

Name: _____

The Human Body

An exploration in the human body and its main systems.

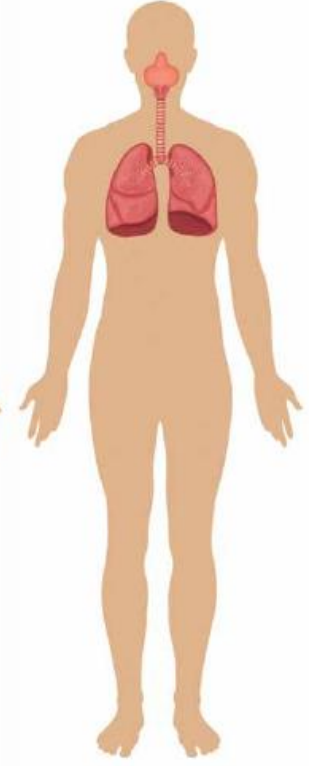
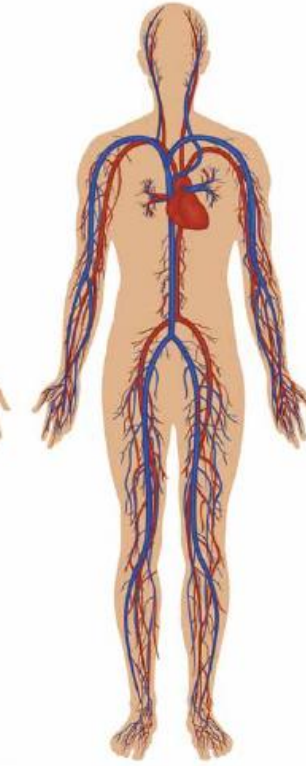
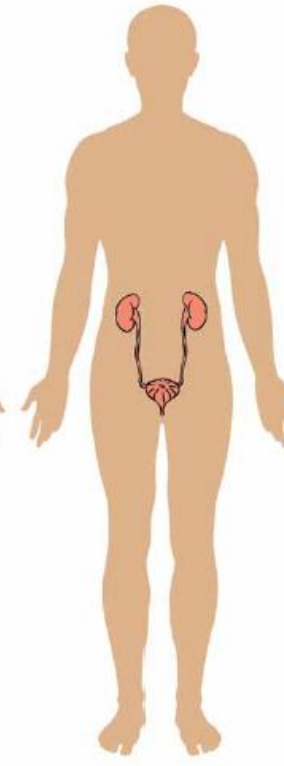
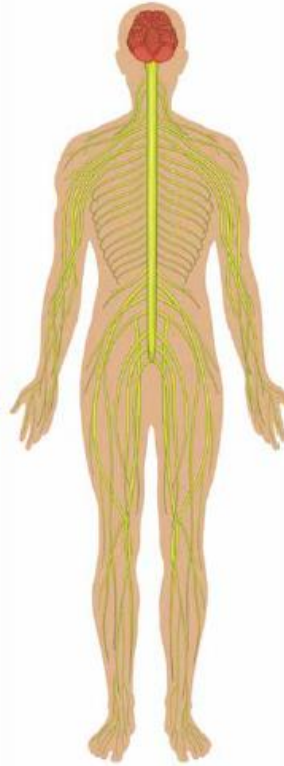
Year 6 Workbook

This workbook covers multiple lessons (3)



Human Body Systems

Name each of the different systems shown in the diagrams below:



Word bank:

respiratory system

digestive system

muscular system

circulatory system

nervous system

renal system

skeletal system

Skeletal system

What are the key functions of the skeleton?

What is the function of the:
ribs

In numbers: How many bones are in the:

