**The Skeleton**

Some animals are supported by a hard skeleton. A hard skeleton on the inside is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Animals such as birds, fish, reptile and mammals (including humans) have this type of skeleton. A skeleton on the outside is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Crabs, crayfish, spiders and insects have this type of skeleton.

*\* What type of skeleton do worms, snails, slugs have?*

**Word list: Exoskeleton endoskeleton**

**Functions of the Skeleton**

Use the word list below to complete the statements about the structure and function of the skeleton.

**Word list: calcium, supports, blood cells, hear, move, protect, breathe, spinal cord, brain, lungs, organs, protects, protects, protects**

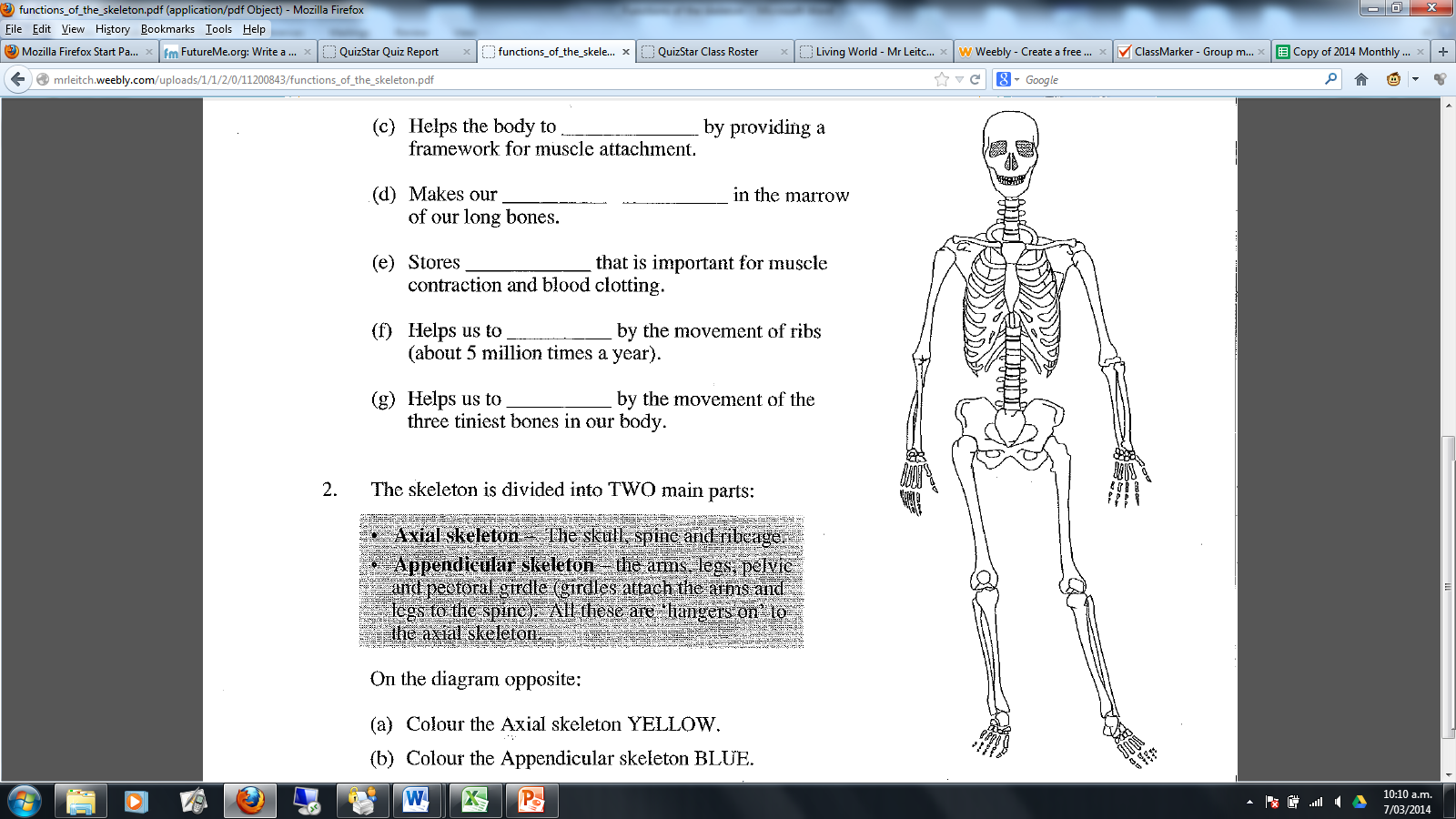
1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our organs eg skull \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Eg rib cage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Eg spine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the body in an upright position. It allows us to stand.

3. Helps the body to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by providing a framework for muscle attachment.



4. Makes our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the marrow of our long bones.

5. Stores \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that is important for muscle contraction and blood clotting (and this gives strength to our bones).

6. Helps us to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the movement of ribs (about 5 million times a year)

7. Helps us to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the movements of the three tiniest bones in the body.

\* The skeleton is divided into two main parts:

**Axial skeleton** – skull, spine, ribcage

**Appendicular** - arms, legs, pelvic and pectoral girdles (girdles attach the legs and arms to the spine).

**On the diagram colour in the axial skeleton yellow and the appendicular skeleton blue**