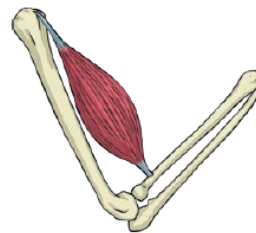


Key Vocabulary	
Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
Muscles	Soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement.
Tendons	Cords that join muscles to bones.
Joints	An area where two or more bones are fitted together.
Endoskeleton	A skeleton on the inside of the body that supports and protects it.
Exoskeleton	A skeleton on the outside of the body that supports and protects it
Hydrostatic skeleton	A skeleton made up of a fluid-filled compartment in the body– mainly found in soft-bodied animals.

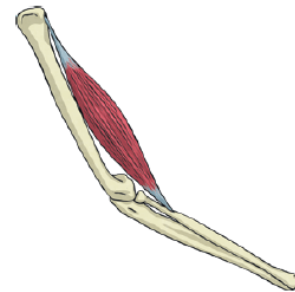
Key Aim

By the end of this topic, pupils will be able to label the three different types of skeletons. The children will be able to explain the role of the skeleton and why it is important. Most children will be able to name and locate the bones in the body-using the correct scientific vocabulary. The children will also explore the muscles in the body and how they are used..

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

