**What supports and protects animal bodies?**

Target: “I will be able to describe the framework for support and protection in animal bodies.”

**Skeletons-**

1. Shape and support an animal

2. protect internal organs

3. allows the body to move

**Types of skeletons: (3)**

1. Skeletons without hard parts

Example- jellyfish

-Their bodies have fluid filled cavities surrounded by muscle, a tissue used in movement.

1. Exoskeletons

Example- clams or mollusks, arthropods (spider, scorpion, crab, insects)

**Problems with exoskeletons**

* have no cells, so they cannot grow the way organisms grow. Arthropods need to shed the exoskeleton by molting. Example: cicada
* can be heavy. Prevents animal from growing very large.

1. Endoskeletons 🡨last type of skeleton

example- vertebrates

**materials that make up endoskeletons:**

calcium

cartilage- a tissue more flexible than bone.

**Bone and cartilage contain living cells, this makes them light weight and allows animals to grow larger.**

Joints: place where 2 or more parts of a skeleton meet

***Complete venn on pg. 167 & assessment on page 170***

**What is the role of muscles?**

Target “Explain the role of muscles in animal bodies”

Muscles help animals move their body parts.

Muscles are tissues that contract or relac to create movement.

For both endoskeletons and exoskeletons, movement occurs **when muscles pull on skeletons.**

Muscles attached to skeletons always work in pairs, as seen in Figure 3 on page 171. When one muscle contracts, the other muscle relaxes, or returns to its original length.

To contract= it gets shorter

***Complete the assessment on page 171***