

An anatomical illustration featuring various parts of a human skeleton. On the left is a full-length view of the spine. In the center is a human skull. To the right is a rib cage. Scattered around these are various individual bones, including long bones, a femur, a humerus, a pelvis, and several hand and foot bones. The entire illustration is set against a solid orange background.

# Functions of a Skeleton

# Aim

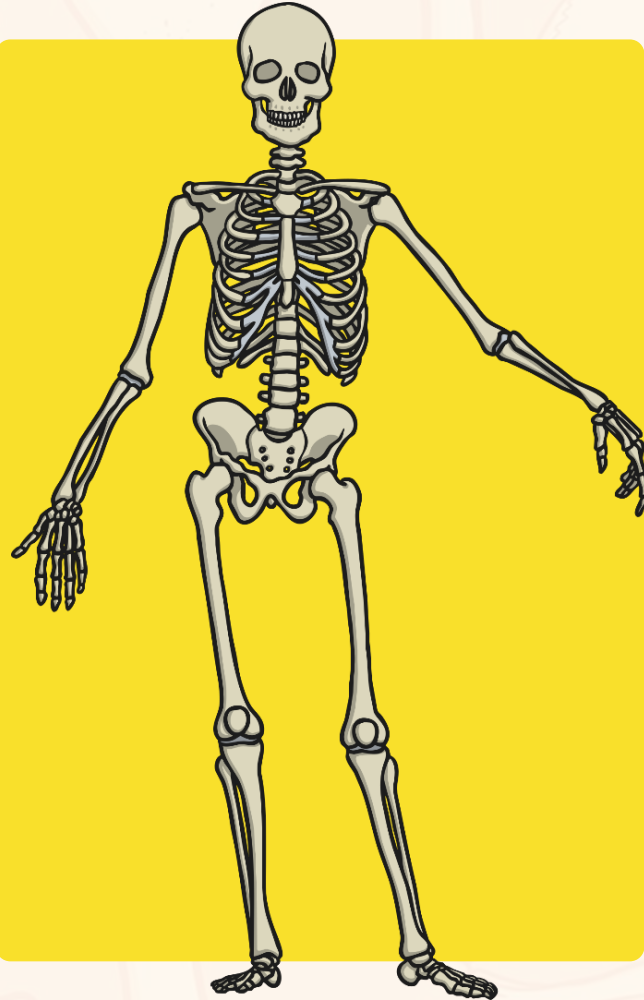
- I can identify and explain the three main functions of a skeleton.

## Success Criteria

- I can identify parts of the skeleton that protect the body.
- I can identify parts of the skeleton that support the body and help it move.
- I can explain how different parts of the skeleton work.



# Purpose of a Skeleton



Discuss the following questions  
with your partner:

