Parent Guide

How can I use this with my children?

Help your child develop their knowledge of the circulatory system. Shuffle the cards and spread them over the table. Can your child find the name, image and matching description for each part of the system?

How does this help my children's learning?

The circulatory system is made up of many parts, each one having a different function. Being able to understand the different parts and their functions is a key skill for your child to learn.

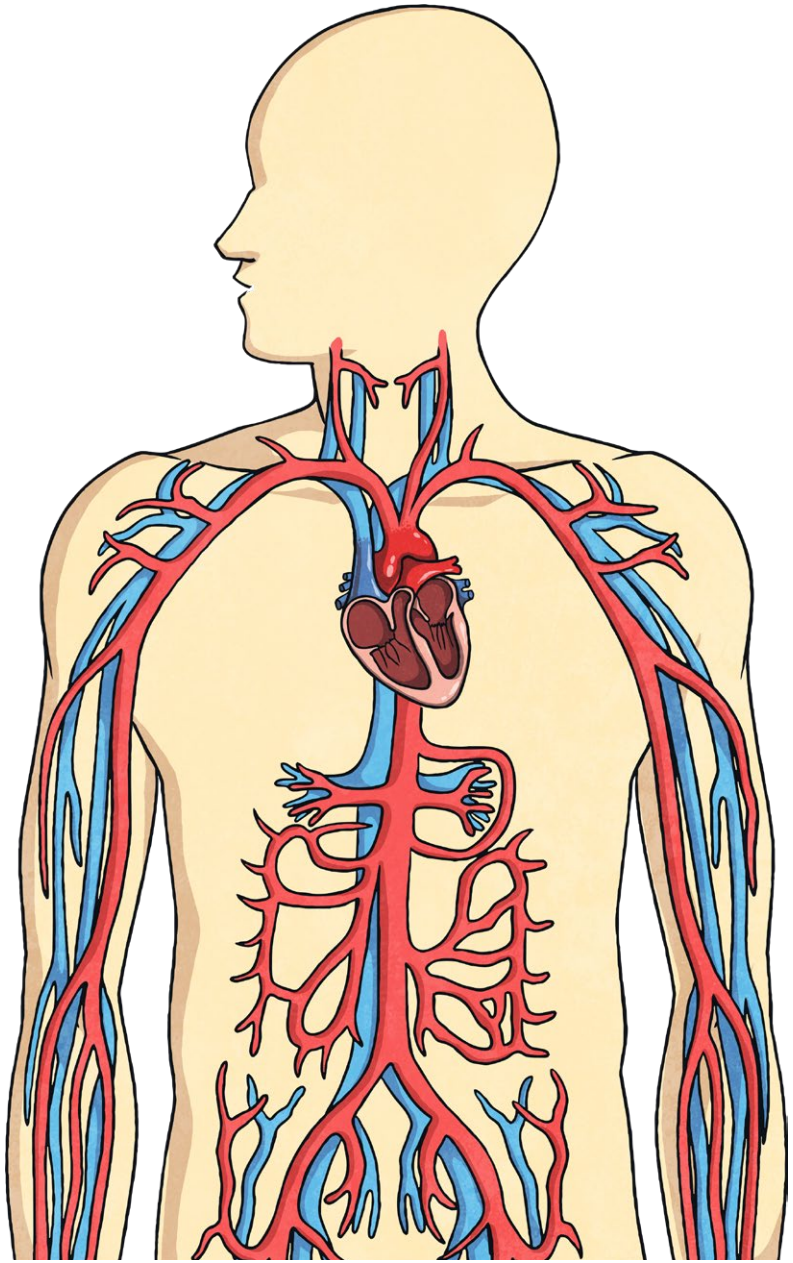
Ideas for further learning:

This activity looks at the general functions of each part of the circulatory system. For a further challenge, you could get your child to look into one part in more detail. For example, the heart.

Circulatory System Organs Function Matching Game

The circulatory system is made up of blood, blood vessels and the heart. Together, these move oxygen, nutrients, hormones and waste products around your body. Imagine it like your body's roads, moving the things your muscles and cells need from one part of your body to another.

In this matching game, you have to join the name, picture and function of the main parts of the circulatory system together. We have included the lungs and parts of the lungs because one of the main functions of the circulatory system is to transport oxygen around your body, from the lungs to wherever it is needed.



