

Skeleton key facts



Year 3 Science

Autumn 1

Animals including human, - Skeleton and Movement

Science Focus—Biology

What I should already know

- ☑ The parts of the human body and what they do.
- ☑ There are five groups of animals (mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds).

What I will learn in this unit

Some animals have their skeleton outside their body called an **EXOSKELETON** which covers and protects them.

The three most important things a skeleton does are:

- provide support and shape to an animal's body
- allow movement through the joints
- protect organs (e.g. the skull protects the brain)

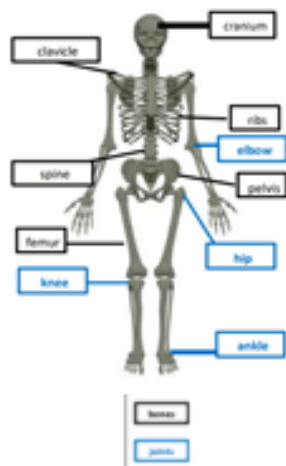
The skeleton bends at joints such as the knees and ankles. Joints are where two or more bones join together

The elbow and knee are simple hinge joints allowing basic movement. The shoulder and hip bones are 'ball and socket' joints which allow rotation.

Some animals don't have a backbone or bones (e.g. worms, slugs and jellyfish).

Vocabulary	
Word	Definition
Spine	A row of connected bones down the middle of the back.
Classify	A way of sorting objects with shared features into groups.
Joint	the part of the body where two or more bones meet to allow movement
Contract	To shorten or become reduced in size
Relax	To make loose or less firm
Skeleton	A collection of bones that support and protect the body.
Tendons	Cords that join muscles to bones
Muscle	Soft tissues which contract and relax to move the body.
Sort	Group according to their similarities

Types of bones and joints



Ball and socket
Joint e.g. shoulder



Hinge Joint e.g.
elbow



X-rays



Guess the Animal

X-rays are special pictures of the inside of an animal's body.

How muscles help us move

Skeletal muscles work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).

