

LC2 SCIENCE

MISS B.

# SKELETAL SYSTEM

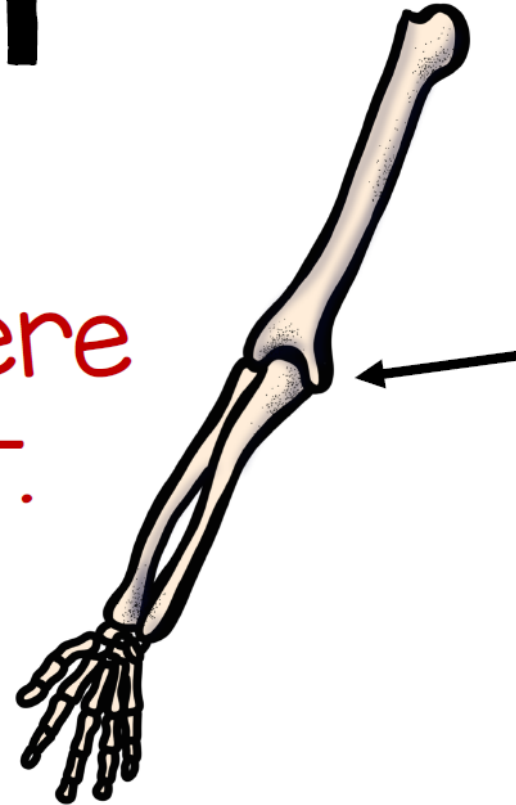


Day 4



# joint

The area where  
bones meet.



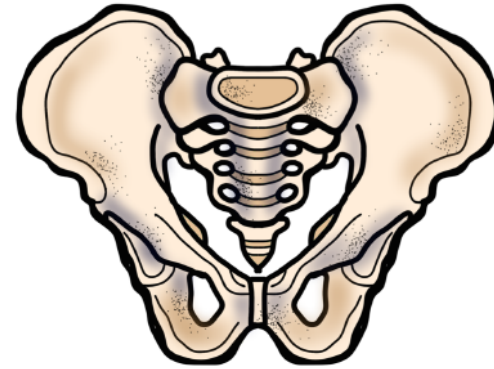
# ligaments

A short band of  
connective  
tissues that  
hold bones  
together.



# tendons

A cord or band  
of tissue that  
connects  
muscles to  
bones





# Types of JOINTS

Bones need to be strong to support our body. However, if we just had one large bone then movement would not be possible. This is where joints come in. A joint is a point where two or more bones meet. Joints can be moveable, immovable, or partially moveable. There are different types of moveable joints. Each type of joint allows for a different type of movement.

## 4 Main Types of Moveable Joints

### HINGE

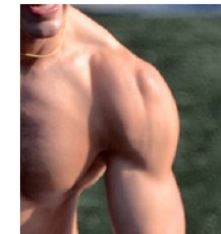
Hinge joints are formed between two or more bones where the bones can only move along one axis to extend or flex.

(Think of the hinges on a door.) Hinge joints can be found in the ankle, elbow, knee, fingers, and toes.



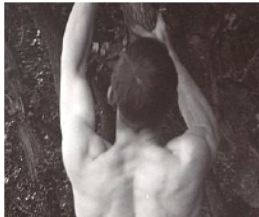
### BALL & SOCKET

Ball & socket joints allow for the most range of motion. The shoulder and hip joints are the only ball & socket joints in the body.



