

What should I already know?

- I can identify and name a variety of common animals.
- I can identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- I can describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals.
- I can describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival.

Vocabulary

bones	The hard parts inside your body which form your skeleton.
support	To hold something up.
protect	Prevent something or someone from being harmed or damaged.
move	To change position or posture.
skeleton	The frame of bones in your body.
muscles	Something inside your body which connects two bones and which you use when you move.
skull	A set of bones that make up the head of a vertebrate.
ribs	Bones that enclose and protect the heart and lungs.
spine	Collection of small, moveable bones that connect the head with the pelvis. It protects the spinal cord.
joints	The junction between two or more bones that allow movement.

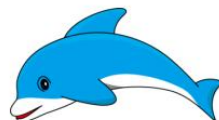
Skeleton

Humans (and many other animals) have a system of bones called a skeleton.

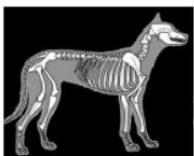
The three most important things a skeleton does are:

- provide support and shape to an animals body
- allow movement through the joints
- protect organs

Animals that have a skeleton are called vertebrates. The skeleton can be on the inside or the outside of the body.



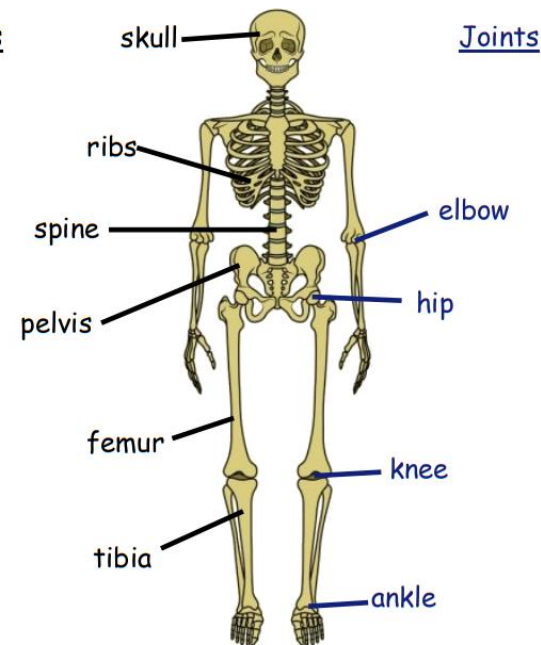
Endoskeletons are skeletons that are on the inside of the body. They provide support and protection for important organs. These skeletons grow with the bodies.



When the skeleton is outside of the body, it is called an exoskeleton. An exoskeleton is a covering that supports and protects animals. These have to be shed and a new skeleton is grown when the animal gets bigger.



Bones



Muscular System

Humans and many other animals also have a system of muscles in their bodies.

The main purpose of muscles is for movement. As they contract and relax the muscles move parts of the body around.

Muscles are also important for maintaining posture and helping humans/animals to sit, stand and walk.

Some muscles, like the heart, move by themselves—they are involuntary.

