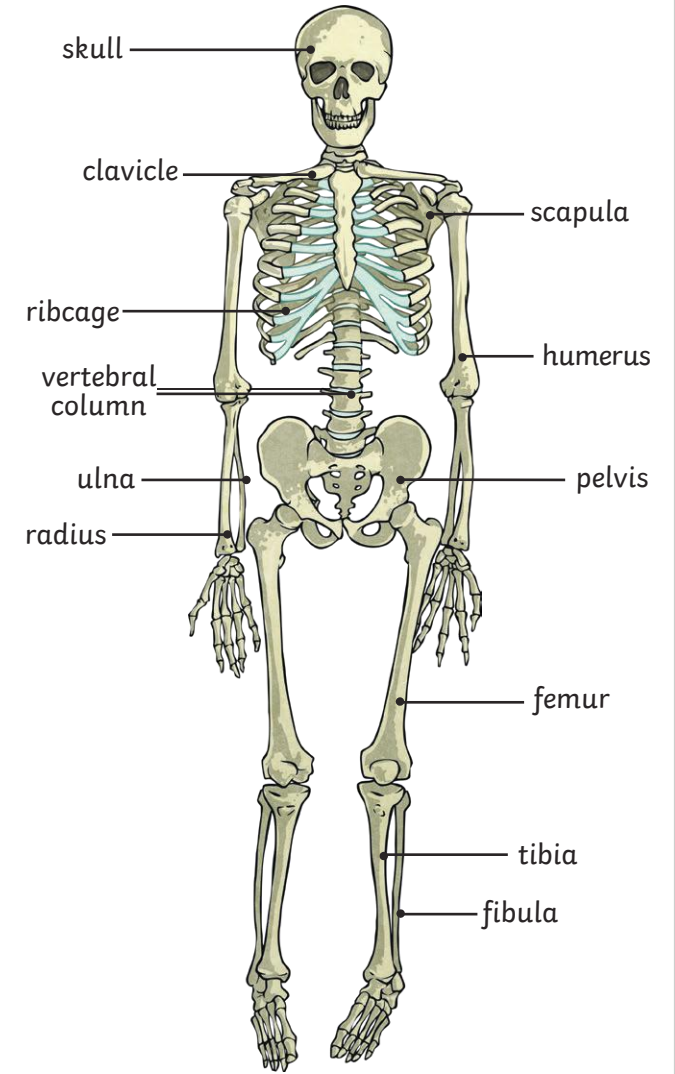
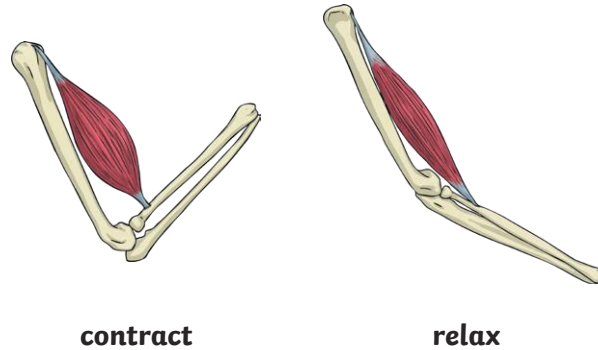


Key Vocabulary	
<b>vertebrate</b>	animals with backbones
<b>invertebrate</b>	animals without backbones
<b>muscles</b>	soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement
<b>tendons</b>	ords that join muscles to bones
<b>joints</b>	areas where two or more bones are fitted together

Skeletons do three important jobs:

- protect organs inside the body;
- allow movement;
- support the body and stop it from falling on the floor.

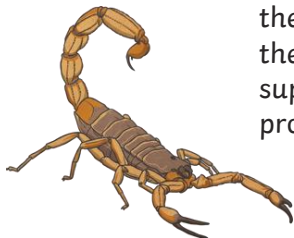
Skeletal **muscles** work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).



**vertebrate**  
↓  
**endoskeleton** – a skeleton on the inside of the body that supports and protects



**invertebrate**  
↓  
**exoskeleton** – a skeleton on the outside of the body that supports and protects it



**invertebrate**  
↓  
**hydrostatic skeleton** – a skeleton made up of a fluid-filled compartment in the body called a coelom, mainly found in soft-bodied animals

