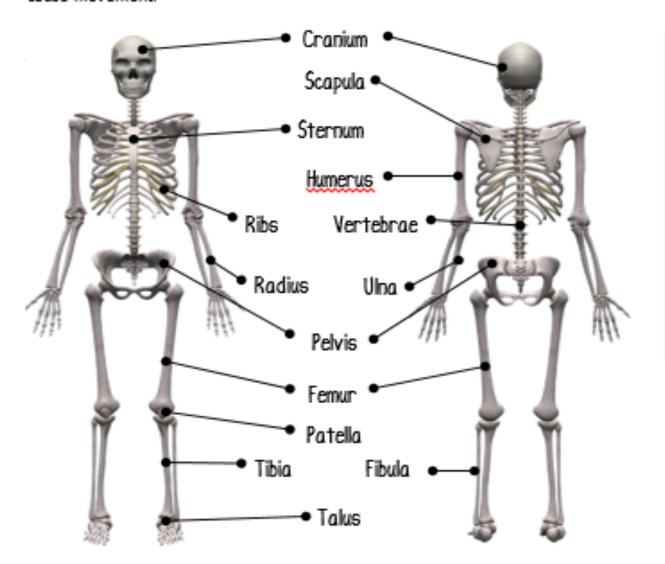
Paper 1: Musculoskeletal system

Major Bones of the Skeleton

The skeleton has many major articulating bones that work at joints to cause movement.



The Skeleton's Role in Movement

- Movement is possible due to the way that bones interact at joints.
- The structure of the skeleton allows movement to occur by providing points at which muscles can attach via tendons.
- The movement that is possible at each joint depends on the type of joint:
 - Short bones allow movement that is more controlled and fine, e.g. throwing a dart.
 - Long bones allow gross movement, e.g. throwing a javelin.
- Flat bones provide protection for vital organs.

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Functions

of the

skeleton

Support

The skeleton holds your vital organs in place and your vertebrae hold you upright.

Structural shape

A combination of fused and unfused bones allows the body to be stable while also moving at particular joints.

Blood cell production

Bones produce red blood cells which have a function of carrying oxygen to our working muscles.

Points for attachment

Bones provide a surface for muscles to attach via tendons.

Mineral storage

Bones store minerals, such as calcium, which are important for growth and development.

Hovement

The structure and type of different bones determine the movement at a point where they meet (a joint).

Protection

Ribs protect internal organs from injury, e.g. during contact sports.