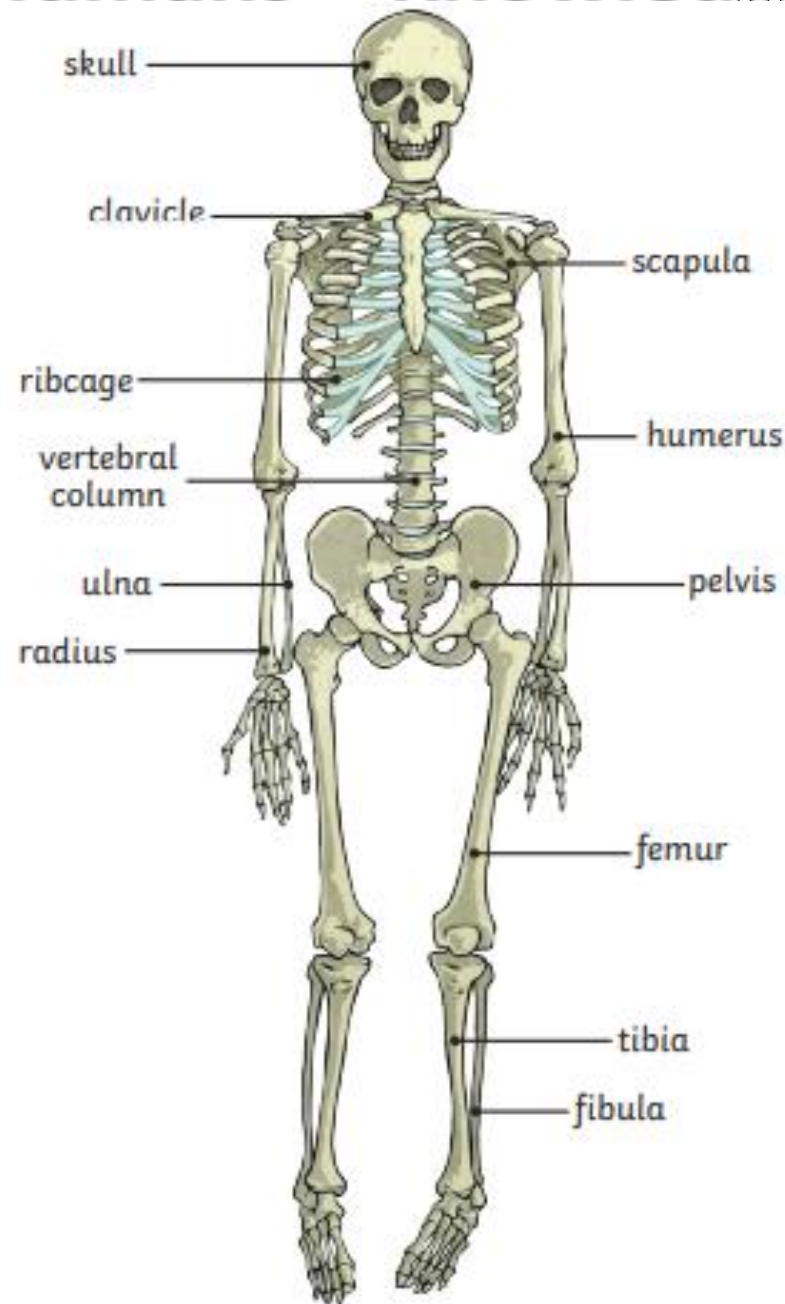


Animals Including Humans – Knowledge Organiser



ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

endoskeleton	a skeleton on the inside of the body that supports and protects it
exoskeleton	a skeleton on the outside of the body that supports and protects it
Hydrostatic skeleton	a skeleton made up of a fluid-filled compartment in the body called a coelom, mainly found in soft - bodied animals
Joints	areas where two or more bones are fitted together
Tendons	cords that join muscles to bones
contract	When muscles contract they get shorter
Relax	When muscles relax they get longer
vertebrate	Animals with backbones
invertebrate	Animals without backbones
muscles	soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement
nutrients	A substance that provides the nourishment needed to stay alive and grow.



Food Chains

Producer	Something that produces it's own food e.g. plants, trees, algae.
Prey	An animal or creature that is eaten by other animals. E.g. mice, rabbits, insects.
Predator	An animal or creature that eats other animals. E.g. fox, lion, shark. Some predators can also be prey e.g birds, frogs

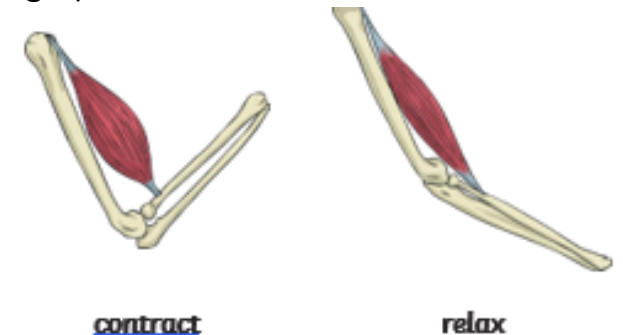
Functions of the skeleton

Skeletons do three important jobs:

1. protect organs inside the body
2. allow movement
3. support the body and keep it upright

Muscles

Skeletal muscles work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).



MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING GOLDEN VOCABULARY

offspring	The child of an animal
diet	Food and water that animals need to survive
Hygiene	How we keep ourselves and the world around us clean so we can stay healthy and stop germs spreading.
Life cycle	The changes that living things go through as they get older