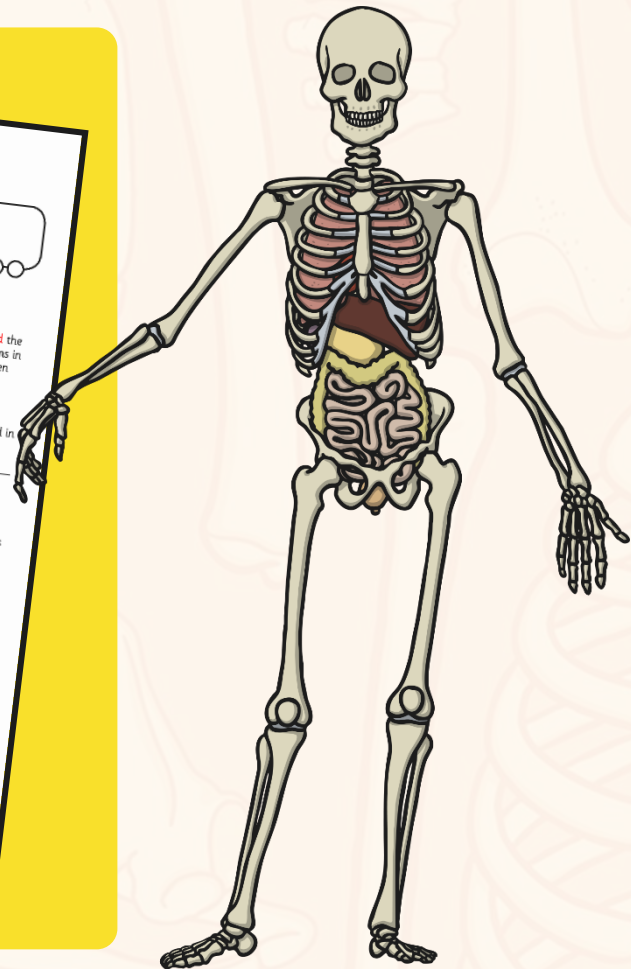
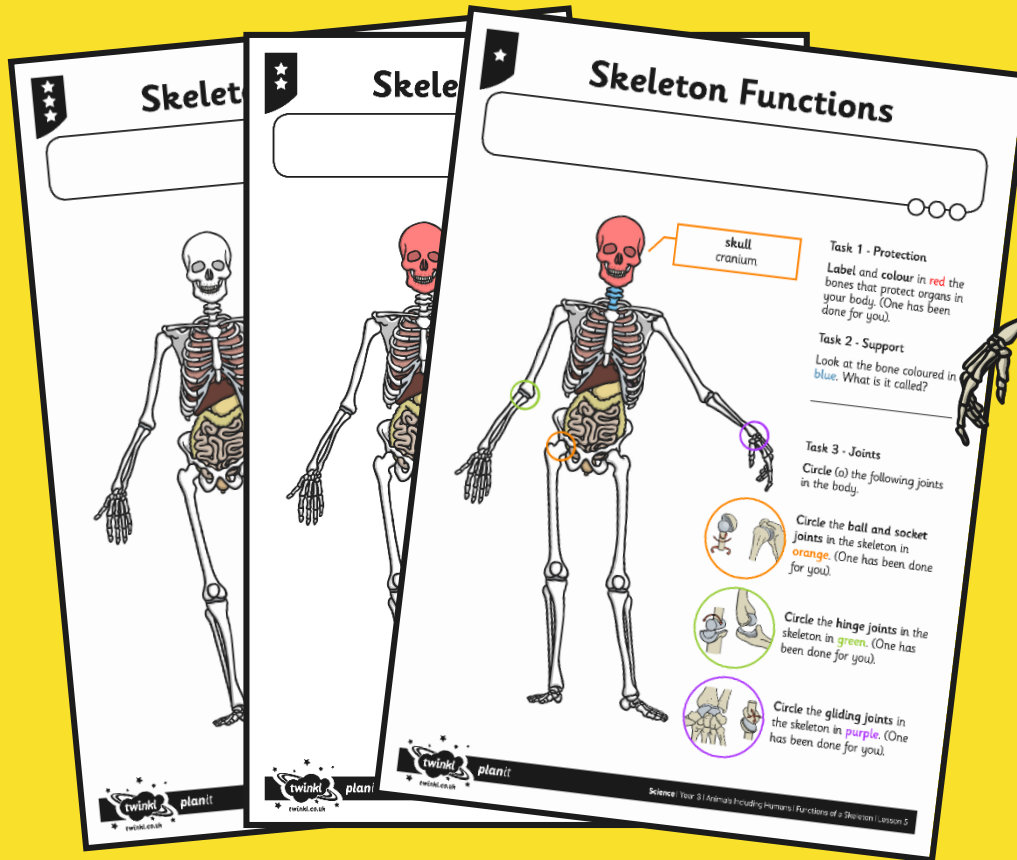
1

Why do we  
have  
skeletons?