trachea

heart

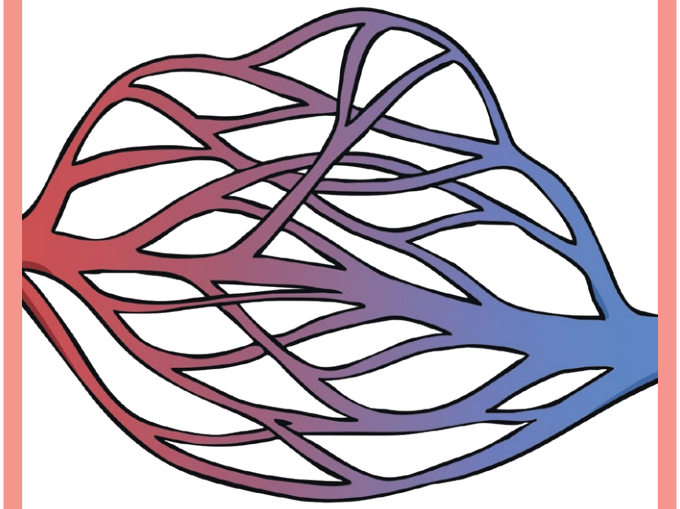
lungs

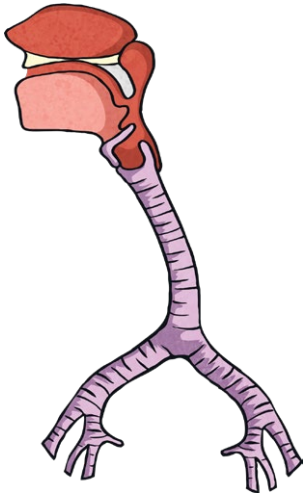
alveoli

capilliaries

veins

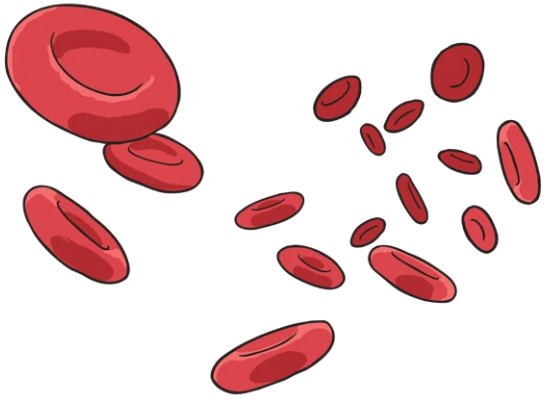
diaphragm

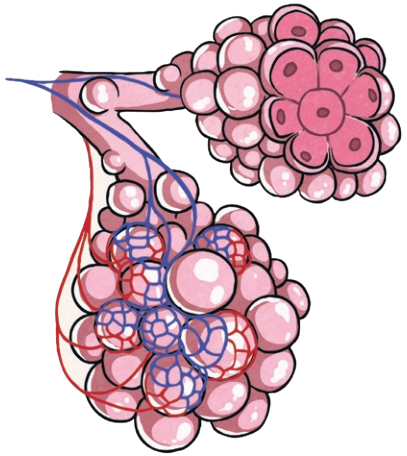


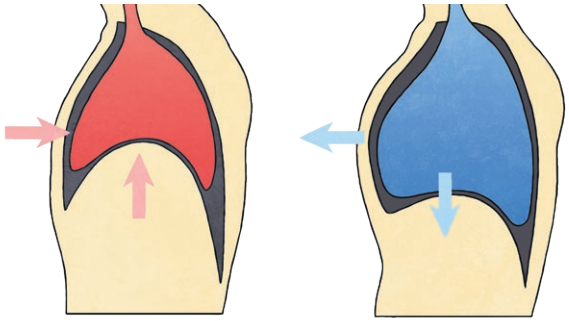


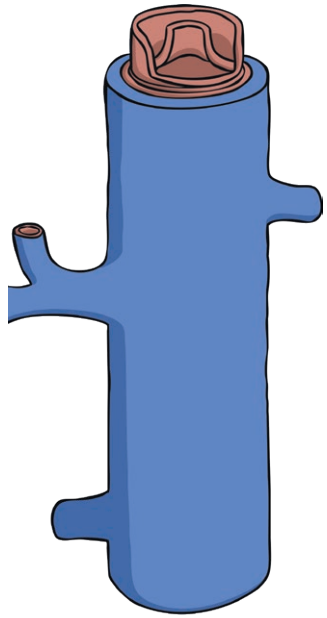
arteries

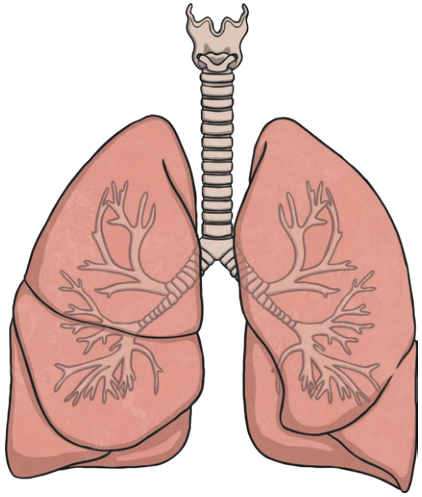
red blood cells

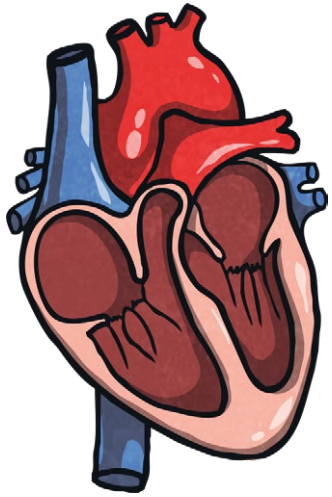


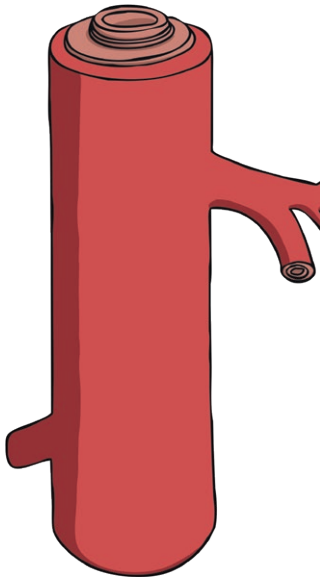












These travel around inside the blood. They are responsible for carrying the oxygen and carbon dioxide within the blood. If you imagine that the circulatory system is the road network of the body, then these are the cars.

These organs are full of air sacs. They suck in air, rich in oxygen, then transfer this into the bloodstream. They remove carbon dioxide from the blood and exhale it from the body.

These carry the oxygen-rich blood away from the heart to the rest of the body.

These enable the body to transfer oxygen from the blood into the muscles and cells. They are tiny and it is estimated that there are 10 billion of these in the human body.

A powerful muscle that is located between the lungs. It is protected by the ribcage and is responsible for pumping blood around the body. This pumping is what forces oxygenated blood (blood containing oxygen) around the rest of the body.

These carry blood containing little or no oxygen from the capillaries, back to the heart, ready to be sent to the lungs for reoxygenation (filling up with oxygen).

