

# The Skeletal System

The framework of the human body made of bones.

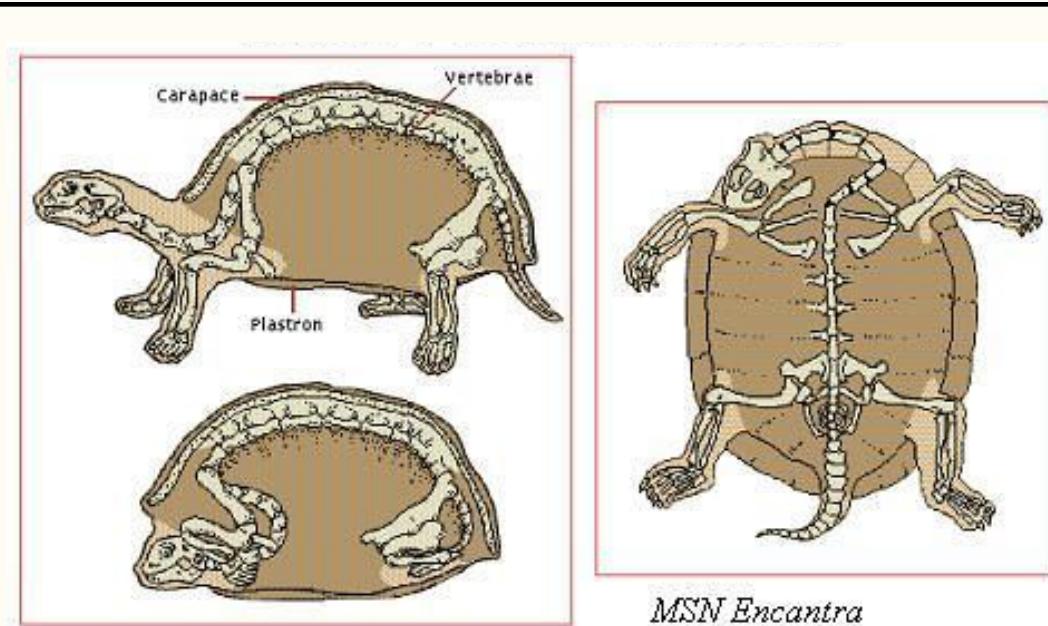


# Types of Skeleton in Animals



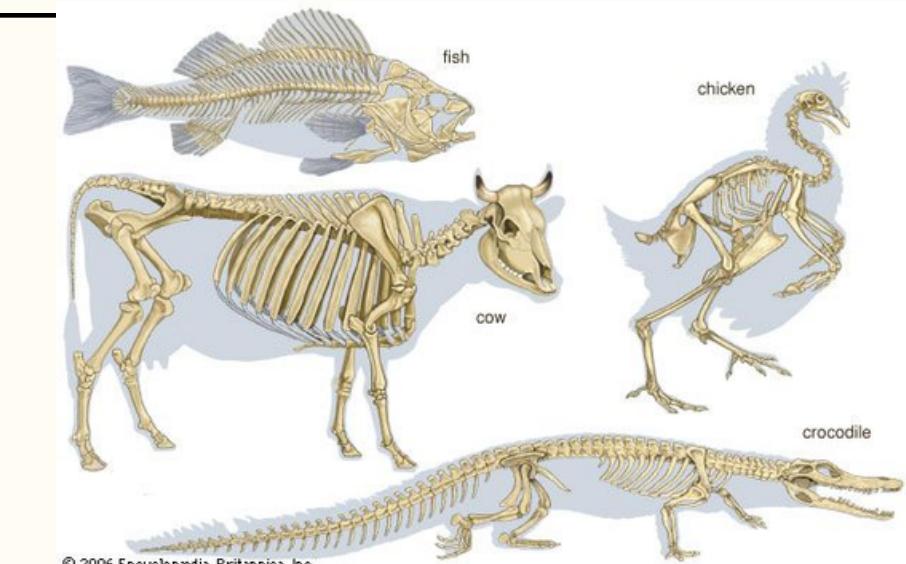
**Hydrostatic skeleton** → found in animals like flatworms & roundworms.

- Body supported by water pressure (hydrostatic pressure).