Hand? _____ bones

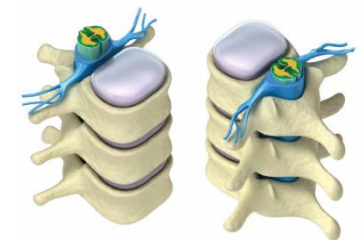
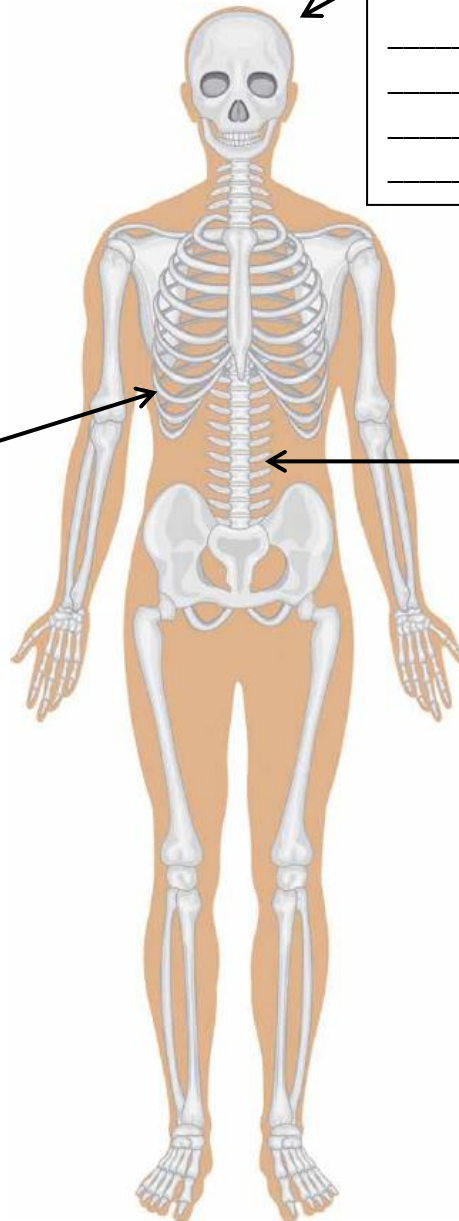
Foot? _____ bones

Spine? _____ bones

Whole body? _____ bones

What is the function of the:
skull (cranium and mandible)

What is the function of the:
vertebrae



Complete the diagram by adding the labels below:

teeth, sternum, humerus, radius, ulna, phalanges,
metatarsals, femur, tibia, fibula, patella, pelvis

Circulatory system

What are the key functions of the circulatory system?

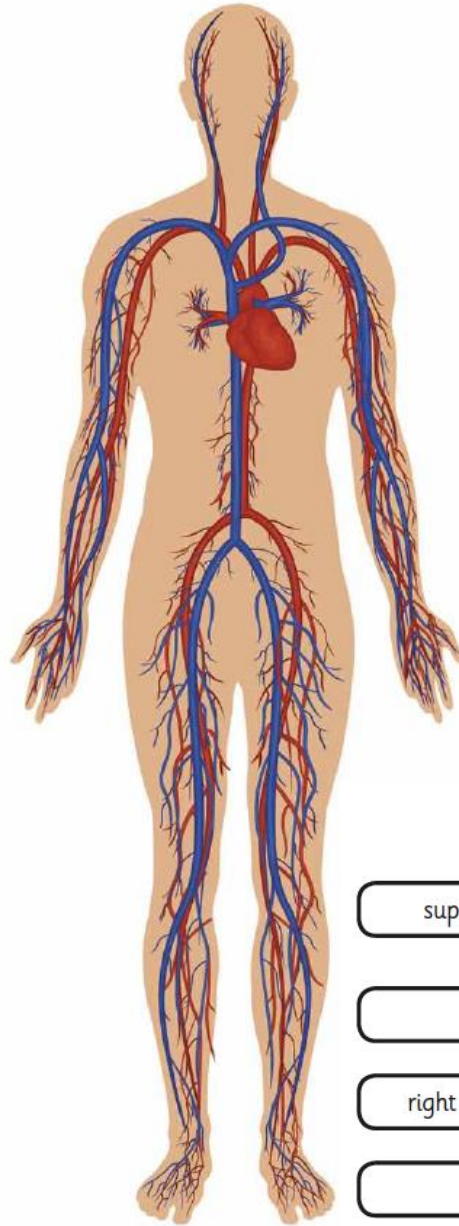
Using the diagram, label:

- the heart
- an artery
- a vein

In diagrams, red lines represent _____ blood and blue lines represent _____ blood. In our bodies, all blood is red, even though some veins appear blue through our skin. This is because of a trick of the light passing through our skin.

Valves: Valves open and close in blood vessels. The aortic valve and pulmonic valve.

Key Words for labelling heart: aorta, right atrium, left ventricle, pulmonary artery (right), left atrium, right ventricle



What are the roles of the following parts of the circulatory system?

