



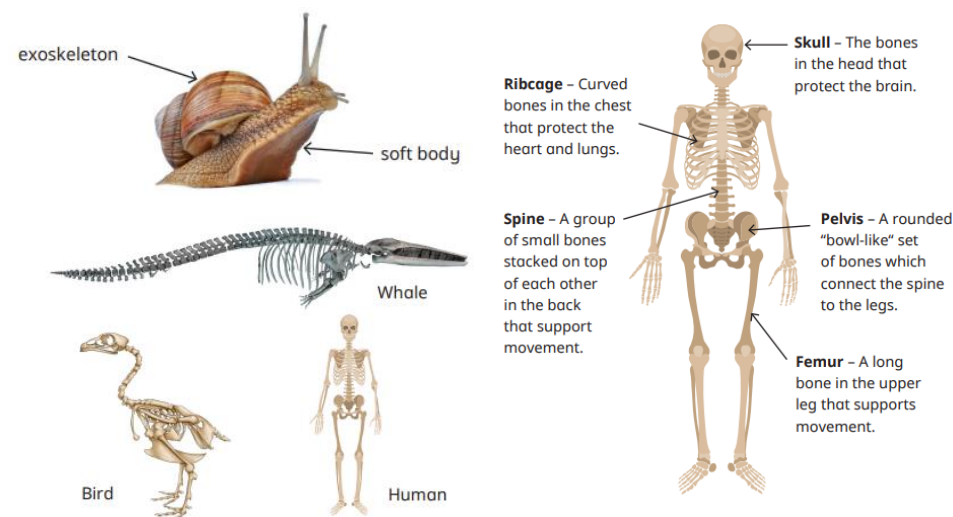
# Science Knowledge Organiser- Skeletons-Year 3

## KEY 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 in 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.
Exoskeleton -	A form of skeleton on the outside of an animal's body that provides support and protection.
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 it uses to touch and smell.

## Factual knowledge

- 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.



## Factual knowledge

- Animals have different skeletons.
- All mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians have a spine.
- Some animals do not have spines.
- Skeletons provide support, protection and allow movement.