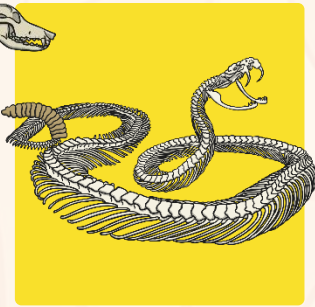
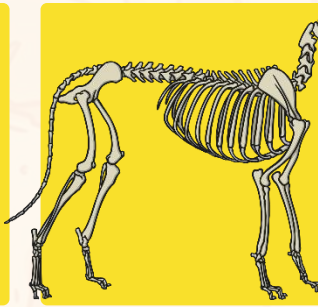
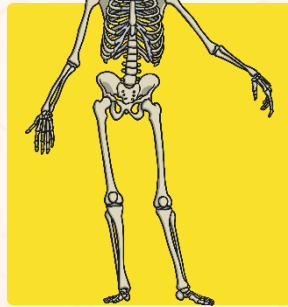
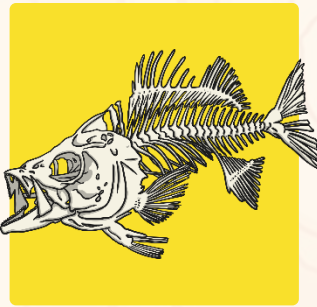
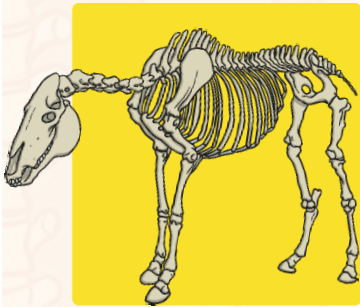
2

What would  
happen if  
we did not  
have a  
skeleton?

