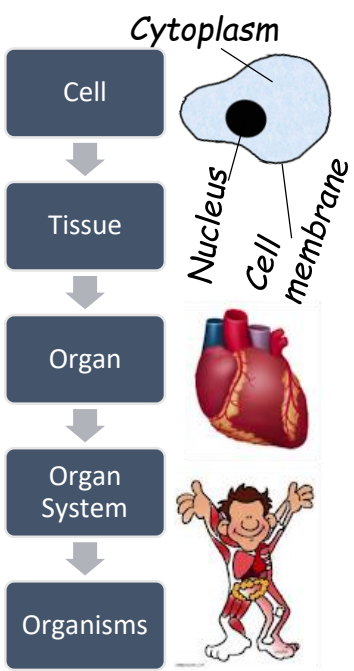
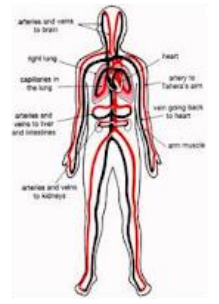


S1 Healthy Bodies

This is how our bodies are organised



Body system	Respiratory	Cardiovascular
Organs involved	Lungs, diaphragm, trachea	Heart, blood vessels
Job it does	Allows us to breathe	Transports nutrients around the body

We can use technology to measure the health of our body – blood pressure is measured by a sphygmomanometer, pulse rate by a pulsometer, temperature by a clinical thermometer.

- Nucleus contains DNA organised in chromosomes.
- Cell membrane controls what goes in and out of the cell.
- Cytoplasm is where the chemical reactions happen.

Normal human body temperature is 37°C.

- To cool down we sweat and skin going red as blood moves to the surface

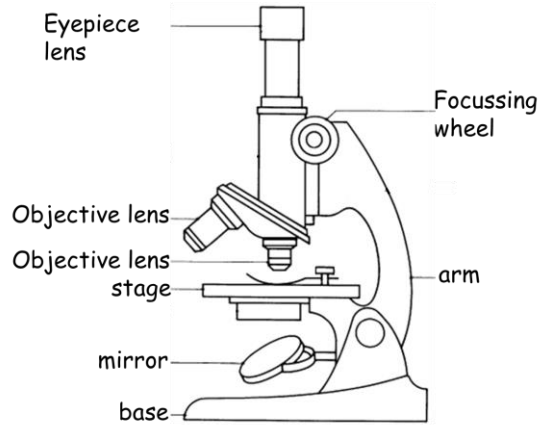


- To heat we shiver, hairs on body standing on end to trap air.



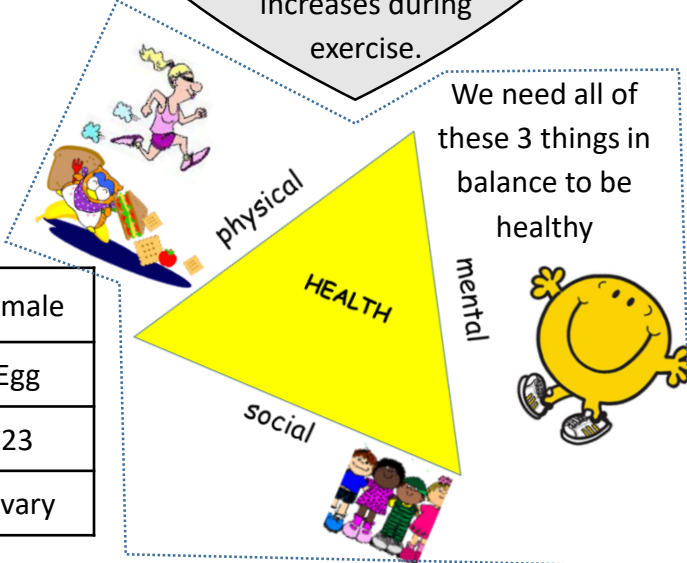
	Male	Female
Reproductive cell name	Sperm	Egg
Number of chromosomes	23	23
Produced by	Testis	Ovary

Living things need warmth, water, food and shelter to survive



- We measure pulse rate in beats per minute.
- A fit person will have a lower resting heart rate than an unfit person.
- Heart rate increases during exercise.

- This is the rate that our heart beats.



♥ Fertilisation occurs when the nucleus of a sperm fuses (joins) with the nucleus of an egg. This happens in the oviduct (fallopian tube). The placenta is an organ which develops in the uterus during pregnancy. Oxygen and glucose are passed from the mother's blood to the foetal blood, and carbon dioxide and other wastes are passed from the foetal blood to the mother's blood. The foetus is connected to the placenta by the umbilical cord and is protected from harm by the amniotic fluid.

