

# How can we sort and group animals based on their Skeletons and how do joints move?

## Skills:

To know that animals (including humans) have skeletons.

To know what joints are and how they move.

## Key vocabulary

skeleton	bone
support	muscle
protection	hinge joint
Movement	ball and socket joint
Invertebrate	vertebrate
skull	ribcage
spine	pelvis
femur	exoskeleton
Contracting	relaxing

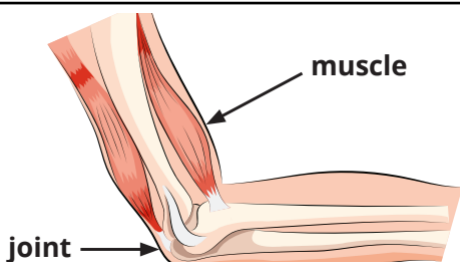
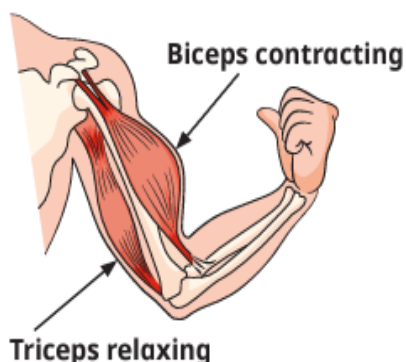
## Must—know knowledge

- To know that some animals have skeletons.
- To know that the skeleton supports us; protects us; and helps us to move. This is their function.
- To understand what a vertebrate and invertebrate is.
- To know that not all animals have a skeleton.
- To know what exoskeleton means.
- Muscles are attached to bones.
- Muscles can only pull on bones and cannot push
- Muscles work in pairs by contracting and relaxing.
- Bones, muscles and joints work together to allow movement.

## Working Scientifically:

I can ask relevant scientific questions.

I can set up a simple fair test experiment to answer a scientific question.



**Ribcage** – Curved bones in the chest that protect the heart and lungs.

**Spine** – A group of small bones stacked on top of each other in the back that support movement.

**Skull** – The bones in the head that protect the brain.

**Pelvis** – A rounded “bowl-like” set of bones which connect the spine to the legs.

**Femur** – A long bone in the upper leg that supports movement.

## Investigation:

Recording findings using simple scientific language, and