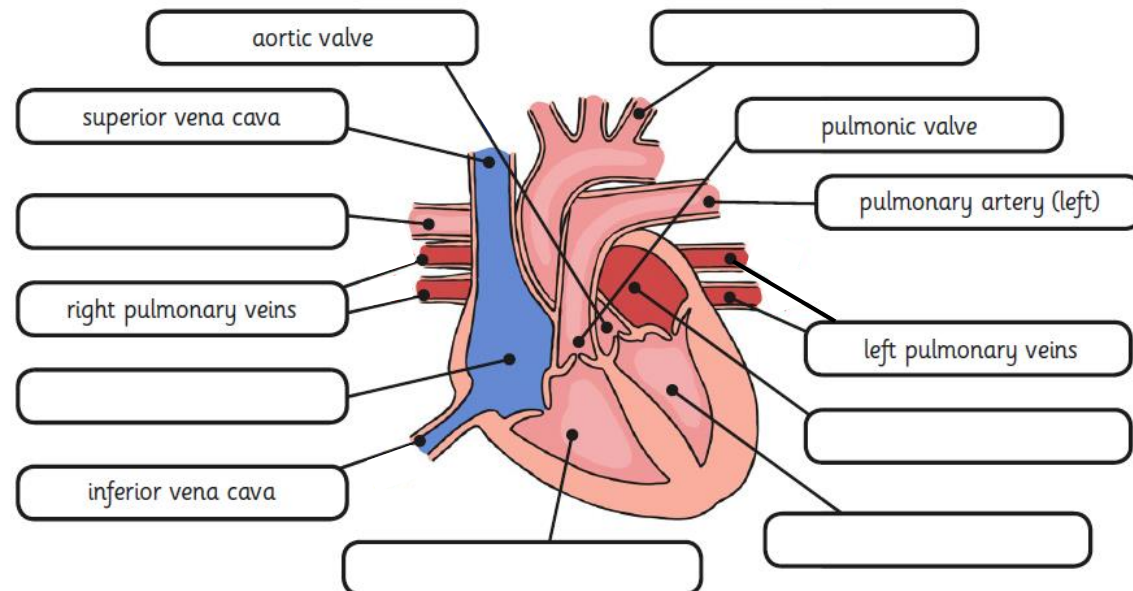
Heart : _____

Arteries : _____

Veins : _____

Capillaries : _____

Complete the missing labels and add arrows to show the flow of blood.

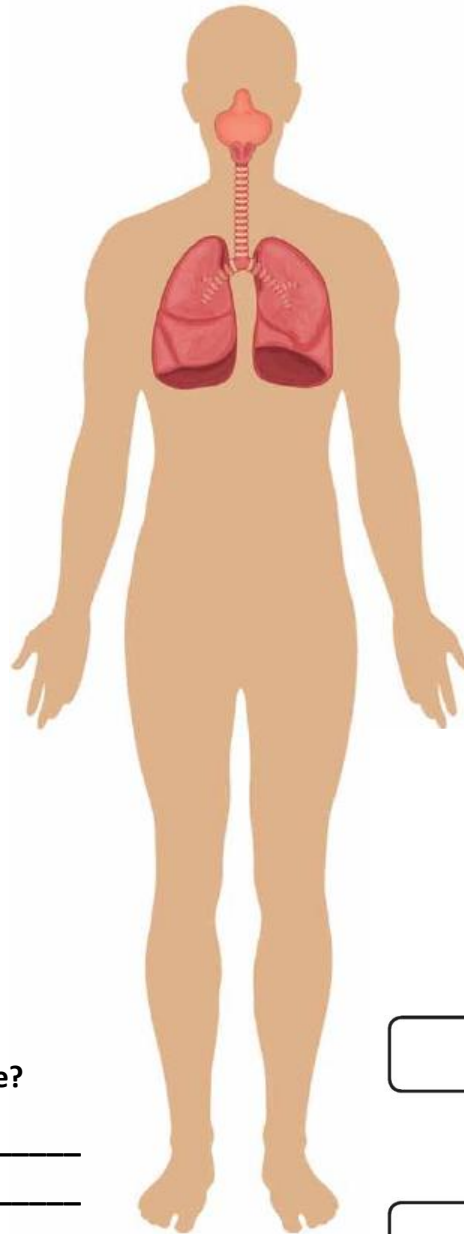


Respiratory system

What are the key functions of the respiratory system?

Why are the circulatory and respiratory system interdependent?

What is the diaphragm and what is its role?

