.

Once upon a time, there were many thick arteries walking in a body. Suddenly, they met thin veins in their way. They wanted to be friends but they didn't say anything, so some tiny and thin tubes called capillaries help them to join and be friends. Finally, talking each other, they said they had something in common: they all worked transporting blood.

Give pupils a name (artery, vein or capillary) and ask them to stand up when they listen their name in the story. You read it again.

Finally, ask them to draw the three different blood vessels in order to put them on the wall.

#### Activity 1:

Ask to complete the Venn diagram writing two characteristics of arteries and veins and in the middle write two things they both have in common. Characteristics: Arteries transport blood from the heart to the body and are thick. Veins transport blood from the body to the heart and are thin. Both, arteries and veins transport blood and are join by capillaries.

#### Activity 2:

Using the word box, pupils fill the gaps to complete the sentences. Answers: 1) Arteries 2) Veins 3) Capillaries

#### Activity 3:

Pupils match the blood vessels with their definitions. Answers: 1) b 2) c 3) a

#### Activity 4:

Pupils look at the diagram and explain it using the sentence bank. Tell two or three volunteers to read the explanation aloud. **Activity 5:** Pupils play in pairs and complete the game using the words in the box. Then, correct it with the whole class.

Teaching notes	Circulatory system
Lesson 3: The heart	Session 1
Introduction:	
Ask pupils to tell you five things they know	ow about the heart.
Show them PPt of the circulatory system	n slides from 8 to 10.
Activity 1:	
Read the text and answer T or F. Ther	n, pupils exchange their answers with a
partner to correct the sentences.	
Answers: 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T.	
Activity 2:	
In pairs pupils describe each word. The	y say what the function is or where it is.
Activity 3:	
Individually, pupils label the parts of the	heart.
Right atrium Right ventricle	Aorta Pulmonary artery Pulmonary vein Left atrium Left ventricle
Activity 4:	
Pupils put the words from the box in ord	er to complete the definition of heart.
Answer: The heart is the organ inside y	our chest that pumps blood around our
body.	
Activity 5:	
Pupils identify the parts and write what	they are under the pictures. Use, this is
a or these are.	
Answers: 1. These are red cells; 2.	These are white cells; 3. These are
platelets; 4. This is a heart; 5. This is a v	vein.

Teaching notes	Circulatory system		
Lesson 3: The heart	Session 1		
Activity 6:			
Before pupils read the text, they try to g120,000times200 times60 - 80 times300 grammes	guess what these numbers are: 7000 - 8000 litres 30 million times		
Pupils read the text and choose the best title among four. Then they answer			
some questions related to How many?			
Answers: 1. The heart weighs about 200-300 grammes; 2. The heart pumps			
between 7,000 and 8,000 litres of blood in a day; 3. The heart beats			
120,000times during a day; 4. The heart beats more than 30 million times in a			
year; 5. The heart beats 60 to 80 times per minute.			
Activity 7:			
In pairs, pupils read the poem and mime it. Leave them time to decide how			
they'll mime it and then they'll show it to	o their classmates.		
Then, they make the acrostic in pairs.			

Teaching notes	Circulatory system
Lesson 4: The heart	Session 2

#### Introduction:

Tell pupils are going to build a model of a heart. Show them the material and make them think about what each material is for. Then using post it notes, they glue each post it to the material predicting what it is for.

# Activity 1:

Pupils build the model of the heart.

Material needed: 4 plastic bottles; 2 plastic tubes; 2 metallic paperclips; black, red and blue adhesive tape; plasticine; water; red and blue ink; a funnel.

Step 1: Make a hole in the tops of the plastic bottles. Join them two by two with a short piece of plastic. Put plasticine on the tops. Then, make a hole in the base of two bottles and screw them into two tops, one next to the other. Now, you've got the atriums.

Step 2: Make a hole in the top parts of the other two bottles and introduce a long plastic tube. Put plasticine on the top and put adhesive tape at the ends of the tubes, red adhesive tape for one bottle and blue adhesive tape for the other. Now, you've got the ventricles.

Step 3: To make the heart's right and left part, screw the bottles that represent the ventricles to the others that are the atriums. The atriums have to be at the top and face down.

Step 4: Use black adhesive tape to join them. The two metallic paperclips will be the valves between the atrium and the ventricle of the same side.

Step 5: Using the funnel, put water with red ink in the atrium marked with red adhesive tape and water with blue ink in the atrium marked with blue adhesive tape.

Step 6: Take the metallic paperclips. Blood goes from the atriums to the ventricles.

