

Tasks to be completed this week are on our body systems topic.

Lesson 1 - How the body is organised

Lesson 2 - The skeletal system

Lesson 3 - The digestive system

Lesson 4 - Body systems summary.

There are links throughout the lessons to short educational videos found on TWIG, you can sign up for free using this [link](#) to access them.

If you don't have access to the videos don't worry as you can access the linked BBC bitesize videos and use your [summary notes](#) to help you to complete the tasks.

Answers to the tasks will be made available at the end of the week.

Lesson 1- How your Body is Organised

Learning Intention to understand how the human body is organised.

READ

- The **cell** is the basic unit of living things.
- Groups of cells make up **tissues**. Examples include muscle tissue and nerve tissue.
- An **organ** can be made up of several types of tissue e.g. The stomach is made up of nerve and muscle tissue.
- Several organs can be arranged into different **organ systems**. Each system has a job to do.
- **Organism** is the name given to a living thing.
- *Therefore organisms have organ systems, made up of organs which are made up of groups of tissues which are made up of basic units called cells.*

TO DO

1. Try to put the following words in the correct order.

Start with the simplest part of a living thing and work your way to the most complex (one has been filled in for you).

tissues *organs* *organ systems* *organism* *cells*

___ **Cells**

___ tissues ___

___ **Organs**

___ **Organ Systems**

___ **Organism**

2. Name the basic unit of all living things. ___ **Cells**

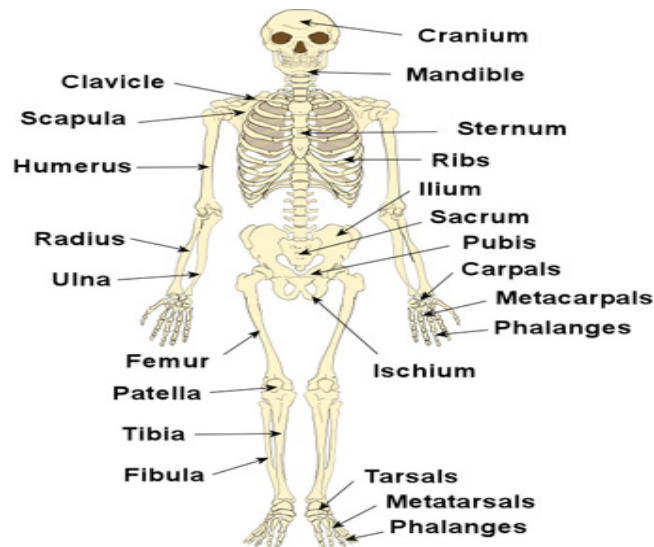
3. What do several organs join to make? **Organ or Body systems**

Lesson 2 The skeletal system

Learning Intention: to understand the function of and to be able to state the parts that make up the skeletal system.

READ

The human skeleton is made up of around 213 bones has 3 important functions. It provides support, without the skeleton we would not be able to stand up. It offers protection to vital organs in the body, different parts of the skeleton protect different organs. The skeleton is connected to muscles by tendons to allow movement.



TO DO

1. How many bones are there in the human skeleton? **213**
2. State the three functions of the skeleton? **Support, movement and Protection**
3. Give the common name for the following parts of the skeleton, the first one has been completed for you.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| A. Cranium | Skull |
| B. Patella | Knee |
| C. Tibia | Shin bone |

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| D. Fibula | Calf bone |
| E. Scapula | Shoulder blade |
| F. Clavicle | Collar bone |

4. State the organs that are protected by the following parts of the skeleton?

- a) Cranium - Brain
- b) Ribcage - Heart and lungs

NEXT STEPS

Learn more about the skeletal system by watching the short video clips on TWIG and BBC bitesize, complete the tests to see how much you have learned.

[TWIG](#)

[BBC bitesize](#)

Lesson 3 The Digestive system

Learning Intention: to understand the function of and to be able to state the organs that make up the digestive system.

READ

The digestive system's function is to breakdown our food to release nutrients into the bloodstream. The digestive system can be up to 9 metres in length from our mouth to anus and moves food to be broken down through the following parts of the body:

Mouth - In the mouth, mechanical and chemical breakdown of food begins as the teeth rip and chew food and the saliva breaks it down chemically.

