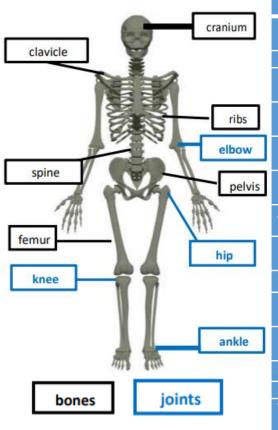
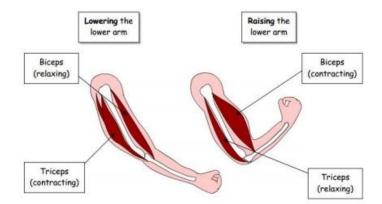


Animals, Skeletons & Movement Knowledge Organiser



Key vocabulary	
Backbone	the column of small linked bones down the middle of
	your back . Also known as a spine.
Bones	the hard parts inside your body which form your skeleton
Contract	to make smaller by drawing together; shrink or make
	tighter.
Elbow	the bend or joint between the upper arm and the lower
	arm
Endoskeleton	the internal skeleton of an animal, especially the bony
	skeleton of vertebrates
Exoskeleton	the protective or supporting structure covering the
	outside of the body of many animals
Joints	the junction between two or more bones
Muscles	something inside your body which connects two bones
	and which you use when you make a movement
Organs	a part of your body that has a particular purpose
Protect	protecting someone or something means to prevent
	them from being harmed or damaged
Relax	When a part of your body relaxes, or when you relax it, it
	becomes less stiff or firm
Skeleton	the framework of bones in your body
Support	to hold something up
Tendons	a strong cord in a person's or animal's body which joins a
	muscle to a bone
Vertebrate	a creature which has a spine
Invertebrate	an animal without a backbone

Muscles





What is a skeleton

The adult human skeleton is a framework of 206 different bones. We have a skeleton for three main reasons: support, protection and movement. Our skeleton protects our vital organs (such as our heart, lungs and brain) from being damaged. We need to keep our organs safe because they perform very important jobs.

Different types of skeleton

Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone. These **skeleton**s are called **endoskeletons** - this means that the skeletons are on the inside of the bodies. These **skeletons** grow with the bodies.







When the **skeleton** exists outside the body, it is called an **exoskeleton**. An **exoskeleton** is a covering that supports and protects animals. These have to be shed and a new **skeleton** is grown