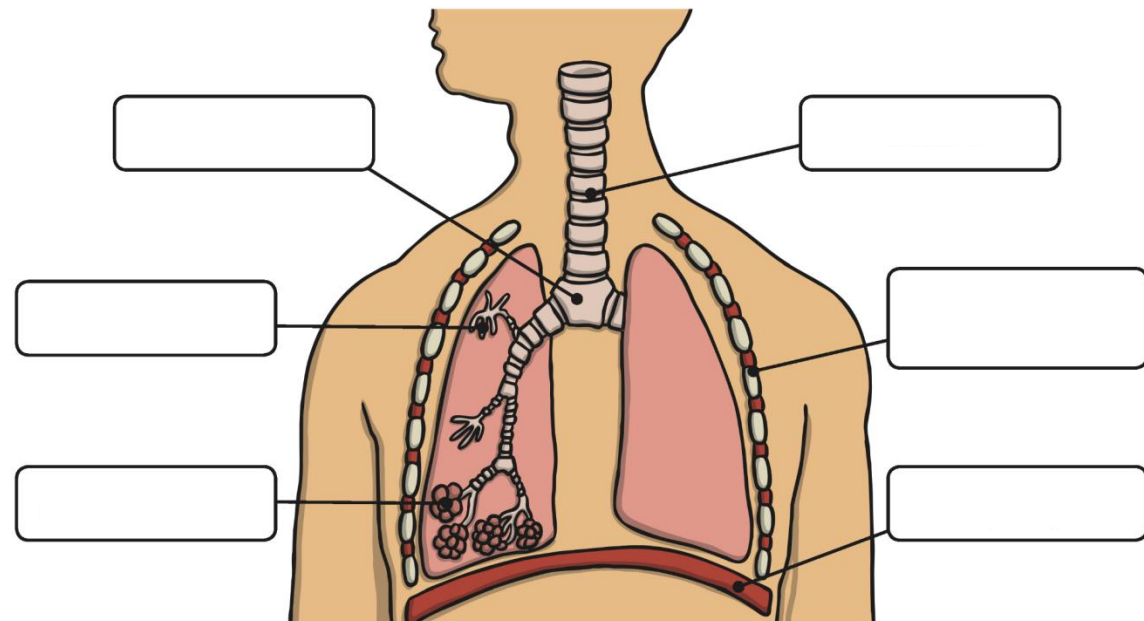


Match the part to the description of its use.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| trachea ● | ● A muscle that moves to help get air in and out of the lungs. |
| ribs ● | ● Part of the lungs where the gas exchange occurs. |
| alveoli (air sacs) ● | ● The pipe which air travels down to reach the lungs. |
| larynx ● | ● Part of the skeletal system which protects the lungs. |
| diaphragm ● | ● An organ in the top of the neck involved in breathing, producing sound and protecting the trachea against food aspiration (suffocation). |

Label the diagram below:

Bronchus, trachea, diaphragm, bronchiole, air sacs (alveoli), intercostal ribs



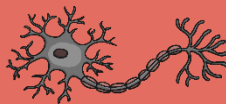


Muscular system

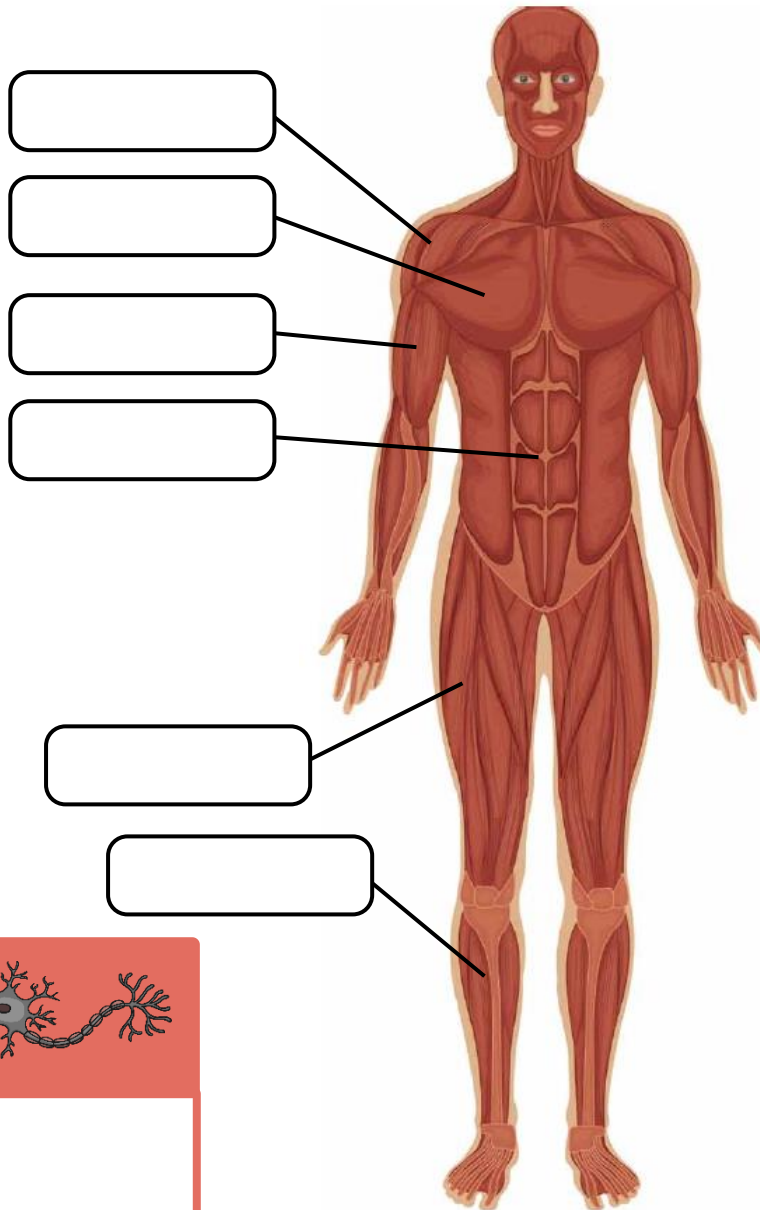
What are the key functions of the muscular system?

