

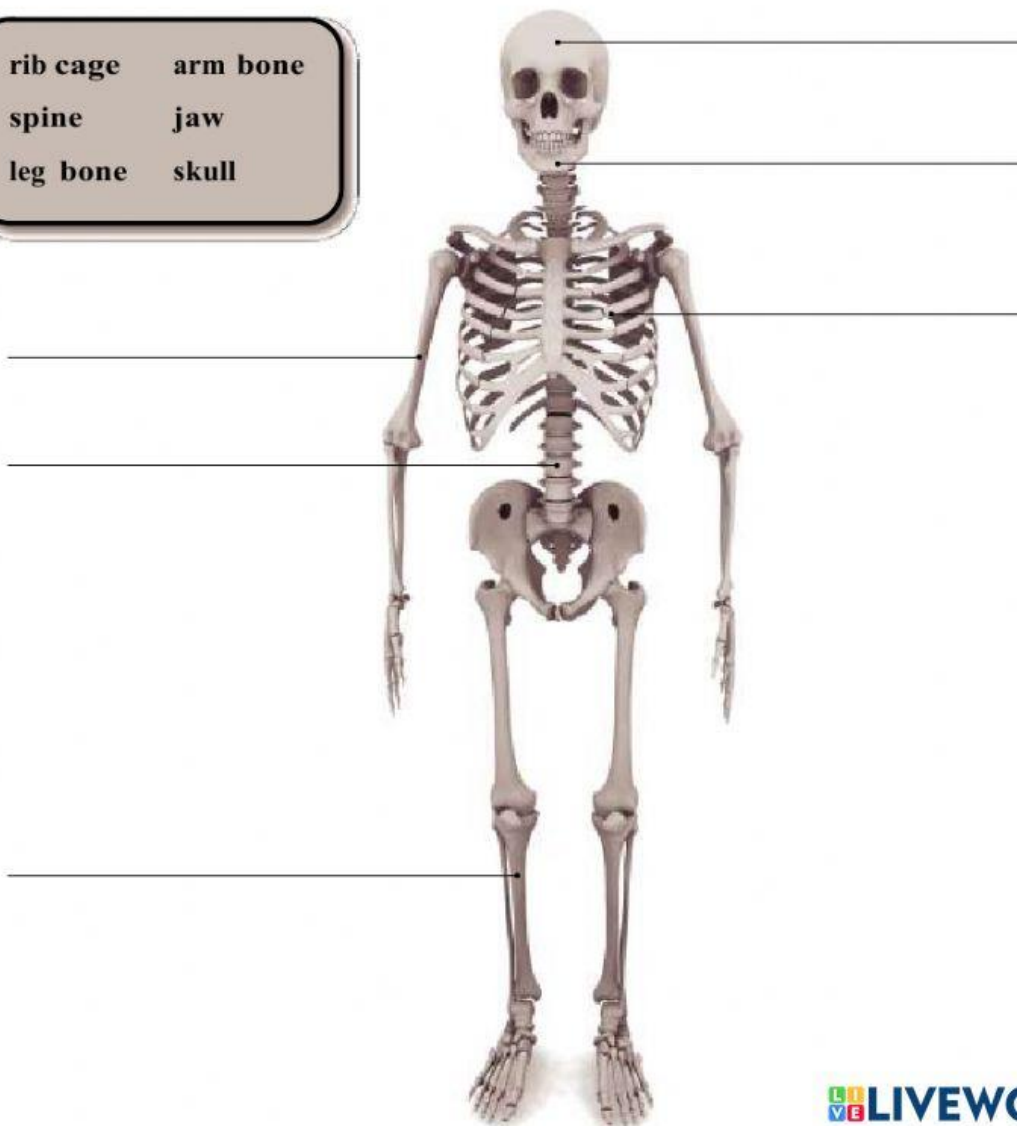
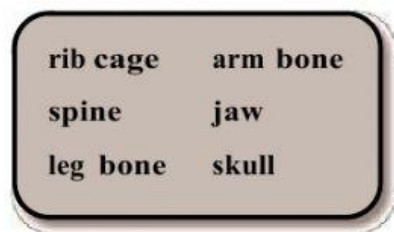
NAMES: _____**STAGE4** _____**SCHOOL:****Mother Mary School Complex****TEACHER:****H. EGIDE**

Living things

> 1.1 Bones and skeletons

Focus

- 1 Use the words in the word box to label the skeleton.



Practice

- 2 a What are the bones of the head called?

- b What are the bones of the chest called?

- c What is the row of bones in our back called?

