

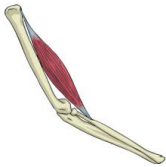
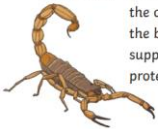

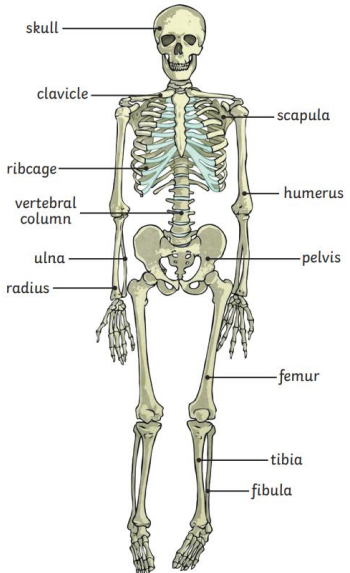




| Key Facts | Diagram/Investigations | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Humans have an internal skeleton, or endoskeleton.</p> <p>The three functions of the human skeleton are to Support Protect Allow movement.</p> <p>Some of the main bones or bone groups in the human skeleton include the skull, jaw, spine, rib cage, pelvis, humerus, radius, ulna, femur, tibia, and fibula.</p> <p>Bones and muscles allow movement. Muscles are attached to bones. Bones meet at joints. We move when muscles contract, causing bending at a joint.</p> | <div><p>vertebrate</p><p>↓</p><p>endoskeleton – a skeleton on the inside of the body that supports and protects it</p></div> <div><p>Skeletal muscles work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).</p><div><p>contract</p></div><div><p>relax</p></div></div> <div><p>invertebrate</p><div><p>exoskeleton – a skeleton on the outside of the body that supports and protects it</p></div><div><p>hydrostatic skeleton – a skeleton made up of a fluid-filled compartment in the body called a coelom, mainly found in soft-bodied animals</p></div></div> <div></div> | |
| Key Learning: | Prior Learning: | Books to support/ Enrichment Opportunities: |
| <p>Bones, Skeleton and Muscles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Discover what lies beneath their skin.Understand that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.Have a clear understanding of the differences between human and animal skeletons and find the similaritiesKnow that muscles, which are attached to the skeleton, help animals move parts of their body.Explore how humans grow bigger as they reach maturity by making comparisons linked to body proportions and skeleton growth – e.g. do people with longer legs have longer arm spans?Explore how bones can become fragile and why they may break - bone strength experiment | <p>To know the location of our body parts. To Identify, name and compare animals (fish, amphibian, reptile, bird and mammal)</p> | <p>Various science books about the human body.</p> |

| Subject Specific Vocabulary | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Key word | Definition |
| Skeleton | The bones of a human or animal considered as a whole, forming the framework of the body |
| Vertebrate | Animal or human with backbones |
| Invertebrate | Animals without backbones |
| Bones | Living tissue that makes up the body's skeleton |
| Skull | The bones of the head that surround the brain |
| Muscles | Soft tissue of the body that contract and relax to cause movement |
| Joints | Areas where 2 or more bones are fitted together |
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