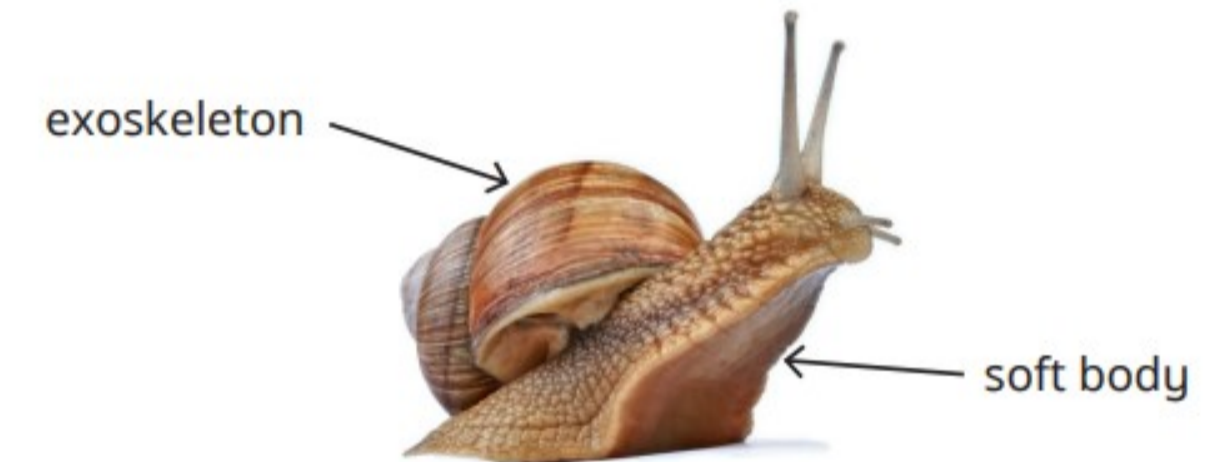
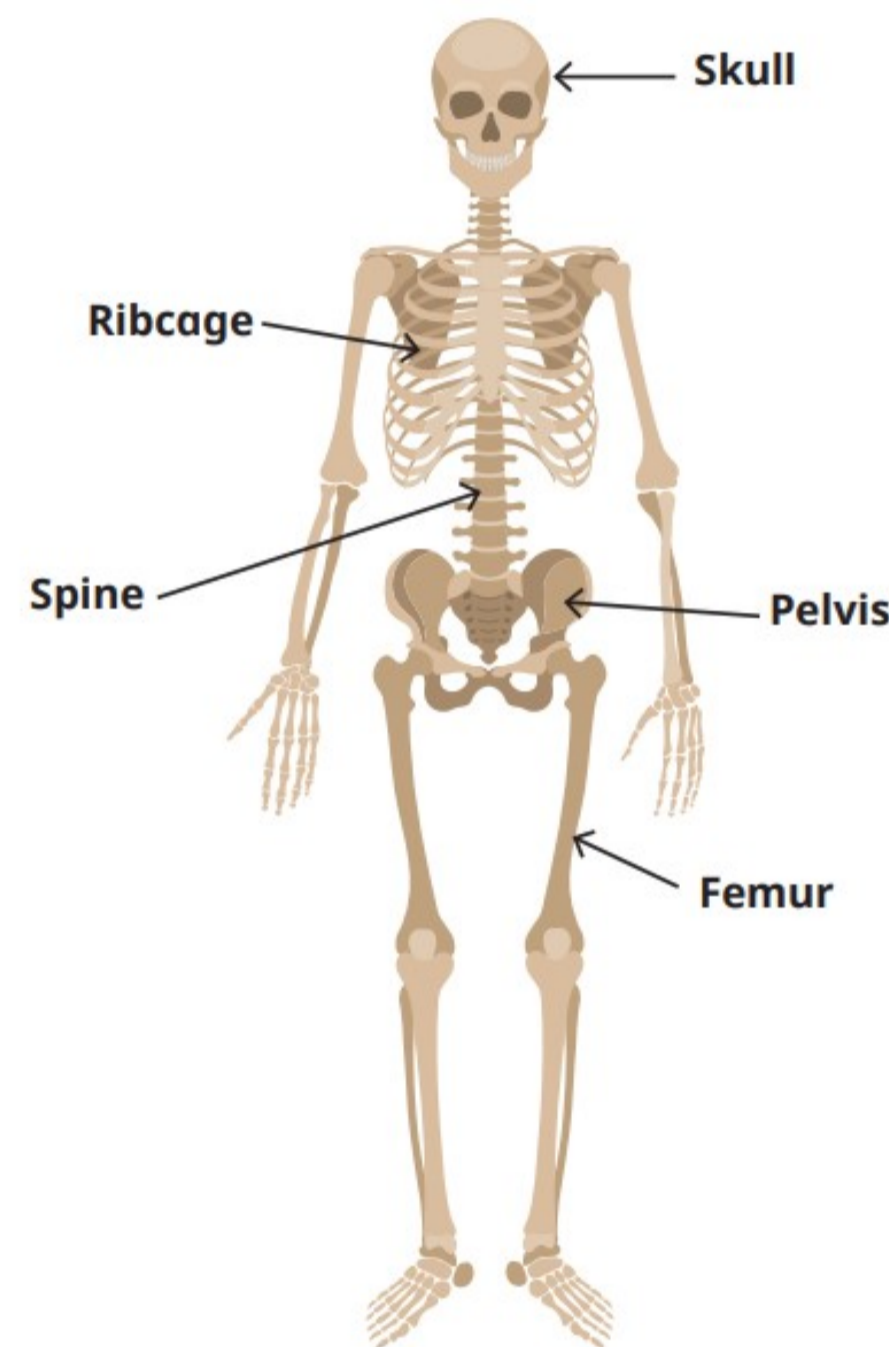


Vocabulary

Skeleton	A collection of bones that provide protection and support movement.
Skull	The bones in the head that protect the brain
Ribcage	Curved bones on the chest that protect the heart and lungs
Spine	A group of small bones stacked on top of each other in the back that support movement
Pelvis	A rounded "bowl-like" set of bones which connect the spine to the legs
Femur	A long bone in the upper leg that supports movement
Mammal	A warm-blooded animal with a spine and hair or fur
Bird	An animal with a spine, feathers, wings and a beak
Fish	Animals that live in water with fins, gills and scales
Amphibian	A cold-blooded animal with a spine that lives on land and in water
Reptile	A cold-blooded animal with a spine and dry scales
Antennae	The organ on an insect's head that is used to touch and smell
Insect	A small animal that has three body sections, six legs and antennae
Exoskeleton	A form of skeleton on the outside of an animal's body that provides support and protection

Skeletons

Key knowledge



A snail does not have a spine. A snail has an exoskeleton.

- Humans have skeletons which are made up of lots of different bones.
- An adult human typically has 206 bones that make up the skeleton.
- The skull, spine (backbone), ribcage, pelvis and femur are bones within the skeleton.
- Mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles have skeletons.
- There are some similarities and differences in skeletons of different animals.
- Animal skeletons are made up of lots of different bones.
- Some animals have a spine.
- Some animals do not have a spine.
- Some animals have an exoskeleton.
- An exoskeleton provides support and protection.