The Analys and organise pages provide a smooth transition from the discovery of a new topic and its extension. At this level, the interpretation of information in textual, graphic or visual form takes on greater importance.
Each unit opens with a vibrant double-page spread. These introductory pages maximise motivation by showing that pupils’ prior knowledge of key topics is often already considerable. Key content and vocabulary is introduced through attractive large-scale illustrations and photography, short texts and activities.

A short text works alongside the images and helps prompt learners’ responses. Pupils are required to interpret both text and image in order to complete the opening activities.

Activities can be formulated as group activities or discussions to encourage cooperative learning. They are designed to encourage pupils to think for themselves and to draw on their prior knowledge.
The content pages allow pupils to build on their prior knowledge through highly visual content and a wide variety of activities, presenting different levels of cognitive challenge.

Activities are scaled to provide a range of cognitive difficulty, from lower order to higher order thinking skills.

Did you know? and In other words boxes provide pupils with fun snippets of information or explain complex terms with a twist. Link it up boxes invite pupils to connect their knowledge with previously studied units.

Content pages are richly illustrated with a careful balance of text and image in order to facilitate comprehension in all learner types and maximise engagement with the content.
Large-scale maps, keys, diagrams and graphs increase pupils’ visual literacy and capacity for interpretation of diverse types of information.

Questions at the top of the page trigger discussion, sometimes challenging pupils to suggest their own ideas, other times requiring them to go back over what they have learnt.

Pupils’ reading and writing skills are extended and reinforced through graded texts and activities.

Take a Tour – Level 6

The circulatory system

Blood

Blood is made up of plasma, red blood cells, white blood cells and cell fragments called platelets.

- Plasma is a yellowish liquid which is 90% water. It carries the nutrients and waste products.
- Red blood cells carry oxygen and carbon dioxide.
- White blood cells fight infection. They surround and absorb germs which enter the body.
- When the body is using oxygen because of a diet in the skin, platelets join together and help stop the bleeding.

Blood is transported through three types of blood vessels:

- Arteries carry blood from the heart to the rest of the body. This blood contains oxygen.
- Veins carry the blood back to the heart. This blood contains carbon dioxide.
- Capillaries are tiny blood vessels which connect the arteries and the veins. They have very small walls so gases and nutrients can pass through them to the cells.

The heart

The heart is a hollow muscle which pumps blood through the body. It usually beats between 60 and 100 times per minute, but can go much faster when it needs to. Where we do exercise, our bodies need more oxygen, so our heart beats faster.

The heart is made up of four chambers: a right atrium, a left atrium, a right ventricle and a left ventricle. The atria and the ventricles are separated by valves which prevent blood from flowing backwards.

Sweep your heart

Circulation

Blood flows around the body in a double circuit:

- In the lungs, deoxygenated blood is sent from the left side of the heart to the right side of the heart.
- Oxygenated blood is sent from the right side of the heart to the left side of the heart.
- The oxygenated blood flows into the left atrium and then into the left ventricle. From there the blood is pumped through the largest artery in the body, called the aorta, to the rest of the body.

Blood travels around the body in a double circuit:

- In the lungs, deoxygenated blood is sent from the left side of the heart to the right side of the heart.
- Oxygenated blood is sent from the right side of the heart to the left side of the heart.
- The oxygenated blood flows into the left atrium and then into the left ventricle. From there the blood is pumped through the largest artery in the body, called the aorta, to the rest of the body.

- The oxygenated blood travels from the right atrium into the right ventricle. From there it travels into the lungs, through the lungs and then back into the body.

- In the lungs, deoxygenated blood is sent from the left side of the heart to the right side of the heart.
- Oxygenated blood is sent from the right side of the heart to the left side of the heart.
- The oxygenated blood flows into the left atrium and then into the left ventricle. From there the blood is pumped through the largest artery in the body, called the aorta, to the rest of the body.

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Sweep your heart

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Pupils’ reading and writing skills are extended and reinforced through graded texts and activities.
Take a Tour – Level 6

Unit conclusion

Each unit closes with four pages in which content is extended and revised giving the course added flexibility.

Science project: age-appropriate experiments and projects guarantee pupils a steady progression from earlier years. The steps described follow a more complete scientific method (aim, hypothesis, method, test, conclusions).

Fragile world: Pupils are introduced to values and ethics in relation to the scientific project. They are presented with situations designed to encourage reasoning and an engagement with their immediate surroundings, in order for them to internalise feelings of social responsibility. This way, scientific knowledge is contextualised and made meaningful for young learners.
The unit closes by leading pupils through a summary writing activity, which is linked to the Unit review summaries at the back of the book, and a checklist which students can use to reflect on their own progress as a part of self-evaluation.

Further work on different types of graphic organisers and comparative reading activities, linked to the Study skills texts section at the back of the book, offer necessary practice in these all-important skills.

Study skills: Level 6 carries on from earlier levels by emphasising alternative forms of presenting information in the Study skills section. The aim is to give pupils the tools they need to improve their own learning process.

More traditional review questions check pupils’ progression, reviewing content as well as providing the opportunity for language practice with speaking and writing activities.
Think together:
A final cooperative learning project takes communication and collaborative skills further and gives pupils the opportunity to engage with a key theme from a different point of view while having fun at the same time. These cooperative activities are carefully adapted to the age group.

Four end-of-term pages provide additional progress-checking activities as well as the opportunity to practice different communicative skills.

Take a Tour – Level 6
Quick quiz:
simple multiple choice listening comprehension activities review term content as well as providing listening skills practice.

Team test:
pair-work activities provide speaking skills practice as well as introducing children to the importance of communication and collaboration skills.

Extended quiz:
more complex activities challenge students by reviewing content while providing practice with writing skills and more challenging listening activities.
Study Skills texts at the back of the book serve two purposes. On the one hand they provide pupils with fascinating snippets of information, encouraging them to appreciate the importance of reading and investigation beyond the set text. On the other hand they offer pupils comparative reading practice in which they have to extract similar information from a different text.

Unit summaries provide pupils with a quick revision opportunity, outlining key themes and vocabulary, as well as offering pupils extensive writing and research opportunities.