

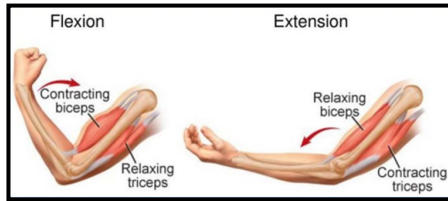
Year 3: Skeletons

Humans and some other animals have skeletons and skeletons grow as we grow.

Muscles

Humans and some animals have muscles which contract or relax to move the bones which they are attached to by tendons.

Muscles can only pull, they can't push so they have to work in pairs to move the bones.



Joints

Joints are where two or more bones are fitted together to allow movement.



The Spine

The spine is a strong, flexible, ring-like bones that runs from your skull to your pelvis and protects your spinal cord.

Key Vocabulary:



Skeleton: the inner framework of bones and cartilage in vertebrate ani-



Muscles: tissue in the body of animals and humans that moves parts of the body by tightening and relaxing.



Organs: a part of plants or animals that performs a particular task.



Joints: a place or point where two or more parts come together or are connected.



Vertebrate: an animal that has a skeleton with a backbone inside its body .



Invertebrate: an animal that does not have a backbone or skeleton inside its



Tendons: a cord or band of tough white tissue that connects a muscle with a bone or other body part



Spine: the backbone; spinal column.



Exoskeleton: an external supporting structure such as the shell of a crusta-



Hydrostatic Skeleton: a flexible skeleton supported by fluid pressure

Skeletons:



Skeletons do three important Jobs:

Protect organs inside the body

Allow movement

Stop the body from falling on the floor



Vertebrate have an endoskeleton (internal skeletons)

Invertebrate have an exoskeleton (an external skeleton) or a hydrostatic skeleton (a skeleton made up of fluid filled compartments in the body).



Exoskeleton



Hydrostatic skeleton