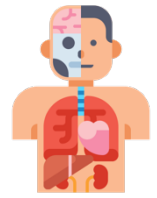


Animals including Humans

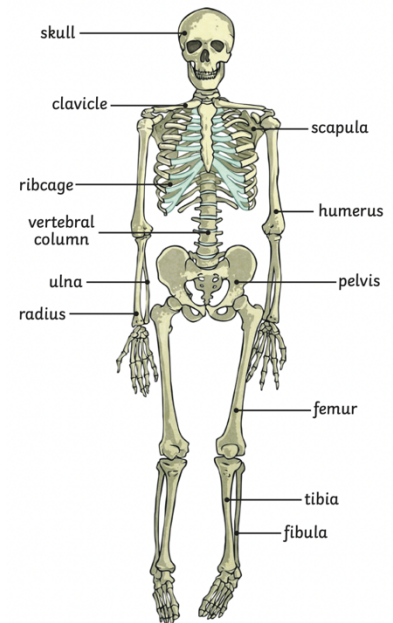
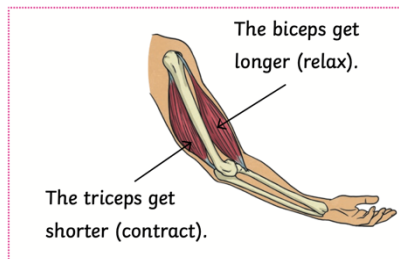
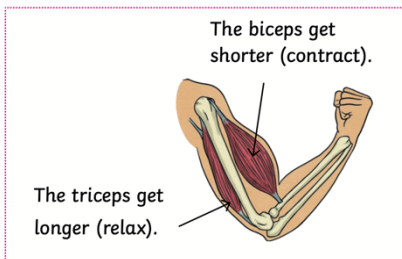


LKS2 Science: Animals including humans

Scientific Concepts

Function	What something does or is used for. In science it relates to the reason in which an object or a process occurs in a system
System	a group of related things that work together as a whole
Core Vocabulary	
Skeleton	the inner framework of bones and cartilage in vertebrate animals (animals with a backbone).
Protection	the act of keeping something safe from harm or the condition of being protected.
Muscles	tissue in the body of animals and humans that moves parts of the body.
Tendons	a tough cord or band of tissue that unites a muscle with some other part (such as a bone).

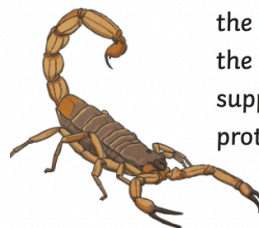
Images/diagrams



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 called a coelom, mainly found in soft-bodied animals



Key Knowledge

1	There are 3 types of skeleton; endoskeleton, exoskeleton and hydrostatic.
2	Skeletons have 3 functions, they are for support, protection and movement.
3	Humans need a skeleton to stand upright and protect their organs.
4	Muscles work in pairs to enable movement, one contracts whilst the other relaxes e.g. biceps and triceps.
5	The skull and rib cage protect the organs, whilst bones like the femur, humerus and tibia help the body move.
6	There are over 200 bones and more than 600 muscles in the human body.