

Key Aim

By the end of this topic, pupils will be able to recognise the three different types of skeletons. You will be able to explain the role of the skeleton and why it is important, as well as naming and locating key bones in your body.

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.