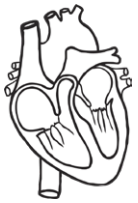
These are small, cauliflower-shaped sacs that are found inside the lungs. Their job is to transfer the oxygen from the air into the bloodstream via a small area of moisture. Carbon dioxide is removed from the blood through this same, moist area.

A pipe-like structure that runs from the mouth, down into the lungs. As you inhale, the air you breathe flows down this pipe, into and out of the lungs before moving back up the pipe as you exhale.

This thin muscle is located beneath the heart and lungs. When you breathe in, this muscle flattens down, creating a vacuum effect that pulls air into the lungs. When you breathe out, this muscle relaxes, releasing the vacuum effect and allowing the breath to leave the lungs.

Answers

heart



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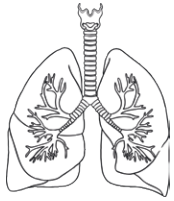

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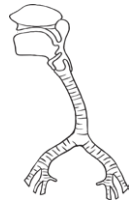

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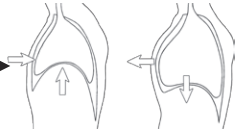

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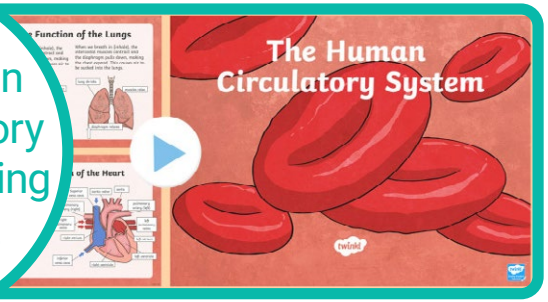
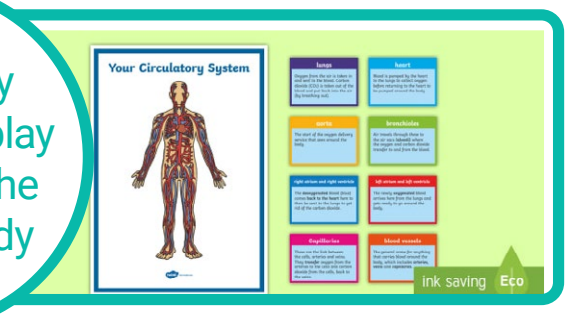
The Circulatory System Interactive eBook

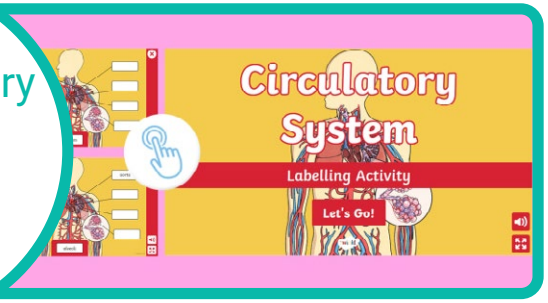
Year 6 Human Body Circulatory System Teaching PowerPoint



Circulatory System Display Pack Y6 - The Human Body



KS2 Circulatory System Interactive Labelling Activity



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