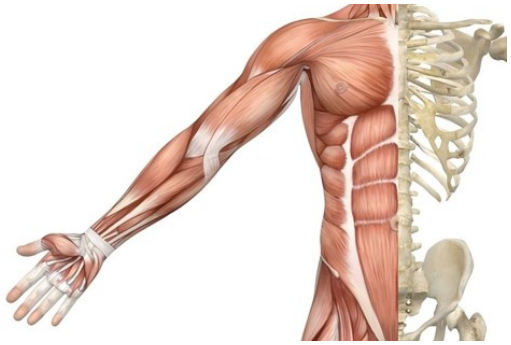
Mossfield Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Year 3 — **Skeletons and Movement** —Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

Identify and name bones in the human body and understand the functions of the skeleton. 	Identify and name bones in a range of animals 	Animals with and without a spine.  
Are all skeletons the same?   	Joints and how we move 	

Key Vocabulary

Antennae	One of a pair of long, thin body parts on the head of insects, crabs, and other animals
Ball-and socket joint	A movable joint where one bone is hooked into the hollow space of another bone
Biceps	A large muscle that lies on the front of the upper arm between the shoulder and the elbow.
Contract	To shorten; to become reduced in size; in the case of muscle, either to shorten or to undergo an increase in tension
Exoskeleton	An exoskeleton is a hard, protective covering located on the exterior of an animal.
Femur	The femur is your thigh bone. It's the longest, strongest bone in your body.
Hinge joint	A hinge allows movement between two linked objects.
Joint	Area where two bones meet.
Muscle	Attached to the bone and are responsible for movement.
Pelvis	The bones that form a bowl-shaped structure in the area below the waist at the top of the legs, and to which the leg bones and
Relax	To make looser or less stiff
Ribcage	The ribcage is a part of the skeleton of humans and some animals. It is made up of curved bones called ribs. It is in the chest area.
Skeleton	Keeps the body in shape, helps movement and protects organs.
Skull	A bone that protects the brain.
Spine	The human spine, or backbone, is made up of 33 bones called vertebrae that stretch from the neck to the pelvis and protect the
Tendon	A strong cord in a person or animal’s body which joins a muscle to a bone.
Triceps	A large muscle along the back of the upper arm that is attached at its upper end by three main parts and that acts to extend the