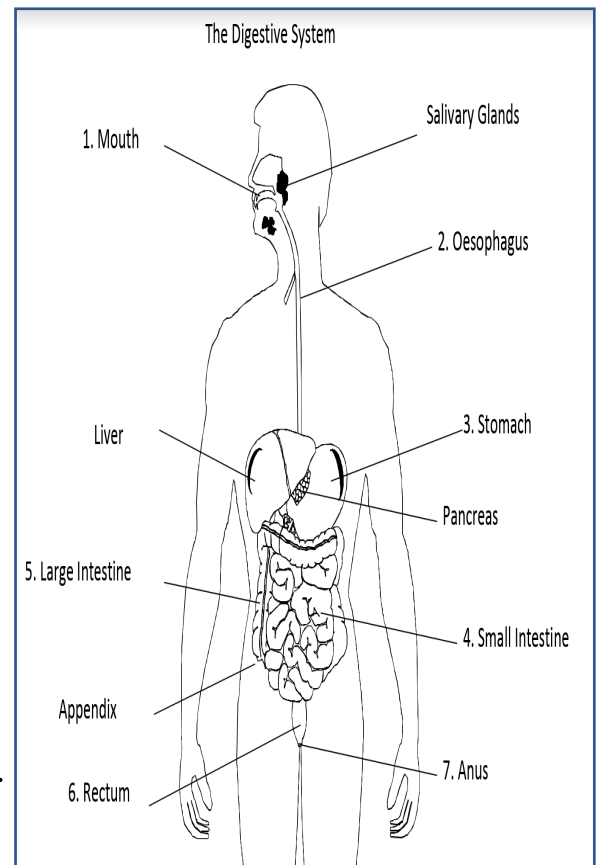
Oesophagus - a tube that connects the mouth with the stomach

Stomach - Mechanical and chemical breakdown of food continues in the stomach by means of both gastric juices and movement.

Small intestine - Some digestion and most absorption of nutrients occurs in the small intestine. 'Small' due to the diameter NOT length.

Large intestine - Waste travels through the large intestine while water is absorbed through the walls of the large intestine to return to the bloodstream. Large due to the larger diameter of the large intestine.

Anus - Wastes are eliminated from the body through the anus



TO DO

1. State the function of the digestive system? **Breaks down food and absorbs nutrients**

2. Which part of this body system starts to breakdown food first?
Mouth/teeth/saliva
3. State the name of the organ responsible for absorbing most of the nutrients from our food? **Small intestine**

NEXT STEPS


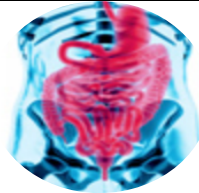


Learn more about the digestive system by watching the short video clips on TWIG and BBC bitesize, complete the tests to see how much you have learned.



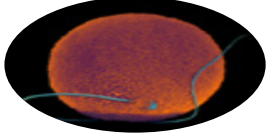
[TWIG](#)

[BBC bitesize](#)

Body systems summary

Using the links in the diagrams; your notes from school and the [summary notes](#), complete the table below.

Name of Body System	Link	Overall function	Organs that make up the system
The skeletal system		Support, movement and Protection	213 bones, tendons and ligaments
The digestive system		Breaks down food and absorbs nutrients	Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, anus and accessory glands.
The circulatory system		Carries substances (Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide, Nutrients and Waste) around the body, in the blood.	Heart, veins, arteries and blood capillaries
The nervous system		Picks up information about the surroundings and the brain sorts out the information and starts a response.	Brain, spinal cord and nerves

<p>The urinary system</p>		<p>Gets rid of excess water.</p>	<p>Kidneys, bladder, ureter and urethra</p>
<p>The breathing system</p>		<p>Carries out gas exchange.</p>	<p>Trachea and lungs</p>
<p>The reproductive system</p>		<p>Designed to make babies</p>	<p>Male- Testes to produce sperm cells, Penis, glands and sperm duct. Female- Ovaries to produce egg cells, oviduct, uterus, cervix and vagina</p>