

Functions of a Skeleton

twinkl

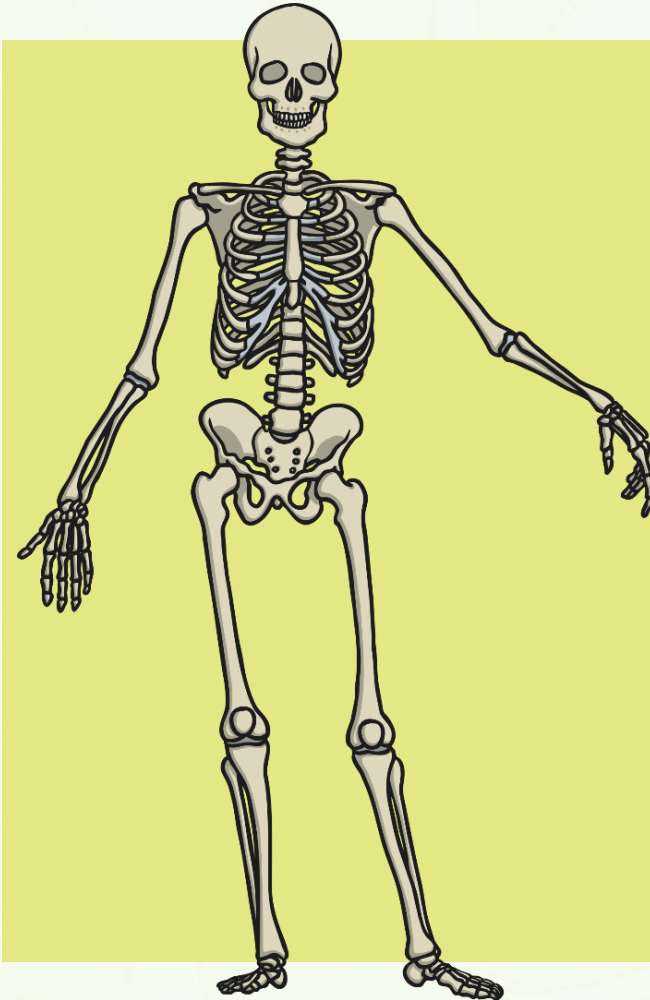
Aim

- I can identify and explain the three main functions of a skeleton.

Success Criteria

- I can identify parts of the skeleton that protect the body.
- I can identify parts of the skeleton that support the body and help it move.
- I can explain how different parts of the skeleton work.

Purpose of a Skeleton



Discuss the following questions:

1

Why do we have skeletons?