What does it mean if a muscles contracts?

Name the 3 different types of cell:

 <div data-bbox="100 1353 369 1476"></div>	 <div data-bbox="398 1353 667 1476"></div>	 <div data-bbox="696 1353 965 1476"></div>
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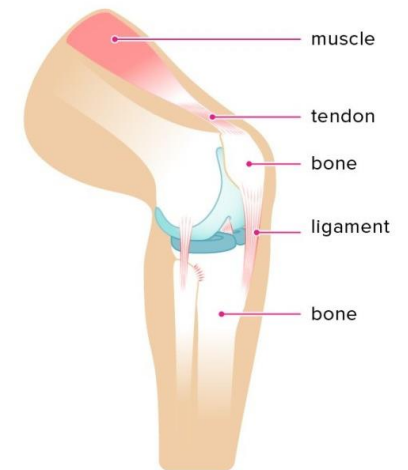
Find the names for the muscles that are labelled:



What is a ligament and tendon?

ligament: _____

tendon: _____



True, false or grey area?

The heart is a muscle. _____

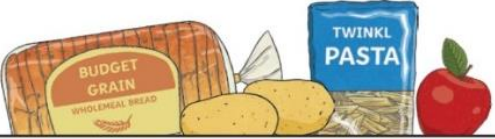
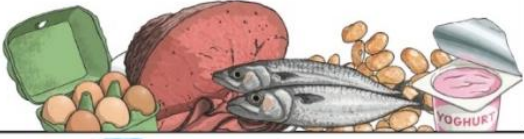





The brain is a muscle. _____

Muscles are controlled by electricity. _____

Muscles relax if they receive an electrical charge. _____

Digestive system

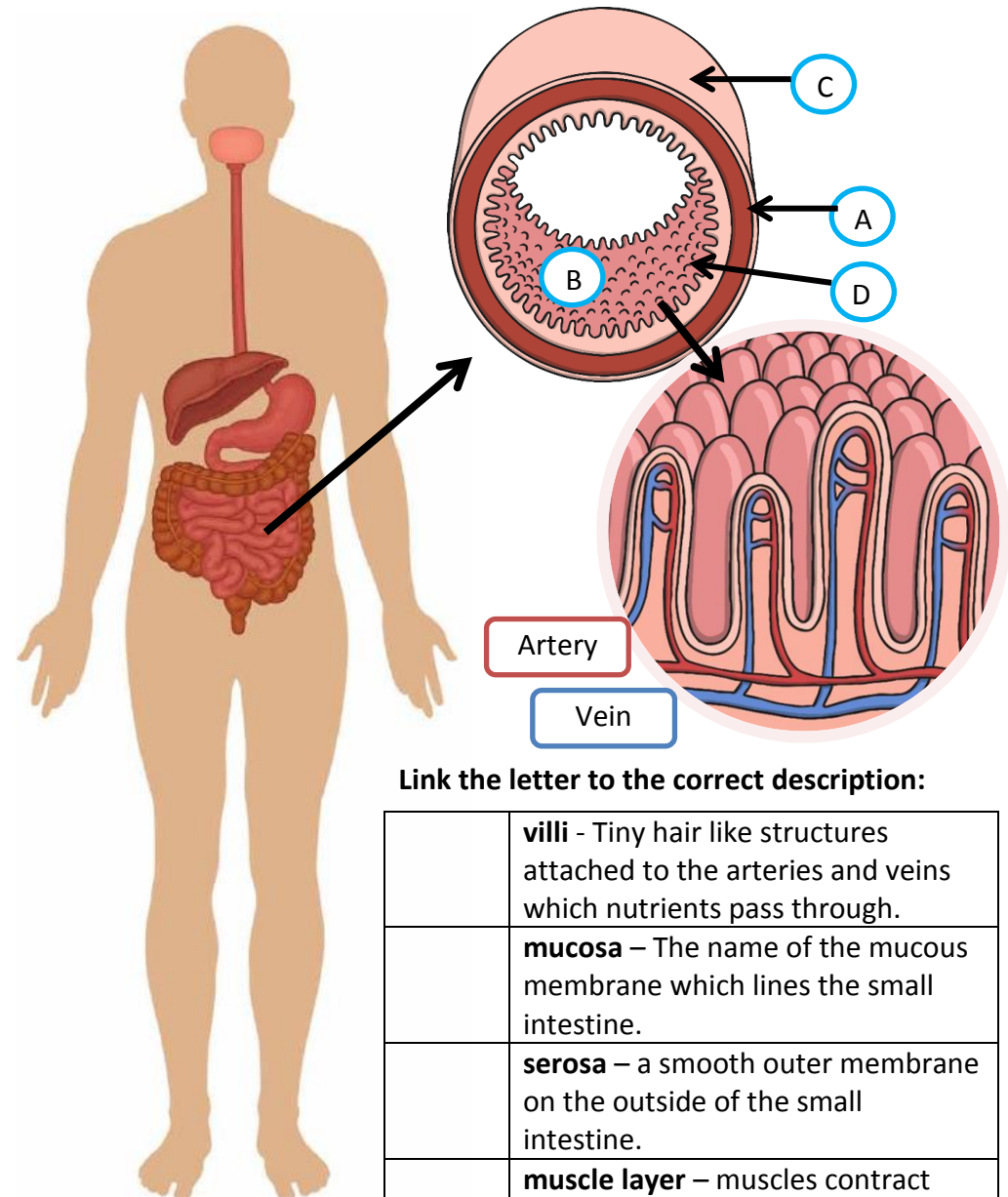
What are the key functions of the digestive system?

