Class 2 Spring 2 2024
Family Album

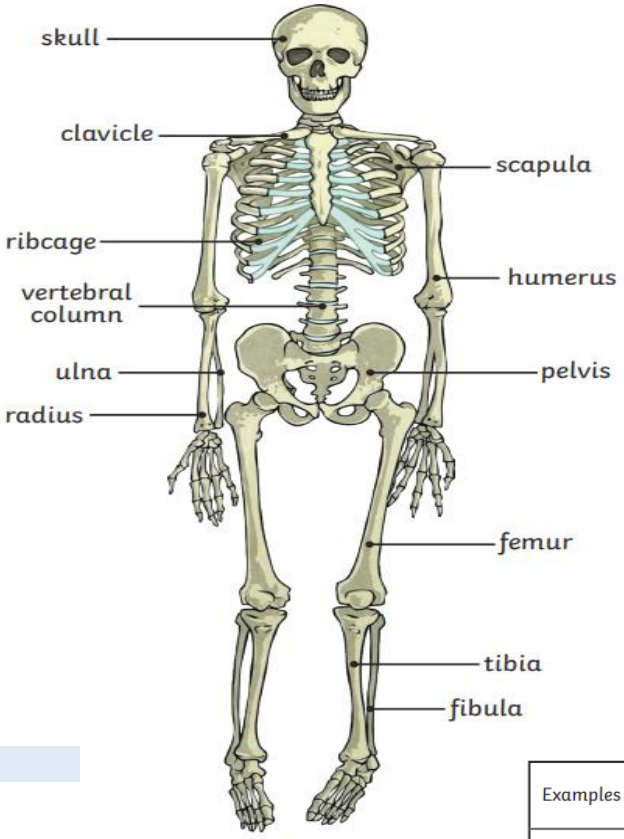
Animals – Skeletons and Movement

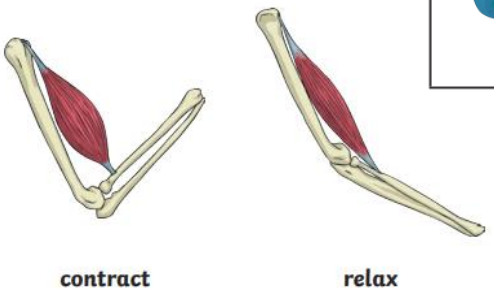
What will we be learning?

- Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.
- Identify animals (vertebrates) which have a skeleton.
- Identify animals without internal skeletons/backbones (invertebrates) and describe how they have adapted other ways to support themselves, move and protect their vital organs.
- Know how the skeletons of birds, mammals, fish, amphibians or reptiles are similar and the differences in their skeletons.
- Know 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.

Key vocabulary

- **Animal groups:** vertebrates, invertebrates, insects, mammals, reptiles, birds, fish, amphibians
- **Vertebrates:** Animals that have a backbone inside their body.
- **Invertebrates:** Animals that do not have a backbone.
- **Features of skeletons:** Skeletons enable movement, give support and protect internal organs.
- **Skeleton:** The inner framework of bones in vertebrate animals.
- **Exoskeleton:** Hard outer casings that some invertebrates have to protect their soft bodies.
- **Muscles:** Soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement.





What is the name of where two or more bones fit together?	
Tendon	
Joint	
Muscle	

What is it that joins muscles to bones?	
Tendon	
Joint	
Muscle	

What are soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement?	
Tendons	
Joints	
Muscles	

Examples of _____	Examples of _____