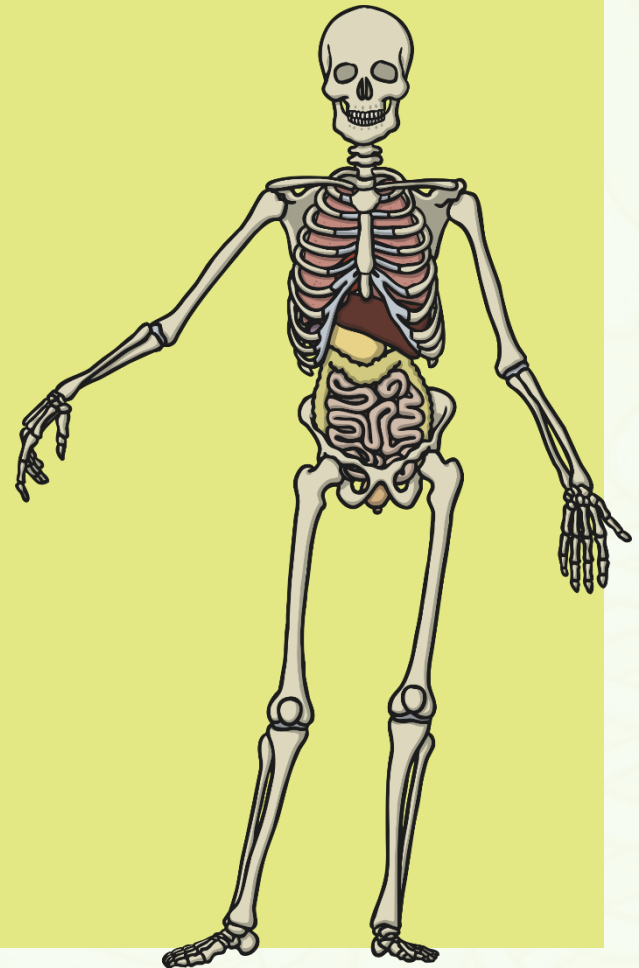
2

What would happen if we did not have a skeleton?

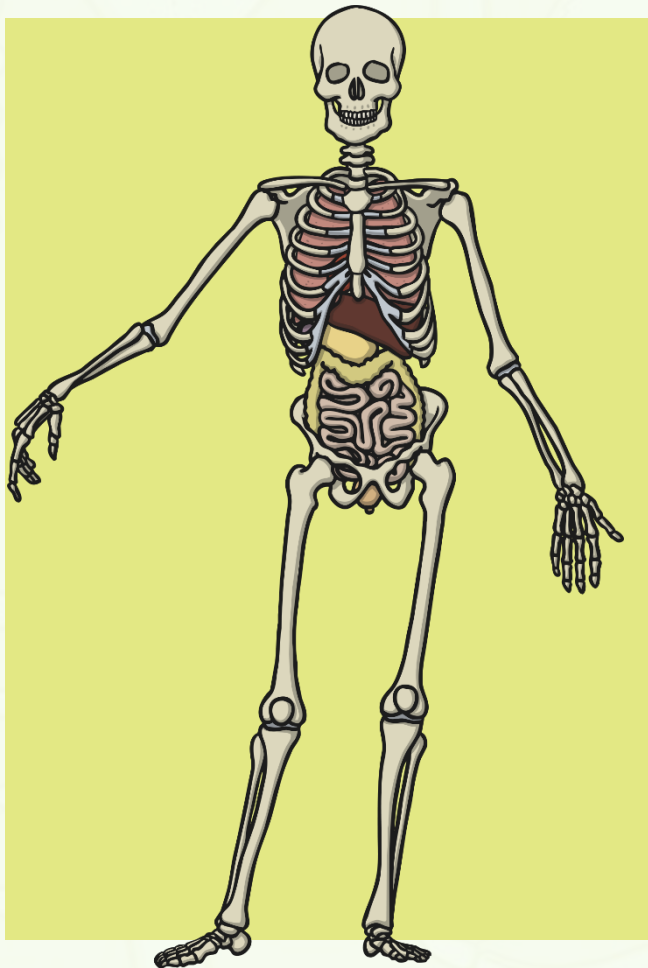
Protection



Some of the bones in the skeleton protect the organs in our body.