Nutrient	Found in... (examples)	What it does/they do
carbohydrates		
protein		
fibre		
fats		
vitamins		
minerals		
water		

See page 8 for a more detailed look at the different parts.

Page 6

Inside the Small Intestine



Link the letter to the correct description:

	villi - Tiny hair like structures attached to the arteries and veins which nutrients pass through.
	mucosa - The name of the mucous membrane which lines the small intestine.
	serosa - a smooth outer membrane on the outside of the small intestine.
	muscle layer - muscles contract and relax to move food through the small intestines.

Renal system

Nervous system

Fill in the blanks: *spinal cord* *electricity* *brain* *complex*

The nervous system is made up of the brain, the spinal cord, and a large network of nerves that covers all parts of the body.

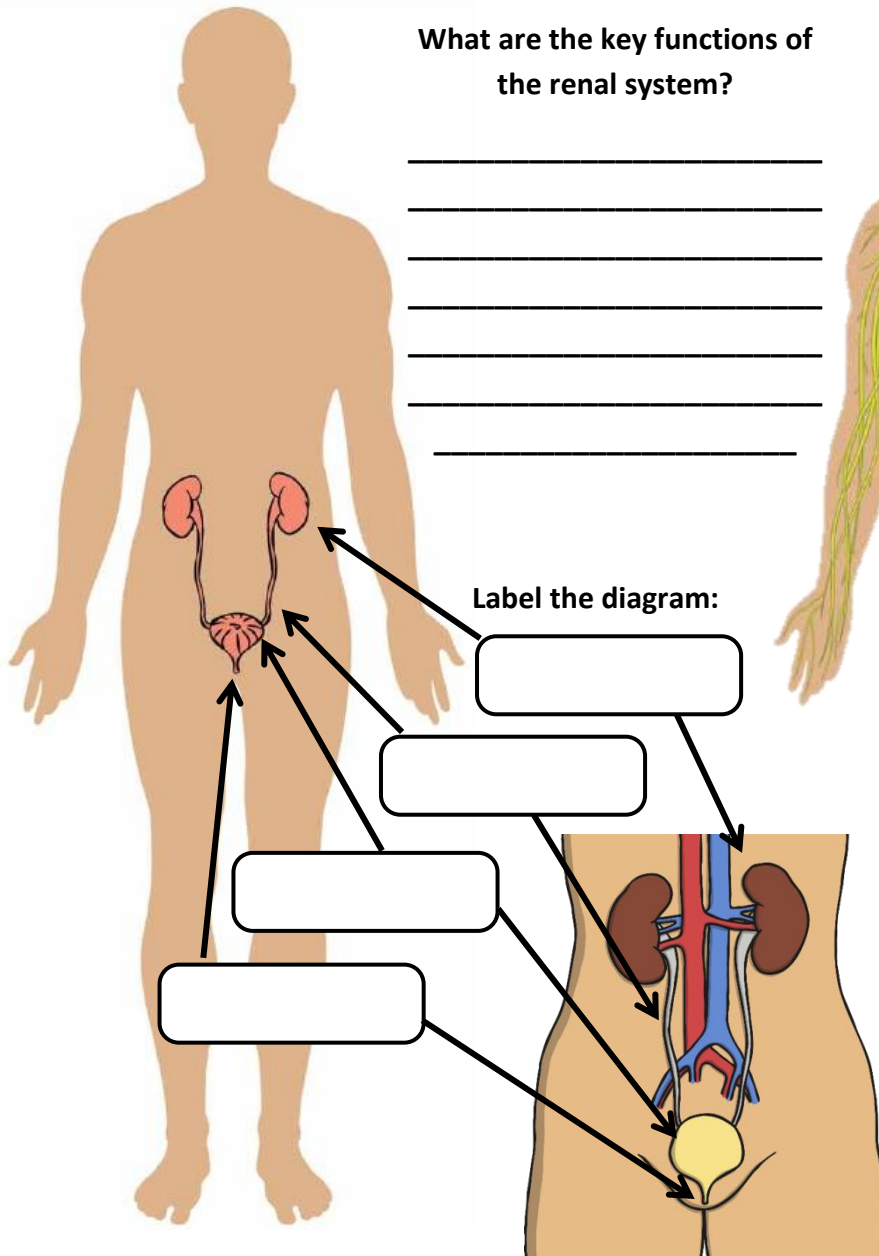
The _____ is the centre of the human nervous system, controlling our thoughts, movements, memories and decisions.

