



St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School

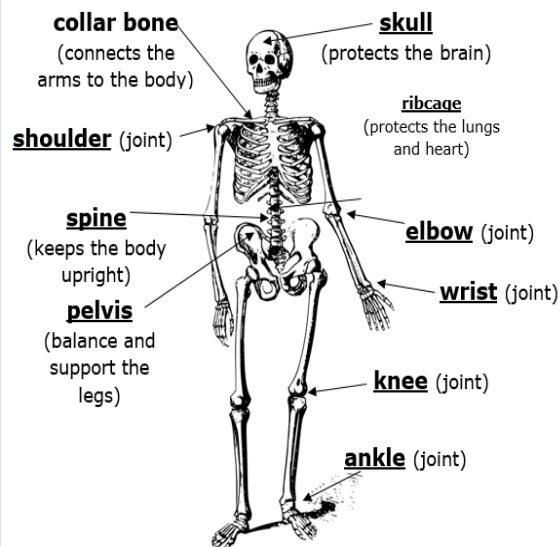
Beech Class

Science Autumn 1 Skeletons and Movement

Gospel Value -
Humility

What I should already know...

- Be able to identify, name and label the main parts of the human body
- Name a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals)
- Name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores

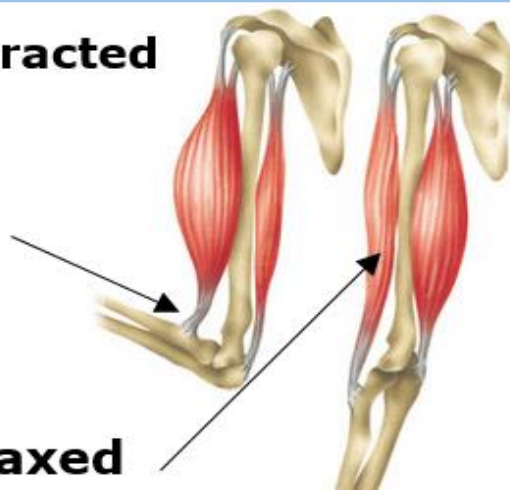


Key Knowledge

- Humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles which help them move and provide protection and support
- Some animals are vertebrates and others are invertebrates
- There are three different skeleton types
- Movable joints connect bones.
- Muscles are connected to bones and move them when they contract.
- Skeletons move because bones are attached to muscles.
- When a muscle **contracts** (bunches up), it gets shorter and so pulls up the bone it is attached to
- When a muscle **relaxes**, it goes back to its normal size

contracted

relaxed



Key Vocabulary

vertebrate - An animal that has a backbone, spine or skeleton inside their bodies.

Invertebrate - An animal with no backbone.

skeleton - A structural frame that supports and animals body.

endoskeleton - A skeleton found within the interior of the body; it provides structural support and protection for the internal organs.

exoskeleton - An external skeleton that supports and protects an animal's body.

hydroskeleton - A flexible skeleton supported by fluid pressure.

bones - These provide structure, protection and help us move.

joints - A part of the body where two or more bones meet to allow movement.

(Ball and socket joints, hinge joint, gliding joint)

hinge joint - Allows movement of bones in an open and closed direction.

gliding joint - Where two bones are flat enabling them to glide over each other.

