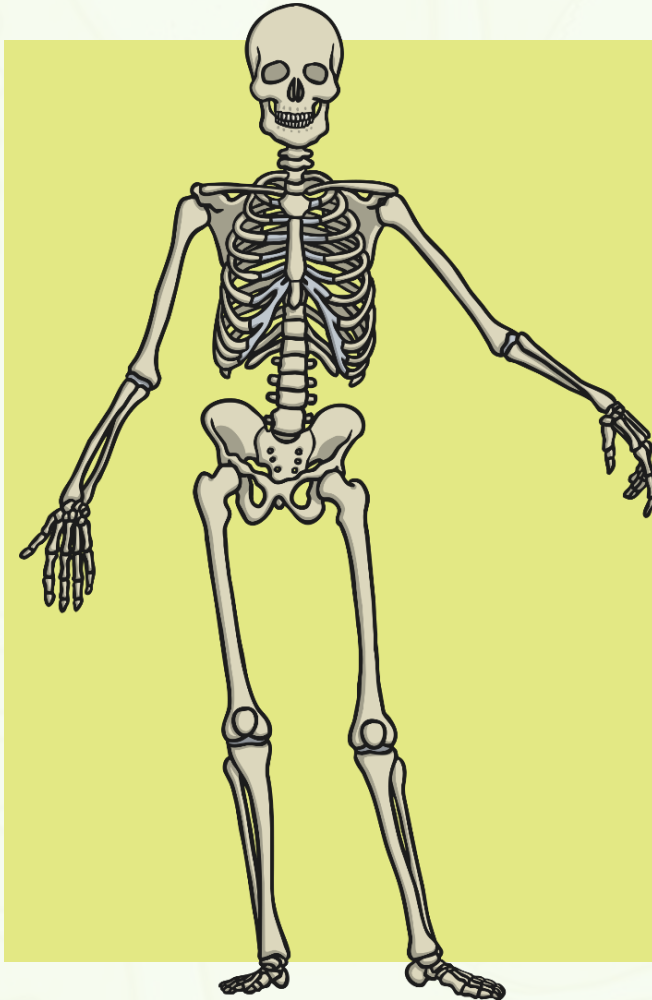


# Functions of a Skeleton

# Purpose of a Skeleton



Think about these questions

1

Why do we  
have skeletons?

2

What would  
happen if we  
did not have  
a skeleton?

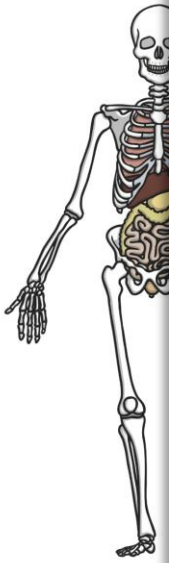
# Protection



★★★

Sk


I can



★★

Sk

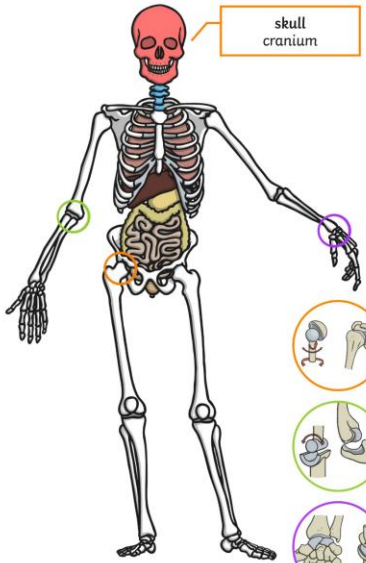
I can



★

## Skeleton Functions

I can explain the functions of a skeleton.



skull  
cranium

**Task 1 - Protection**  
Label and colour in **red** the bones that protect organs in your body. (One has been done for you).

**Task 2 - Support**  
Look at the bone coloured in **blue**. What is it called?

**Task 3 - Joints**  
Circle (o) the following joints in the body.

Circle the ball and socket joints in the skeleton in **orange**. (One has been done for you).

Circle the hinge joints in the skeleton in **green**. (One has been done for you).