Our nervous system is the message centre of our body. Messages of the nervous system travel throughout the body using chemicals and _____ to help the body function and stay safe. It is an amazing and _____ network of cells that relay messages from all parts of our body to our brain.

The brain and the _____ make up what is called the central nervous system. The rest of the nerves together are called the peripheral nervous system. Messages can travel in such a short span of time so that it is almost immediate.

What are the key functions of the renal system?

Label the diagram:



Parts of the Brain

The Cerebrum: Frontal Lobe
Personality, thinking, planning, problem solving.

The Cerebrum: Parietal Lobe
Controls movement, sensations (pain, taste, touch, etc.), speed and writing.

The Cerebrum: Temporal Lobe
Controls speech and hearing.

The Cerebrum: Occipital Lobe
Controls memory, sight and smell.

The Brain Stem: Controls all the automatic things, such as circulation.

The Cerebellum: Controls movement, balance and muscles.

Spinal Cord:
Links the brain to the rest of the body.

Digestive System Functions



The diagram shows a human torso with the digestive system highlighted. The organs are labeled as follows:

- Top Left:** Points to the mouth.
- Top Center:** Points to the tongue.
- Top Right:** Points to the pharynx.
- Middle Left:** Points to the esophagus.
- Middle Center:** Points to the stomach.
- Middle Right:** Points to the liver.
- Bottom Left:** Points to the pancreas.
- Bottom Center:** Points to the small intestine.
- Bottom Right:** Points to the large intestine.
- Far Left:** Points to the rectum.
- Far Right:** Points to the anus.

Each label is a box with the following structure:

Name of digestive system part:
Function:

The Human Anatomy: Organs

z x o j u g i y i r a n
 d h z b l a d d e r g t
 l k o t q k c s c v r f
 h i b h x q b e s a l m
 c n v k z d r a e i u v
 a h q e i d a h e w n q
 m g n b r d i i i c g r
 o u e x h t n n i k s h
 t s e n i t s e t n i a
 s r l y i y r h y x n l
 q o p p k u n x r s f f
 j a s q b p v w g v e o

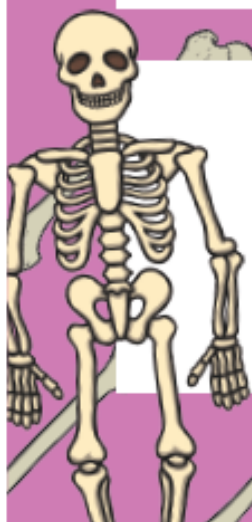
heart
 lungs
 liver
 kidneys

intestines
 spleen
 stomach
 brain

bladder
 skin

Human Skeleton

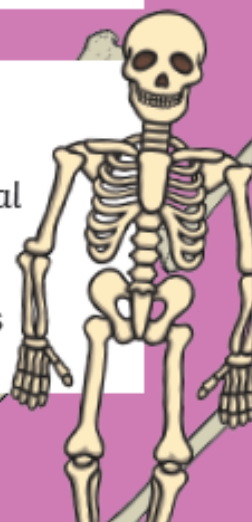
p p j u s h u m e r u s
 h a t i n f r s k u l l
 y t t x t i t i o y d z
 d e q o v b l i b a t j
 p l f y e u a w b s s k
 e l n g r l z x j i c y
 l a m e t a c a r p a l
 v o s b e x j h k f p p
 i o s s b a y s u e u f
 s z y m r q t c a m l v
 b u l n a j l j n u a l
 j i t x e t x w o r m o