Teaching notes	Circulatory system			
Lesson 4: The heart	Session 2			
Step 7: Press the ventricles with your ha	ands, water goes to the tubes.			
After pupils have observed what is happ	pening, ask them some questions:			
- What are the two plastic tubes th	at are introduced in the ventricles?			
- Where does the blood which cor	- Where does the blood which contains oxygen come from? Where does			
the blood which doesn't contain o	oxygen come from?			
- In your body, where will the blood which contains oxygen go to? And the				
blood which doesn't contain oxygen?				
Activity 2:				
In the computer room, pupils look at the following website :				
http://es.youtube.com/watch?v=D3ZDJgFDdk0				

Teaching notes	Circulatory system				
Lesson 5: The circulatory system	Session 1				
Activity 1:					
Read the text. Mime it or write the	missing words. (See support teaching				

In pairs, one pupil has the text with some missing words, and the other pupil has the same text with another missing words. The first pupil has to read and mime the words underlined. The pupil who has that missing words has to guess the classmate's mime and write the word to get the text completed. Then it's done on the other way round.

Then, they exchange paper with another pair and correct the texts.

# Activity 2:

resources)

Using the words in the box, pupils classify words into the 5 categories.

Internal	Blood cells	Blood	Types of	Circulatory
parts		vessels	blood	systems
lungs	red cells	capillaries	A	pulmonary
liver	platelets	arteries	AB	circulation
brain	white cells	veins	В	general
heart			0	circulation

# Activity 3:

Ask two pupils to go out of the class until you tell them to come in again. Then, give each pupil a name or an action to do (names: heartbeat, blood vessel, lungs, exhale air, body, nose, inhale air, blood cell, heart, circulation), (actions: put your hand on your chest and imitate the movement of a heartbeat, point to a vein, point to the lungs, exhale air, point to the body, inhale air, draw in the air some cells, point to the heart, and imitates the movement of the blood circulation). Ask the two pupils to come in. One starts pointing at one classmate and then to another. If he matches the word with its action, he wins one point. Then it's the other pupil's turn. The pupil who has more points wins.

Teaching notes	Circulatory system
Lesson 5: The circulatory system	Session 1

#### Activity 4:

First, give pupils the concept map without the category and the properties. Give them the pieces of paper with the category and the properties and they have to stick them in the correct place. Finally, ask them to write a new definition of the circulatory system.

# Activity 5:

Set the room out with six tables labeled lungs, heart, brain, legs, arms, stomach. Sit two volunteers at each table, with four at the heart, two on each side. The rest of the class are given pieces of card - red on one side, blue on the other, representing oxygen-rich and deoxygenated blood.

Send one child off first, circulating the body. Start from one side of the heart, choose a part of the body (e.g. legs) to go to, taking red blood. At the legs table, give to one person of that table, who turns the card over, passes it to the other person, who then returns the deoxygenated blood to the carrier.

That person then returns to the other side of the heart where the blood card is passed through the two volunteers and back to the carrier, who is directed to the lungs. At the lungs table, the lung volunteers turn the card over, so it becomes once again oxygen-rich. They then send the carrier back to the heart where the cycle begins again and they are directed to another part of the body. At intervals, ask what type of blood they are carrying, where it is coming from and where they are going to.

Teaching notes	Circulatory system
Lesson 6: Alcohol and tobacco	Session 1
Activity 1:	

Pupils predict which of the things are good or bad for our health. Then teacher explains which things are good or bad and pupils check the answers.

After that, they complete the sentences of "what a surprise" part to distinguish between healthy and non healthy habits.

Finally, they give more examples of that and complete a chart.

# Activity 2:

In pairs, pupils discuss which sentences are good and which ones are bad for us. They write the letter G next to the sentences that are good and letter B next to the sentences that are bad.

# Activity 3:

Make different groups. Give each group the task of drawing a healthy lung or an unhealthy lung. Then put together a healthy lung group with an unhealthy lung group and they have to compare both lungs and give possible reasons for why they are like that.

# Activity 4:

Go to the playground and with an empty 1,5 litre bottle add some cotton in the top. Then light a cigarette and put the filter end next to the cotton. Ask pupils what is going to happen. Then, press the bottle in and out. Suddenly, the cotton and the inside part of the bottle become darker.

# Activity 5:

Pupils answer some questions focusing on reasons.

# Activity 6:

Individually, pupils create a story in a blank comic strip and include some sentences about how bad alcohol and tobacco is in our lives.