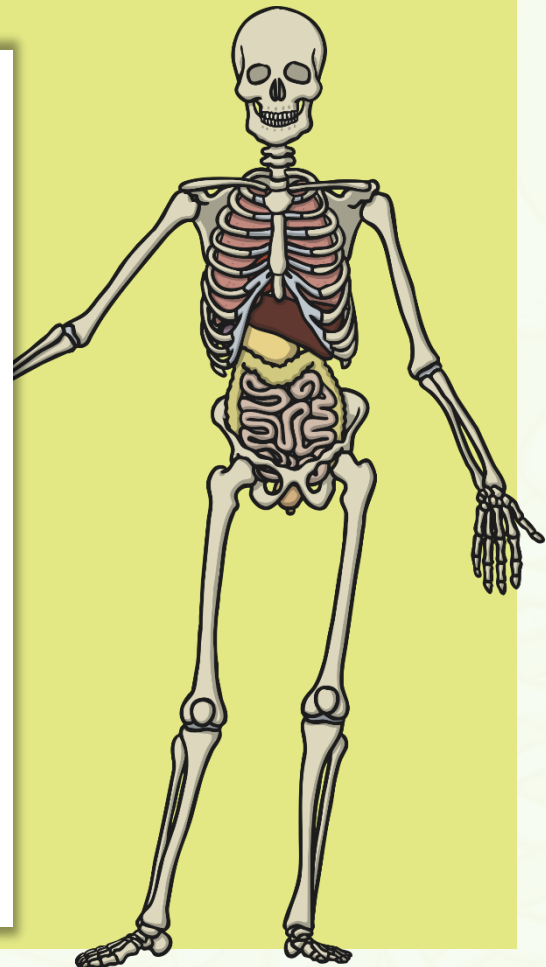
Circle the gliding joints in the skeleton in **purple**. (One has been done for you).

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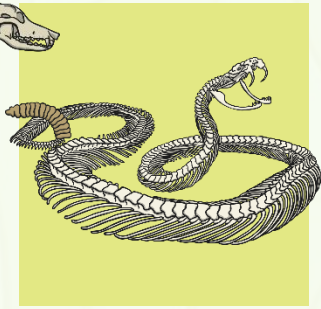
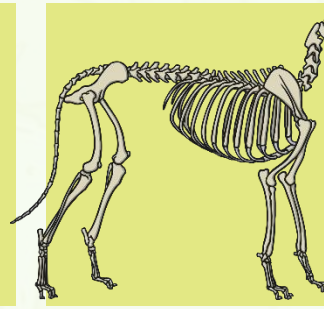
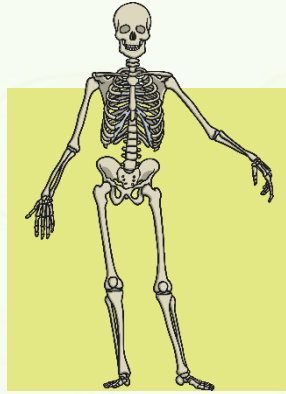
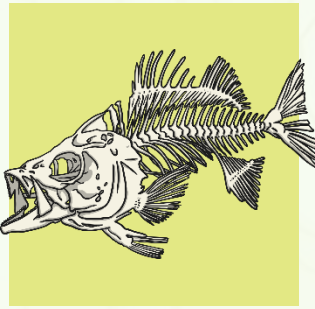
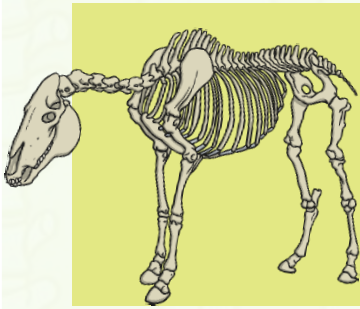
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# Whose Skeleton?