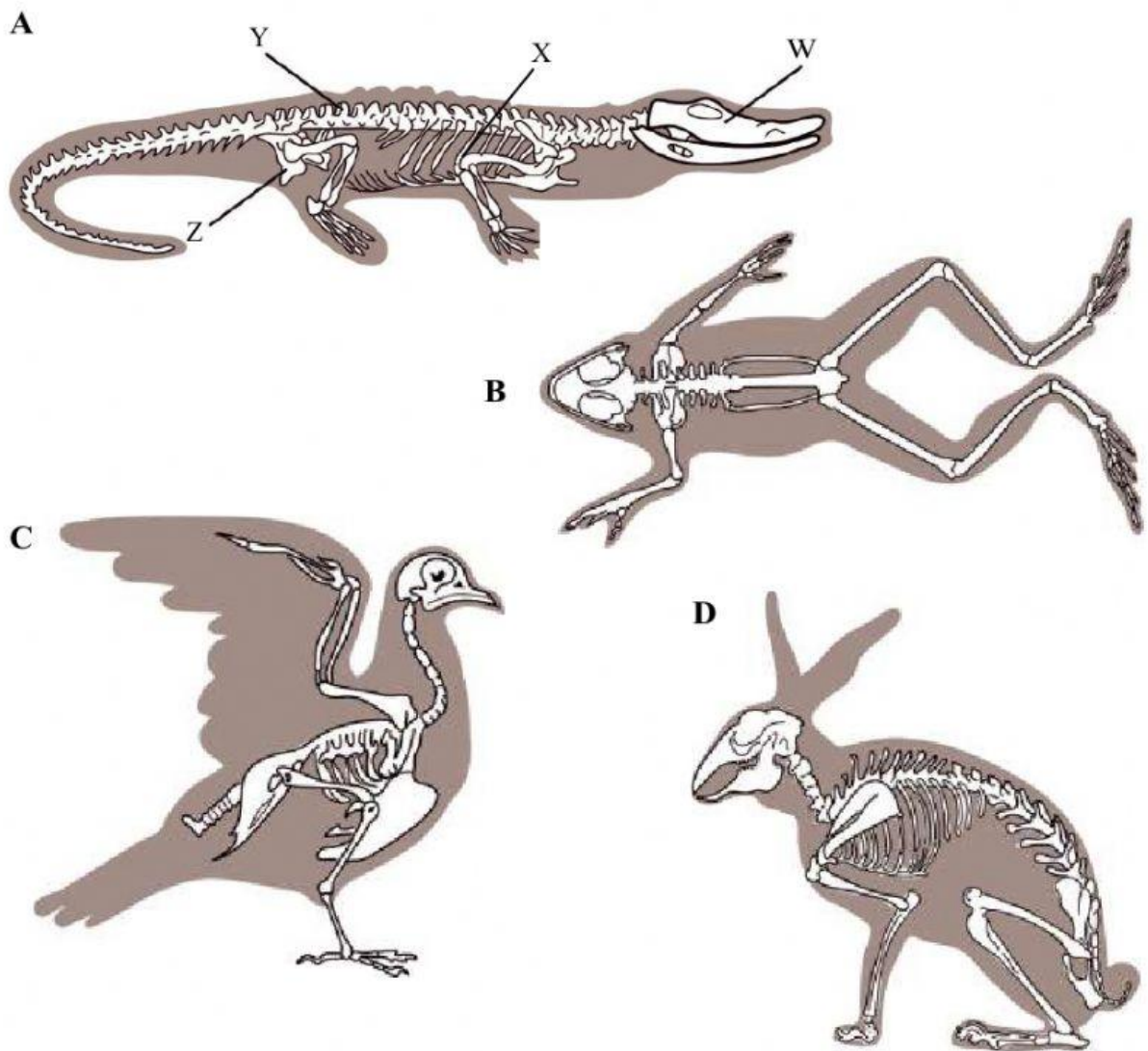
- d Name the bone that moves when we chew food.

- e Why do you think the bones of your skeleton are different shapes and sizes?

Challenge

- 3 Match the skeletons with the animals they come from. Write the letter of each skeleton next to the name of the animal it comes from.

| Animal | Skeleton |
|-----------|----------|
| Bird | |
| Rabbit | |
| Frog | |
| Crocodile | |



4 Name the parts on Skeleton A.

W is the _____

X is the _____

Y is the _____

Z is the _____

> 1.2 Why we need a skeleton

Focus

- 1 Match the bones of the skeleton with their functions.
Draw lines from the names of the bones to their function.
Different bones can have the same function, or more than one function.

| Bone |
|----------|
| Skull |
| Ribs |
| Arm bone |
| Spine |

| Function |
|------------|
| Support |
| Movement |
| Protection |

Practice

- 2 Read the text about skeletons and answer questions about what you have read.

Our skeleton supports our body. It makes a strong frame inside the body. It gives our body shape and makes it firm. Our skeleton also protects organs inside the body.

We grow and get bigger because our skeleton grows. We begin to grow at birth. Our bones get longer and thicker each year. When we are about 18 to 20 years old, our bones stop growing.

Sometimes we fall or have accidents and break our bones. A broken bone is called a fracture. Doctors take special photos called X-rays to see if a bone is broken or not. The broken ends of the bone slowly grow back together again.

1 Living things

- a Name three reasons why a skeleton is important.

- b Explain what would happen to a baby if its skeleton did not grow.

- c What is a fracture?

- d How can doctors find out if a bone is broken?

- e How do broken bones mend?

- f Why do you think some animals with skeletons are very big, but animals like worms are usually small?

> 1.3 Skeletons and movement

Focus

- 1 Complete the sentences to explain how the muscles in your arm work. Use each of the words in the box once.

When I lift a weight, the muscle at the front of my arm

_____ and gets _____.

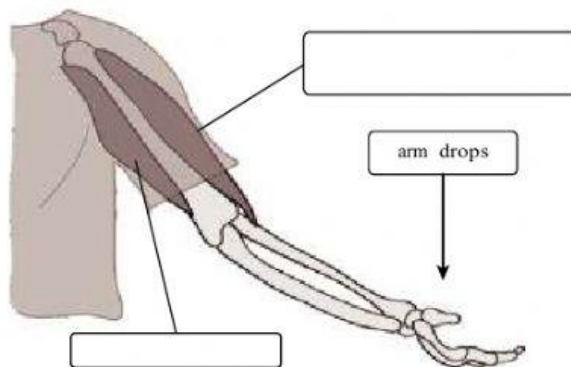
The muscle at the back of my arm _____

pairs shorter
contracts
relaxes

and gets _____. This shows that muscles

work in _____.

- 2 Label the drawing showing the changes in the arm muscles when you lower your arm.



Practice

- 3 Fill in the missing words to complete the sentences about how our muscles work.

Muscles work by _____ on the _____ they are joined to.

Muscles work in _____. When one muscle _____,

the other muscle _____. The muscle that contracts gets

_____. The muscle that relaxes gets _____.