Teaching notes	Circulatory system				
Lesson 6: Alcohol and tobacco	Session 2				
Introduction:					
Ask pupils to remember and tell you 5 th	nings about the last Science class.				
Then, tell them that they are going to we	ork in this lesson with what they learned				
the previous session. They'll make a col	lage.				
Activity 1:					
Step 1: Pupils make a collage of profiles	s of two heads talking -having a heart to				
heart.					
Step 2: They write the title: heart to hear	rt between the two heads.				
Step 3: They write a sign of a tick on on	e side to represent the good things and				
a cross on the other to represent bad th	ings.				
Step 4: They make large red hearts from	n collage materials and paper, and turn				
them into people, with arms and legs,	and showing a fact about health and				
hearts, for example smoking hearts, he	earts with a poor diet Put a cross on				
them.					
Step 5: They make large red hearts with healthy lifestyle and put a tick on					
them.					
Step 6: Finally, they add speech bubbles to explain what each heart is doing.					
Activity 2:					
Make pupils think about their lives and ask them: Do you have a healthy life?					
Then, they talk in small groups about the	eir lifestyles.				
Activity 3:					
Pupils create a large picture of a real heart. Then they label the parts of the					
heart. They make paper hearts and stick them around the heart. They write					
next to each heart a healthy activity. Then, put this poster on the wall.					
Activity 4:					
Pupils look at the two pictures. They answer the questions orally with a partner					
Finally, they say what things they would include in the non healthy lunch to the					
rest of the class.					

Teaching notes	Excretory system				
Lesson 3: Excretion	Session 1				
Introduction:					
Tell pupils to do an experiment using an	n empty bottle, some mashed up leaves				
and pebbles and a tea strainer.					
Ask them to predict what the things are	for and what is going to happen.				
After that, start the experiment:					
Step 1: In the empty bottle, put some	water, the mashed up leaves and the				
pebbles. It represents the blood with the	waste.				
Step 2: Pour the water with the leaves a	and the pebbles through the tea strainer.				
The tea strainer represents the kidneys.					
Step 3: The clean water obtained from t	hat represents the clean blood.				
Step 4: Finally, turn over the tea straine	r and pour some more water through it.				
The leaves and the pebbles go down wi	th the water. It represents the urine.				
Once the experiment is done, pupils exp	plain orally and draw the whole process.				
Activity 1:					
Pupils read the text and ask for new vocabulary. Then, they complete the					
diagram writing the functions of the part	s of the excretory system.				
Activity 2:					
Pupils answer yes or no to the sentences related to what they've read					
previously. Answers: 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes					
Activity 3:					
Pupils read the sentences and put them in order to complete the excretory					
system process. Answers: a) 2 b) 6 c) 4 d) 1 e) 3 f) 5					
Activity 4:					
Using the sentences of activity 3, pupils write the process of the excretory					
system using connectors like first, next and finally.					
Activity 5:					
Pupils match the excretory system parts to their jobs. Answers: a) 3 b) 4 c) 2					
d) 1					

Teaching notes	Excretory system			
Lesson 3: Excretion	Session 1			
Activity 6:				
In the computer room, pupils look at the following website :				
http://es.youtube.com/watch?v=chhNaLi9P3E				
First, pupils watch the video without sound and you ask them for anything they				
have seen on it. Later, they see it again with sound. Ask them for more things				
they have understood and seen.				

	Teaching notes					Body systems					
	Revisiting lesson					Session 1					
Activit	Activity 1:										
Pupils	classify the d	liffei	rent	vorc	ls int	to the	e thr	ee s	yste	ms.	
	Respirator	ry s	yste	m	Ci	rcula	ator	tory system Excretory			Excretory system
	Lungs Bronchi				Cap	oillari	es				Kidneys
	Nose				Hea	art	s rt			Diaudei	
					Arte	eries					
Activit	y 2:										
Pupils	find the word	d tha	at do	es r	not b	elon	g to	the	mai	n gr	oup of words and circle
it.											
Then t	hey say why t	they	/ hav	e ch	nose	n thc	se v	word	s as	the	odd ones out.
Answe	rs: 1. tongue	2. r	nicro	bes	3. a	lveol	us 4	l. ox	yger	۱	
Activit	:y 3:										
Pupils	write the sys	tem	(res	pira	tory,	circ	ulato	ory c	or ex	creto	ory) which belongs next
to the	sentence. An	SWe	ers: a	a) cii	rcula	tory	b) c	ircul	ator	y c)	excretory d) respiratory
e) circu	ulatory f) resp	oirat	ory g	) ex	creto	ory h	) ex	creto	ory		
Activit	y 4:										
Pupils look for the words in the word search. Then they exchange worksheets											
with a	classmate to	cor	rect i	t.							
		А	U	E	Т	Ν	V	L	G	Х	В
		V	TT	D	т	D	٨	V	NT	т	V
		K	Н	K	1	K	A	K	IN	1	K
		N	D	Е	E	R	А	J	U	F	Ι
		Х	V	J	Y	Т	Р	E	L	Х	D
		Z	W	N	K	Y	Н	Р	Н	Ζ	Ν
		Н	Х	Y	R	Е	Т	R	А	М	Е
		 D	D			-		T		 C	
		В	K	U	N	C	Η	1	A	S	Y

