KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER BIG IDEA: ORGANISMS TOPIC: MOVEMENT		Function of the skeleton	Description	Skull Clavicle	
Key Word	Definition	Support	t Holds vital organs in place, bones are very strong and without them	(Collarbone)	A BAR
Joints	Places where bones meet.		we would be floppy.	Sternum (Breastbone) Spine (Vertebral column) Ulna	Humerus
Bone Marrow	Tissue found inside some bones where new blood cells are made.	Protection	Bones are hard and strong so they protect vital organs like the brain, heart, lungs and backbone.		
Ligaments	Connect bone to joins.	bones. If a	Muscles are attached to your bones. If a muscle pulls on a bone it will cause that bone to move.		Ulna
Tendons	Connect muscles to bone.				
Cartilage	Smooth tissue found at the end of bones, which reduces friction between them.	Making bloodSome of your bones, such as the ones in your arm and leg have soft bone marrow in the middle of them. The bone marrow produces red		Femur Patella (Kneecap)	
Antagonistic muscle pair	Muscles working in unison to create movement. Muscles cannot push they can only pull so at each joint muscles work together to cause movement. For example to ben your arm the bicep muscle contracts		and white blood cells.		Fibula
synovial fluid ligameñt	while the tricep muscle relaxes.	Triceps relaxes	Biceps contracts Triceps contracts Flexion Extens Triceps contracts Extens	Biceps relaxes	Organism Organ Systems Organs Tissues Cells Levels of organisation