Lever House Primary School

Animals Including Humans - Skeletons and Movement	Main Subject: Science	Strand: Biology	Classes: Maple, Oak and Pine

What I should already know:

Most humans have body parts; arms, legs, knees, feet, toes, hands, elbows, fingers, eyes, nose, mouth and ears.

An animal skeleton



What I will be able to answer (Learning Questions)

- How does a skeleton help us?
- What are the main bones that humans have and what do they do?
- What do our muscles do?
- Are all animal groups born with a back bone?
- How are animal skeletons similar?

Sticky Knowledge

A skeleton supports the body, protects organs and allows movement.

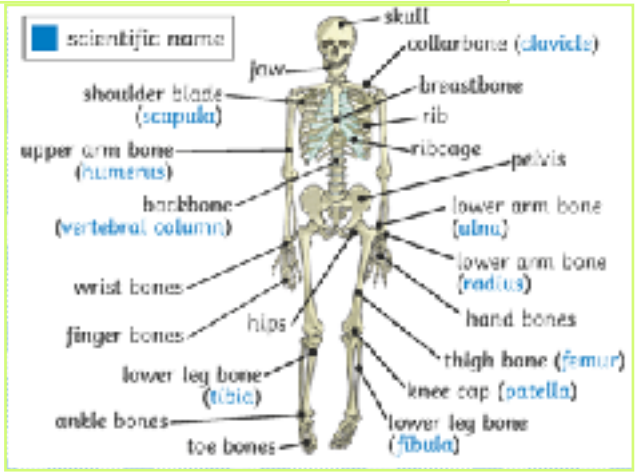
Some of the key bones in the human body are; skull, ribcage, pelvis, tibia, fibula, femur, vertebral column, humerus and radius.

Muscles are attached the skeleton and work in pairs to help us move.

Mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish are vertebrates and have a backbone. Insects are invertebrates and do not have a backbone.

All vertebrates will have a backbone and some animals will have a skull.

The main bones of a human skeleton.



Key vocabulary

Invertebrate: an animal without a backbone.

Muscle: stretchy tissue, that is under the skin, that helps the skeleton to move.

Skeleton: a structure of bones in an animal.

Vertebrate: an animal with a backbone

A human bicep muscle



Useful Links:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z636g2p/articles/ztwcbqt
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z636g2p/articles/zf284xs