human

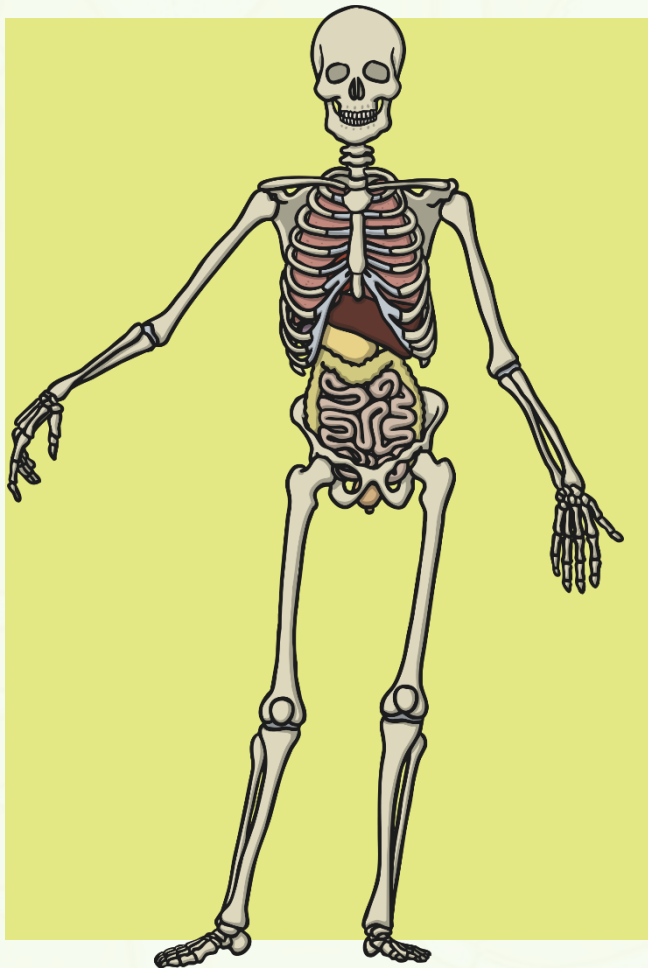
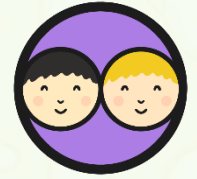
dog

horse

snake

fish

# All Fall Down!



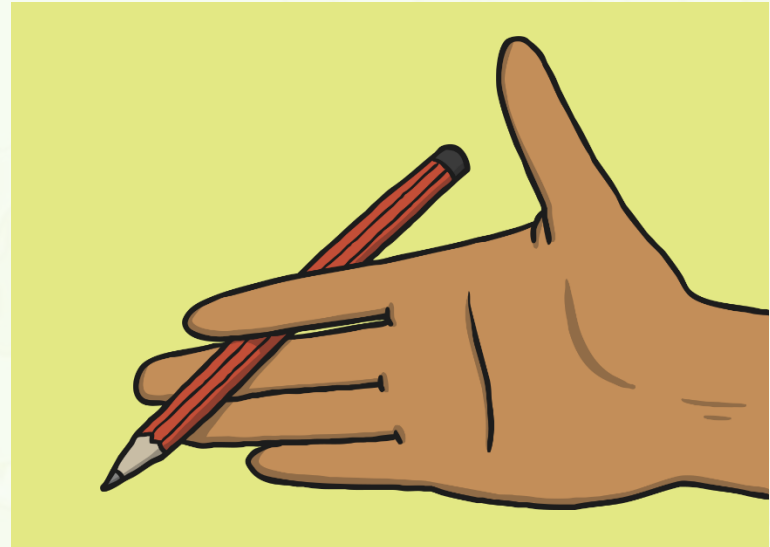
One of the functions of a skeleton is to support your body.

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

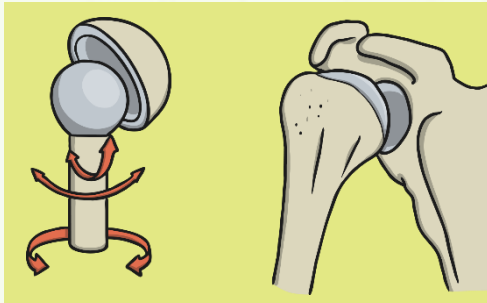


What happened when I tried to pick up a pencil the first time and the second time?

# Joints

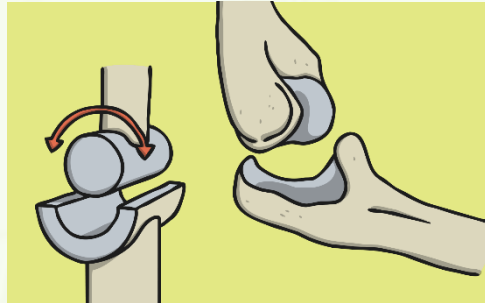
Without joints connecting our bones we would not be able to move the way we do. We would not be able to bend, jump, skip to name a few movements. There are 3 different types of joints in the body. (Click the pictures to see how they move!)