Support

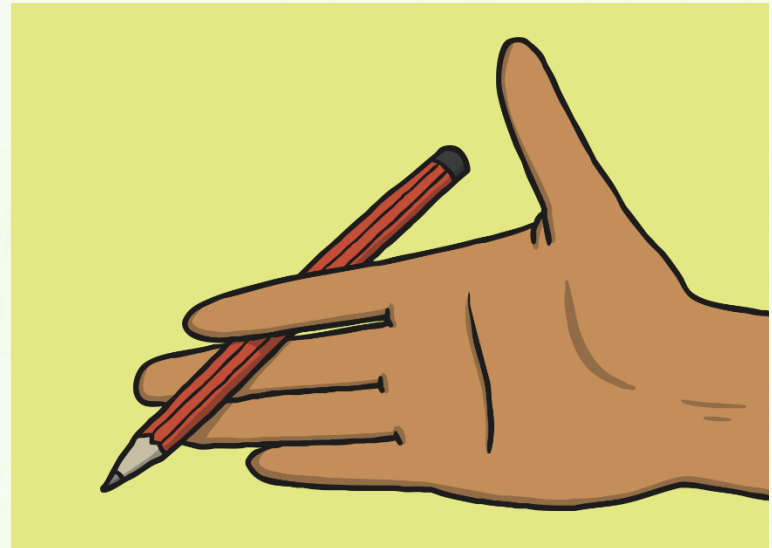
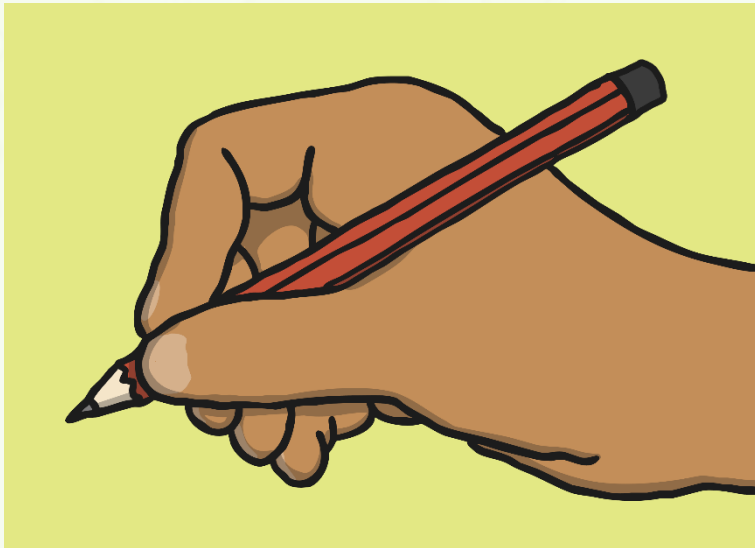


One of the functions of a skeleton is to support your body.

What would happen if you had no bones in your body?

Which part of the skeleton keeps your body upright?

Movement

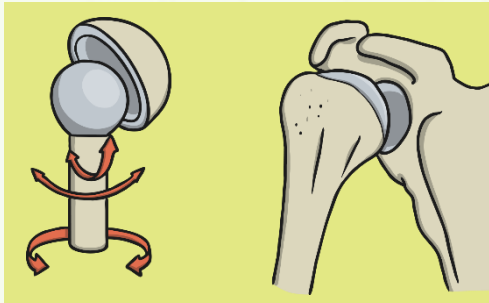


Have a look on the next slide which will show you the joints which help us move.

Joints

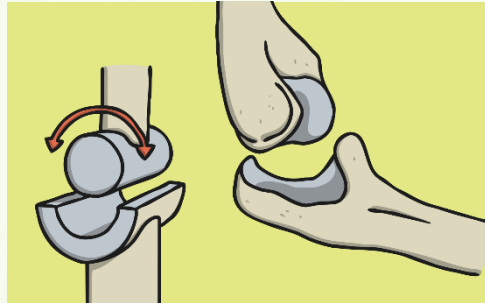
Without joints connecting our bones we would not be able to move the way we do. We would not be able to bend, jump, skip to name a few movements. There are 3 different types of joints in the body. (Click the pictures to see how they move!)

ball and socket



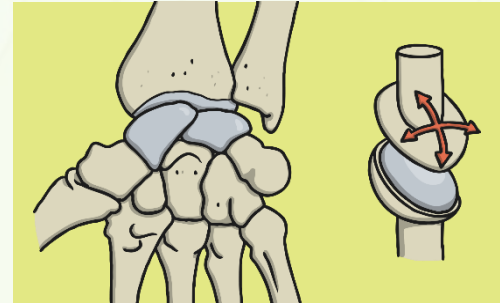
Ball and socket joints allow the most freedom of movement. One example in the human skeleton is the between the pelvis (hip) and femur (upper leg bone).

hinge



Hinge joints allow flex and extend movements. One example in the human skeleton is between the humerus (upper arm bone) and radius/ulna (lower arm bones).

gliding



Gliding joints are also known as 'plane' joints. The bones are shaped to glide over one another and allow for small limited movements in different directions. One example in the human skeleton is the wrist bones.



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