



Science – Skeletons, Muscles and Magnets Years 3 & 4

Magnets

Magnets have a north and south pole.

Magnetic forces act between things that are not touching. It is a non-contact force.

Magnets can attract and repel each other.

Bar magnet -



Ring magnet -



Horseshoe magnet -



Button magnet



Key information

Some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

The parts of the body associated with skeleton and muscles: bones, tendons, cartilage, calcium, fibers, blood vessels.

Body parts have special functions.
Eg: The skull and ribs for protection.

Muscles are needed for movement.
Muscles work in pairs.

There are three main types of joints in the body: hinge, ball and socket, pivot.

The bones are prevented from rubbing against each other by cartilage.

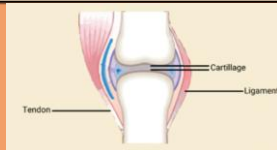
Key Vocabulary

Skeleton	The framework of bones inside our bodies that help us stand and move.
Muscles	Parts of our bodies that let us move and do things.
Joint	How the body makes movements. The body has many bones and are connected through the joints
Cartilage	Is a connective tissue found in many areas of the body including joints between bones. Eg: the elbows
Tendon	Muscles are attached to the bone by tendons and work in pairs to allow for smooth movement.
Pelvis	Also known as your backbone, it is a strong, flexible column of ring-like bones that runs from your skull to your pelvis.

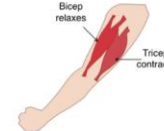
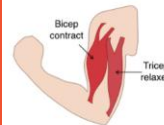
Where bones connect together you have joints.



Bones are connected to muscles by ligaments and tendons.



Muscles contract, getting shorter, causing the bones to move.



Muscles work in pairs to move joints in different directions.