

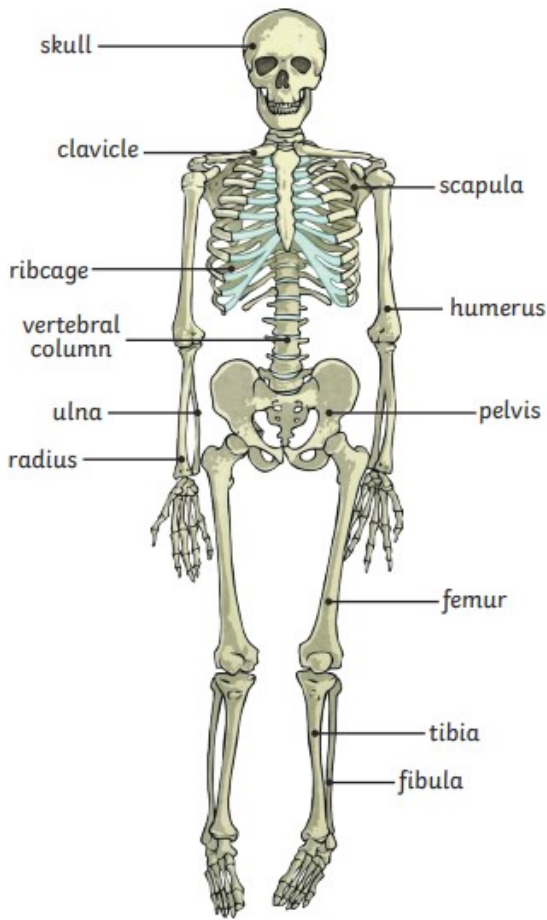
Carr Head Primary School - Knowledge Organiser

Science

Skeleton & Movement

Year 3

Autumn 2



Key Vocabulary

vertebrate	animals with backbones
invertebrate	animals without backbones
muscles	soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement
tendons	cords that join muscles to bones
joints	areas where two or more bones are fitted together

Quiz

1. What jobs does a skeleton do?
2. What is an exoskeleton?
3. Name 3 human bones
4. What are muscles?
5. What is a vertebrate?

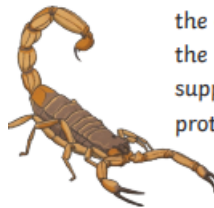
vertebrate

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endoskeleton – a skeleton on the inside of the body that supports and protects it



invertebrate

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exoskeleton – a skeleton on the outside of the body that supports and protects it



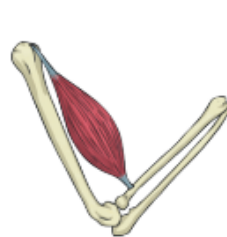
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hydrostatic skeleton – a skeleton made up of a fluid-filled compartment in the body called a coelom, mainly found in soft-bodied animals



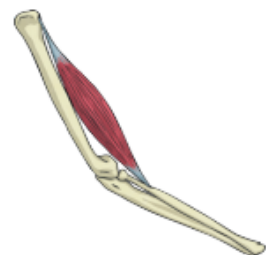
Skeletons do three important jobs:

- protect organs inside the body;
- allow movement;
- support the body and stop it from falling on the floor.

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



contract



relax