

Key Vocabulary:

skeleton: a collection of bones that provides protection and supports movement

skull: the bones in the head that protect the brain

ribcage curved bones in the chest that protect the heart and lungs

spine: a group of small bones in the back that support movement

pelvis: a rounded 'bowl-like' set of bones that connects the spine to the legs

femur: a long bone in the supports leg that supports movement

mammal: an animal with a spine, fur or hair on its body and that feeds its young on milk

bird: an animal with a spine, feathers, wings and a beak

fish an animal with fins, gills and scales that lives in water

amphibian: an animal with a spine that can live on land and in water

reptile: an animal with a spine and dry scales on its body

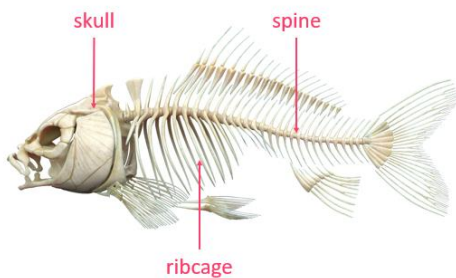
antennae: organs on an insect's head, used for touch and smell

insect: a small animal that has three body sections, six legs and antennae

exoskeleton: a type of skeleton on the outside of an animal's body that provides support and protection

vertebrate – an animal with a spine.

invertebrate – an animal without a spine.



A fish does not have femur bones or a pelvis.

Holy Family Halewood

Year 3/4 Science Skeletons

Learning Objectives:

- To identify, name, locate and explain the function of the skull, spine, ribcage, pelvis and femur in the human body.
- To identify, locate and name bones in a variety of animals.
- To identify whether animals have a spine (vertebrate) or do not (invertebrate)