Femur
 Tibia
 Skull
 Pelvis

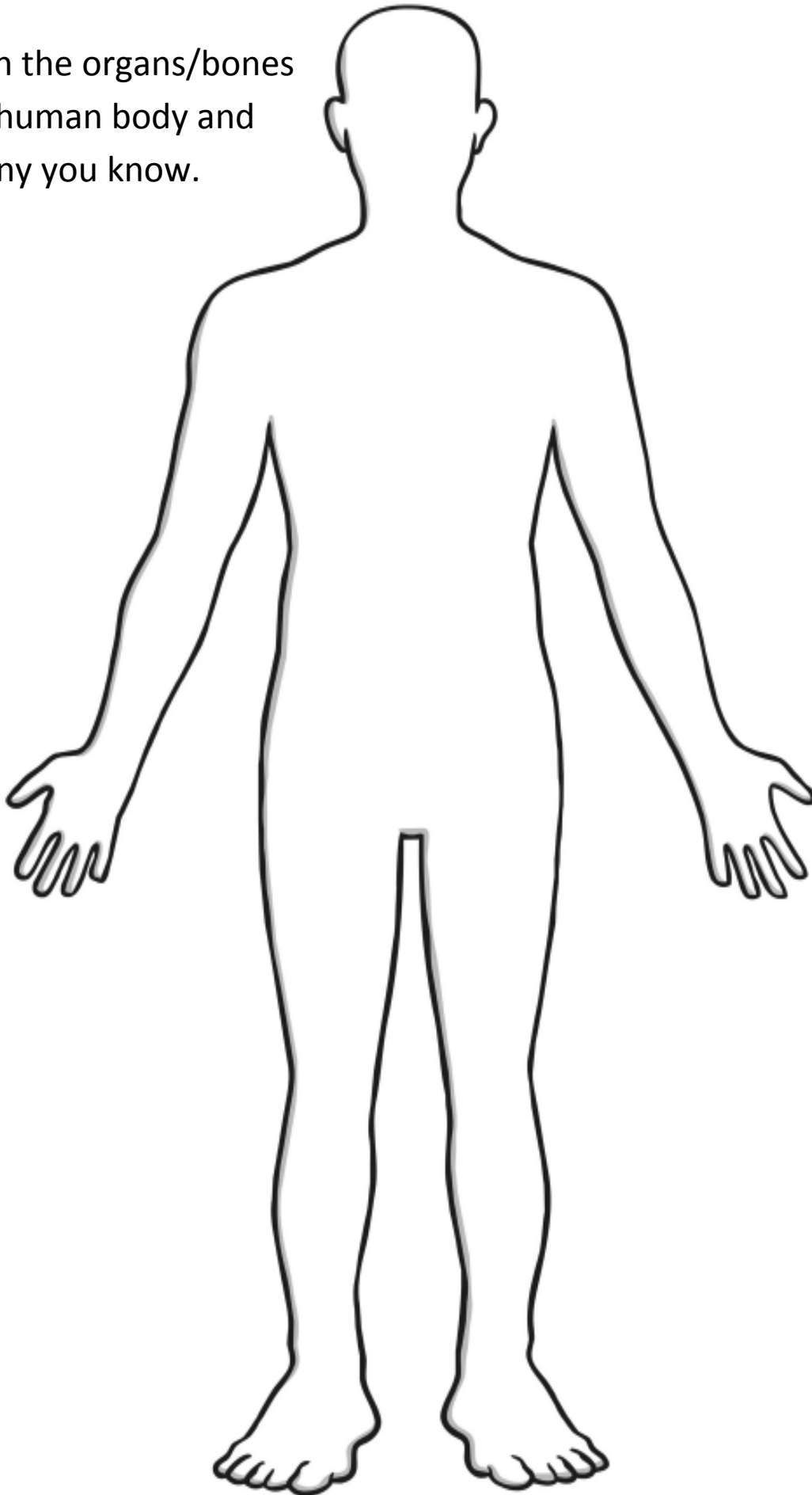
Patella
 Ribs
 Vertebrae
 Scapula

Fibula
 Metacarpal
 Ulna
 humerus



What I think:

Draw in the organs/bones
of the human body and
label any you know.



What I know:

Draw in the organs/bones
of the human body and
label any you know.