# Protection



# Whose Skeleton?



human

dog

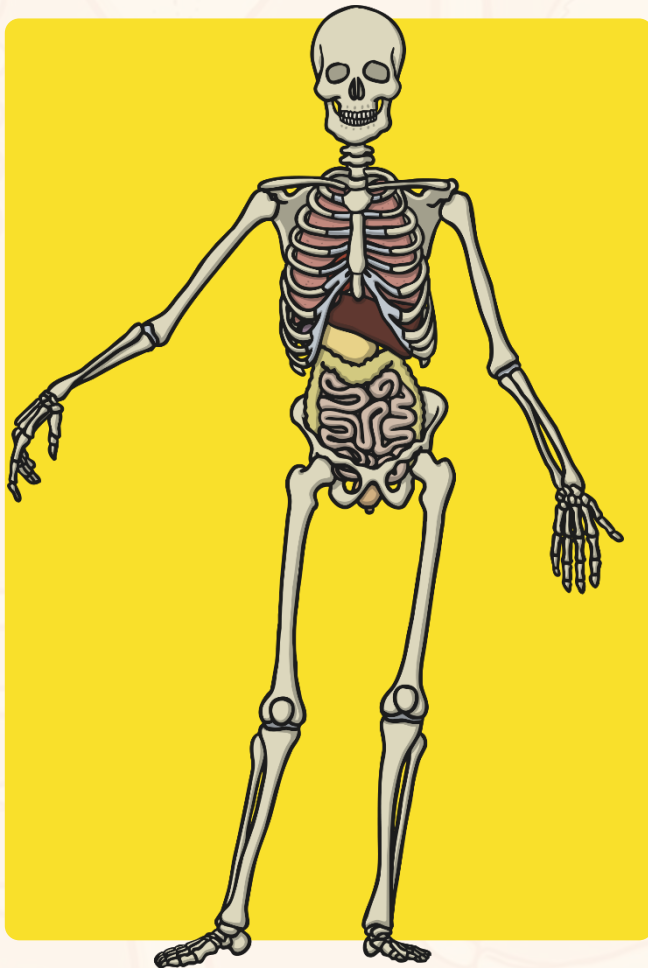
horse

snake

fish



# All Fall Down!



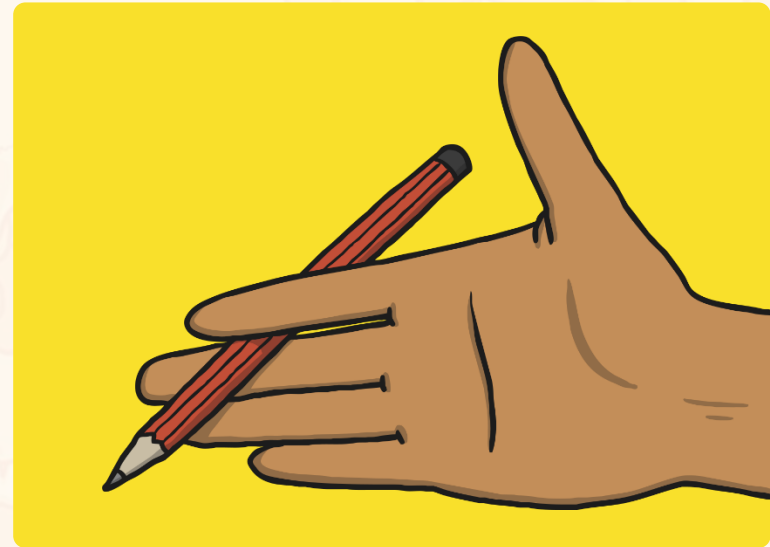
One of the functions of a skeleton is to support your body.

What would happen if you had no bones in your body?

Which part of the skeleton keeps your body upright?

On your activity sheet using a different coloured pencil, colour in the main bones that keep your body upright.

# Movement

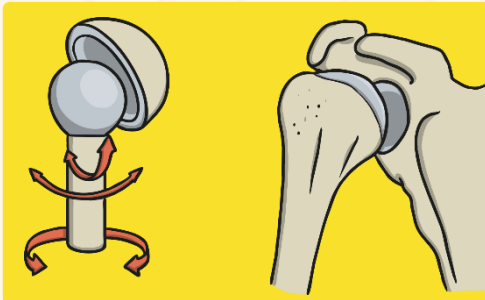


What happened when I tried to pick up a pencil the first time and the second time?

# Joints

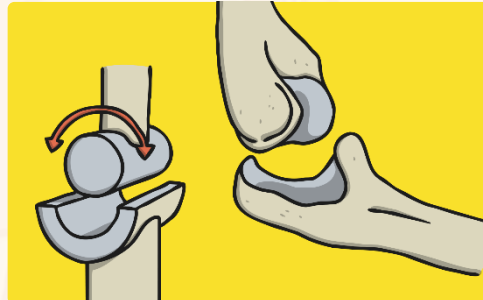
Without joints connecting our bones we would not be able to move the way we do. We would not be able to bend, jump, skip to name a few movements. There are 3 different types of joints in the body. (Click the pictures to see how they move!)

## ball and socket



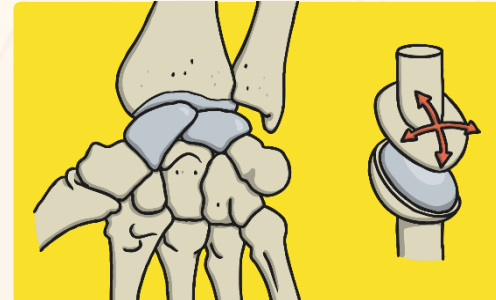
Ball and socket joints allow the most freedom of movement. One example in the human skeleton is the between the pelvis (hip) and femur (upper leg bone).

## hinge



Hinge joints allow flex and extend movements. One example in the human skeleton is between the humerus (upper arm bone) and radius/ulna (lower arm bones).

