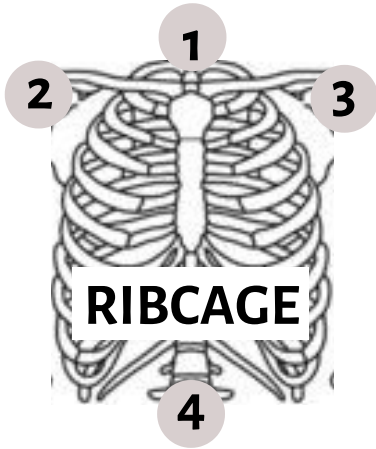


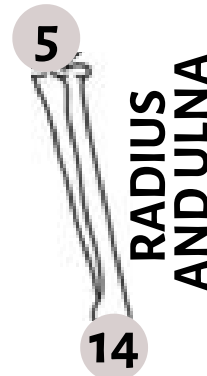
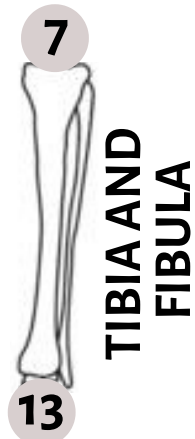
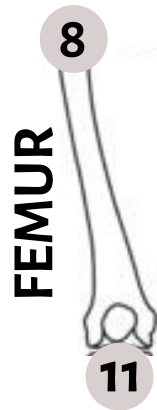
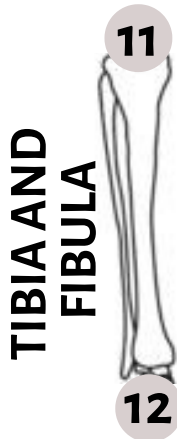
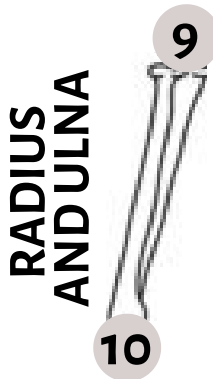
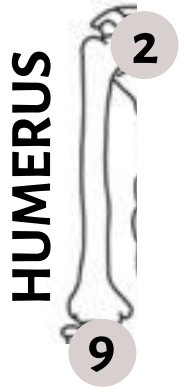
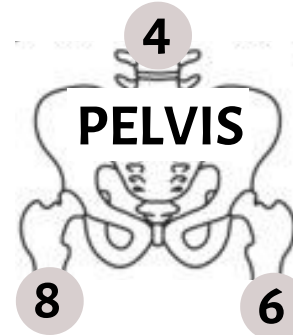
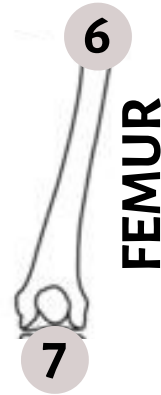
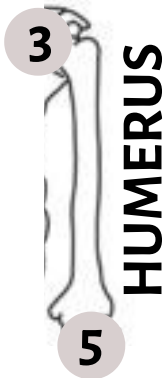
Bare Bones!

Skeletons can look complicated! Can you build one?

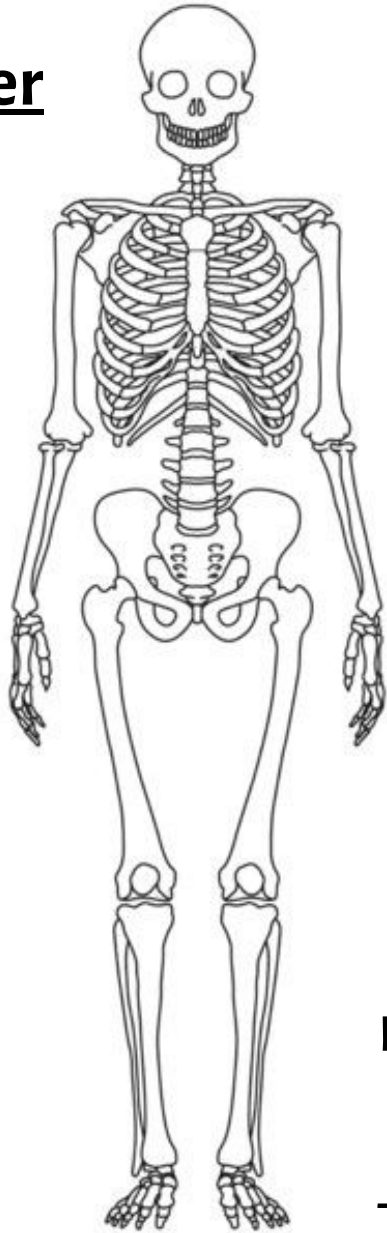
The numbers at the edge of the bones show where they join. Cut them out or draw them and see if you can assemble the skeleton. I know you can do it, I can feel it in my bones!



SKULL



Answer



Extension

There's lots of bones we did not label.

Can you find each bone?

On your skeleton can you find:

1) The 'patella' or the kneecap bones!

Colour them in red.

2) The 'spine' or the backbone!

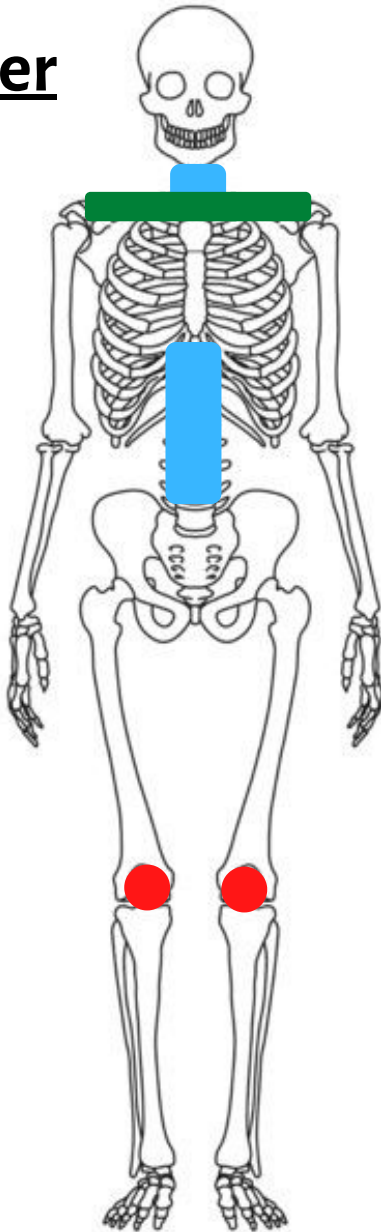
Colour it in blue.

3) The 'clavicle' or the collar bone! It's the flat bone that runs from shoulder to shoulder. Can you spot it?

Colour it in green.

How might an animal skeleton be different to a human one? (Think of features of an animal to help you)

Answer



Did you find each bone?

- 1) The 'patella' or the kneecap bone!
Both kneecaps are in red. Did you spot both?
- 2) The 'spine' or the backbone!
The parts we can see are in blue. The bone in front of the ribs is called the 'sternum'.
- 3) The 'clavicle' or the collar bone!
It is in green. This was a tricky one!

How might an animal skeleton be different to a human one? *They may have bones we do not have like long tail bones, their bones may be different lengths e.g. neck bones in giraffes, they may have different numbers of bones etc.*

Thinking time:

**What animal skeleton may be the most similar to ours?
Why is our skeleton symmetrical?
What would happen if it wasn't?**