ball and socket



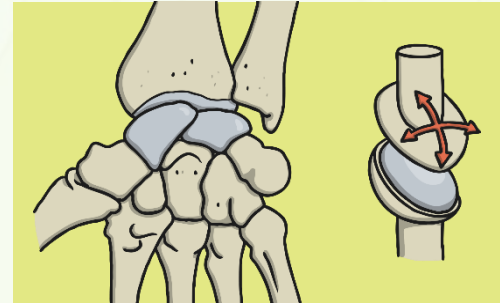
Ball and socket joints allow the most freedom of movement. One example in the human skeleton is the between the pelvis (hip) and femur (upper leg bone).

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.



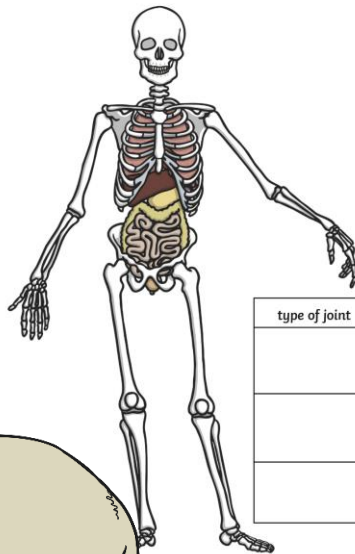
# Skeleton Functions



Complete the Skeleton Functions activity sheet

## Skeleton Functions

I can explain the functions of a skeleton.



Task 1 - Protection  
Label and colour the bones that protect organs in your body.

Task 2 - Support  
Label and colour the bones that support the body upright.

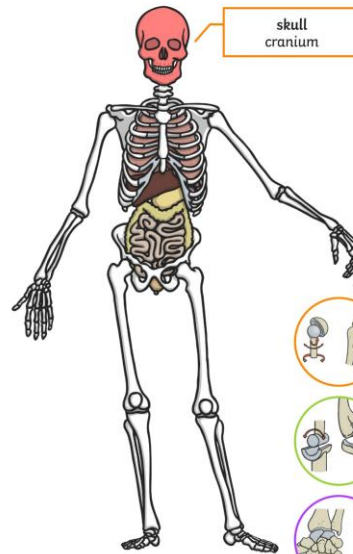
Task 3 - Joints  
Create a key to circle (o) the joints in the body.

type of joint	picture

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## Skeleton Functions

I can explain the functions of a skeleton.



skull  
cranium

Task 1 - Protection  
Label and colour the bones that protect organs in your body.

Task 2 - Support  
Label and colour the bones that support the body upright.

Task 3 - Joints  
Circle (o) the joints in the body.



Circle the ball and socket joints in the skeleton in orange. (One has been done for you).



Circle the hinge joints in the skeleton in green. (One has been done for you).



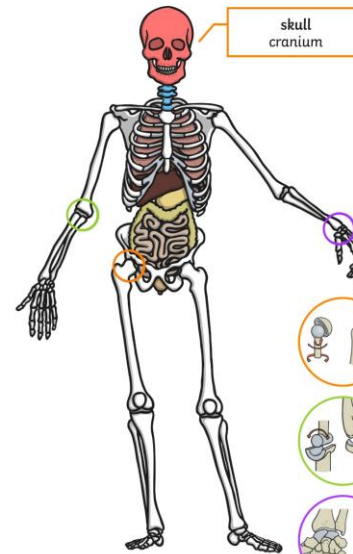
Circle the gliding joints in the skeleton in purple. (One has been done for you).

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## Skeleton Functions

I can explain the functions of a skeleton.



skull  
cranium

Task 1 - Protection  
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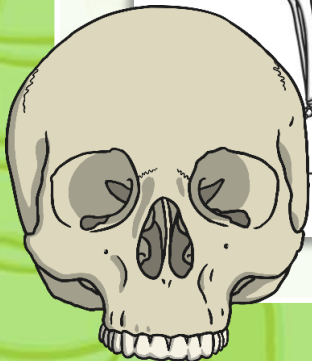


Circle the gliding joints in the skeleton in purple. (One has been done for you).

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# Skeleton Types and Functions



		Functions of a Skeleton			
		protection	support	shape	movement
Types of Skeleton	 endoskeleton				
	 exoskeleton				
	 hydrostatic skeleton				