## gliding



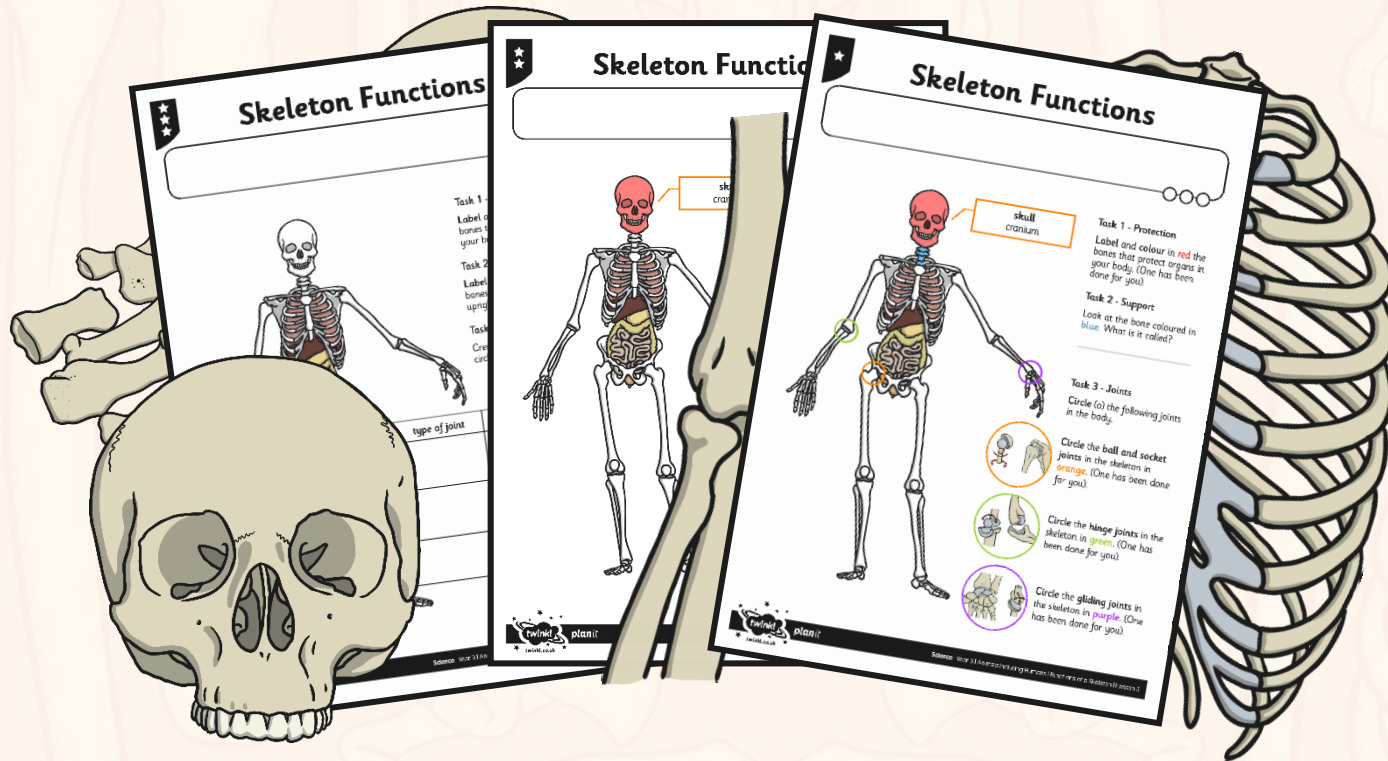
Gliding joints are also known as 'plane' joints. The bones are shaped to glide over one another and allow for small limited movements in different directions. One example in the human skeleton is the wrist bones.



# Skeleton Functions






Complete the Skeleton Functions activity sheet



# Skeleton Types and Functions



		functions of a skeleton			
		protection	support	shape	movement
types of skeleton	 endoskeleton				
	 exoskeleton				
	 hydrostatic skeleton				

# Aim



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