Teaching no	tes	Body systems				
Revisiting les	son	Session 1				
<ul> <li>Activity 5:</li> <li>Pupils choose the correct sentence (a or b) to complete the sentences.</li> <li>Answers: 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. a</li> <li>Activity 6:</li> <li>Pupils classify the words of the parts of the systems into the three systems.</li> <li>Then, they complete the sentences using the information from the columns.</li> </ul>						
Respiratory system	Circulatory	rsystem	Excretory system			
•respiratory tract •nasal cavity	<ul> <li>blood cells</li> <li>blood vessels</li> </ul>		•kidneys •bladder			
•pharynx •larynx	•heart		•ureters •urethra			
•trachea						
•bronchi •lungs						
∙alveoli						
Activity 7:						

Revising game (See support teaching resources). Make groups of four or five pupils. One pupil is the teacher and the rest are the students. Using two dice, they throw them and add the numbers. With that number, they look in the box and they say as many things as they know about the word of that number. Give them the maximum of 1 minute. The pupils who are the teachers have to take notes of which words they can say something about and which ones pupils can't remember. Finally, ask the pupils who are the teachers to tell you the words pupils can't say anything about and try to define them with the whole class.



Trio dictation (See support teaching resources). In groups of three, each pupil has a text with a letter (A, B or C). First, pupils with text A start reading it and the rest write it. Then, pupils with text B read it and the rest of the group write it. Finally, pupils with text C read it and the rest write it. After that, they have to check spelling of the sentences.

Tell pupils to use sentences like: *Can you say it slowly, please?* or *Can you spell it please?* to check understanding and spelling.

Teaching notes	Body systems
Revisiting lesson	Session 2

#### Activity 3:

Odd or even (See support teaching resources). Divide the class into two groups. Name both groups. Then, in turns ask them for a word related to (the respiratory system, the circulatory system or the excretory system) and if they say something correctly they can choose which odd or even square to hide. They have to say: number (1, 2, 3 or 4) horizontally and number (1, 2, 3 or 4) vertically. The group who gets three hidden squares vertically, horizontally or diagonally wins.

#### Activity 4:

Our body systems activity (See support teaching resources). Divide the pupils into groups of six and give each of them the worksheet. Three pupils have three cards and the other three pupils three different cards. In turns, they read one card each and the rest complete the worksheet filling the gaps with the information given. Encourage them to ask questions such as: *Can you repeat, please?* or *Can you spell it, please?* in order to get the information correctly and check spelling.

# Activity 5:

Play the Let's explore our body systems loop game (*See support teaching resources*). Start saying a definition and the pupil who has the word related to that definition has to say it and carry on with the definition he/she has. After that, the pupil who has the word related to that definition says it and reads the definition he/she has got. The loop game will finish when the definition of the word you have is read.

Teaching notes	Body systems
Evaluation	Session 1

#### Self assessment:

Give pupils the self assessment sheet (See support teaching resources) and tell them to put a tick under the happy face if they can do what is said in the sentence or a tick in the sad face if they can't.

# Evaluation sheet (See support teaching resources):

# Activity 1:

Pupils look at the concept map and write a definition using the words from the concept map.

# Activity 2:

Pupils classify the words in the box into the three systems (respiratory, circulatory and excretory).

**Respiratory system:** lungs, trachea, larynx, bronchi, nasal cavity and pharynx. **Circulatory system:** heart, artery, vein, white cell, capillary, platelets and red cell.

Excretory system: bladder, kidneys, ureters and urethra.

# Activity 3:

The circulatory system is made up of **blood**, a red liquid that contains **plasma**, **red cells**, **white cells**, and **platelets**. Blood circulates around our body through tubes called **blood vessels**. There are three types of blood vessels: **arteries**, **veins** and **capillaries**. Blood is pumped by the **heart**, a muscle in the middle of your chest.

# Activity 4:

Using the words in the box, pupils write the parts of the excretory system to complete the urination process.

Urine is form in kidneys.

Urine is carried by **ureters.** 

Urine is stored in **bladder**.

Urine is expelled through urethra.