















1. To identify and name bones in the human body	2. To recognise the function of the skeleton to support, protect and aid movement.	3. To identify and name bones in a range of animals.	4. To investigate animals with and without a spine.	5. To answer the questions: are all skeletons the same?
---	--	--	---	---

skeleton	A collection of bones that provide protection and support movement	 skeleton
ribcage	Curved bones in the chest that protect the heart and lungs	 rib cage
skull	The bones in the head that protect the brain	 skull
spine	A group of small bones in the back that support movement	 spine
pelvis	A rounded 'bowl-like' set of bones that connects the spine to the legs	 pelvis
femur	A long bone in the upper leg that supports movement	 femur
mammal	An animal with a spine, fur or hair on its body and that feeds its young with milk	 mammal
bird	An animal with a spine, feathers, wings and a beak	 bird
fish	An animal with fins, gills and scales that live in water	 fish
amphibian	An animal with a spine that can live on land and in water	 amphibian
reptile	An animal with a spine and dry scales on its body	 reptile
antennae	Organs on an insect's head, used for touch and smell	 antennae
insect	A small animal that had three body sections, six legs and antennae	 insect
exoskeleton	A type of skeleton on the outside of an animal's body that provides support and protection	 exoskeleton





The Human Skeleton

Our skeletons are made up of many different bones. Each bone in our body has a specific name.

The **skeleton** in an adult human is generally made up of 206 bones.

Newborn babies have around 300 bones. As we grow, some of our bones fuse together, which is why an adult's skeleton has fewer bones than a baby's.

Comparing Skeletons of Animals

mammals	birds	reptiles and amphibians	fish
			

Mammals, amphibians, reptiles, fish and birds all have skeletons. They are made up of lots of different bones.

There are similarities and differences between the skeletons. Many of these animals commonly have a **spine** and a **skull**. They often have a **ribcage**.

Comparing Skeleton Types

Many animals do not have a **spine**. In fact, less than 5% of all animals have a **spine** – the rest are spineless animals. Animals that do not have a spine are called invertebrates.

Animals with a **spine** have a skeleton that is within the body. It grows as the animal grows and is permanent. Animals that have a spine are called vertebrates.

Hydrostatic Skeleton

Animals that have a hydrostatic skeleton don't have any bones or stiff structures to **support** them.

Instead, these animals have a fluid-filled compartment in their body called a coelom.

Examples: slugs, squid, worms, jellyfish and octopuses.

Exoskeleton

An **exoskeleton** provides natural armour and defence against predators and the environment.

Exoskeletons do not grow bigger, so animals that have an exoskeleton shed their old exoskeleton before growing a new one.

Examples: ants, grasshoppers, crabs and beetles.