### PIVOT

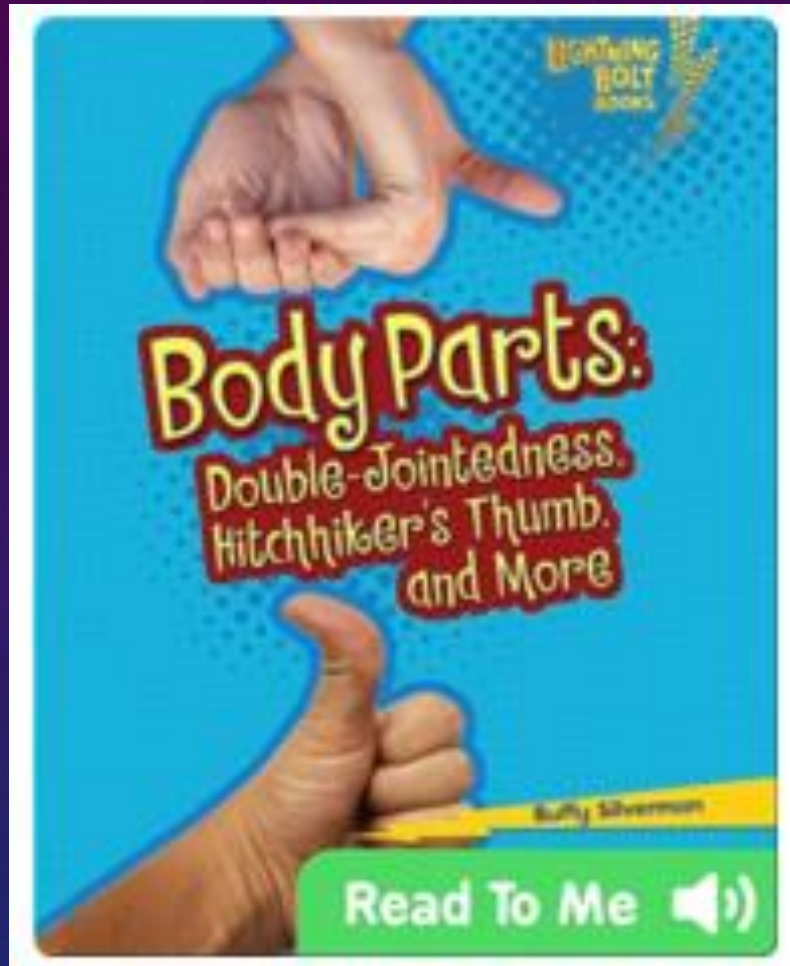
Pivot joints allow for rotation of one bone around another. A pivot joint is found at the top of the spine and it allows for neck rotation.



### GLIDING

Gliding joints, are formed between bones that meet at a flat or almost flat surface. Gliding joints allow bones to glide past one another in any direction. These can be found in the carpal bones of the wrist, in the palm, in the tarsal bones of the ankle, and on the foot.





<https://www.getepic.com/app/read/6110>

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## The Skeletal System

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.



A


### Cause

Bones are thick and strong on the outside.

C

### Cause

Bones can break.

 **Skeletal System** Cause and Effect

Name \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Cause</b> The skeleton gives the body shape. (pg. 1)	→	<b>Effect</b> <b>B</b>
<b>Cause</b> <b>A</b>	→	<b>Effect</b> Bones are difficult to break. (pg. 2)
<b>Cause</b> Babies are born with around 300 bones. (pg. 2)	→	<b>Effect</b> <b>D</b>
<b>Cause</b> <b>C</b>	→	<b>Effect</b> Bones can regrow and repair themselves. (pg. 2)

© Jennifer Ogelsby, The Rocket Resource 2016

B

### Effect

Our bodies have form and do not flop around.

D

### Effect

Bones fuse together as babies grow.

**A**

**Cause**

Bones can be fractured.

**B**

**Cause**

Joints that connect bones allow for movement.

**C**

**Effect**

Bones can heal themselves by growing new cells.

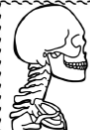
**D**

**Effect**

They protect our internal organs.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Skeletal System**  
Cause and Effect



<b>Cause</b> Flat bones are large, strong, and flat. (pg. 3)	→	<b>Effect</b> <b>D</b>
<b>Cause</b> <b>B</b>	→	<b>Effect</b> Our bodies can bend. (pg. 4)
<b>Cause</b> Bones are alive. (pg. 5)	→	<b>Effect</b> <b>C</b>
<b>Cause</b> <b>A</b>	→	<b>Effect</b> Bones need to be protected. (pg. 6)

©Jennifer Ogelsby, The Rocket Resource 2016

Name Miss Bernsdorff

## The Skeletal System

1. B

2. A

3. D

4. C

5. D

6. B

7. C

8. A