**Exoskeleton** → outside the body (e.g., tortoise, spiders, insects).

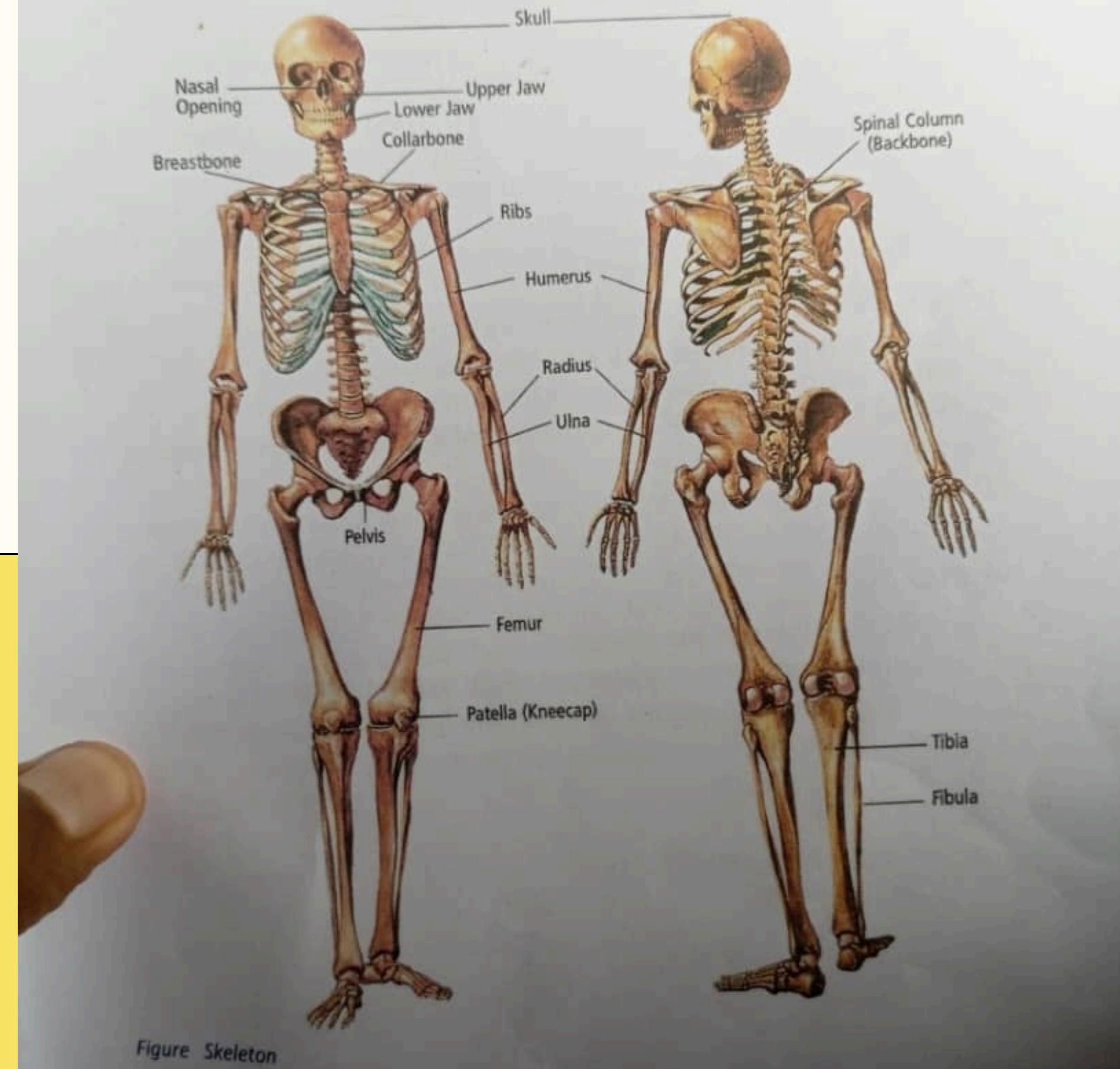
- Hard outer covering for protection.



**Endoskeleton** → inside the body (e.g., birds, fish, mammals, amphibians).

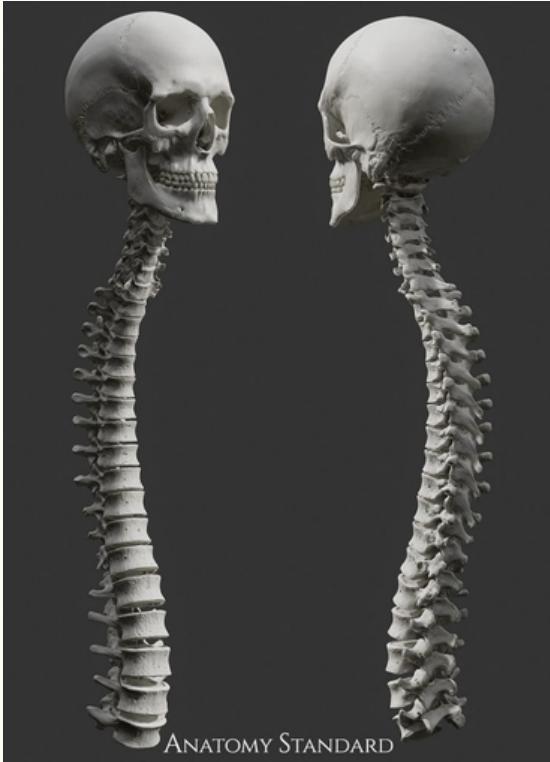
- Hard internal skeleton.

## The Skeletal System



# The Human Skeleton

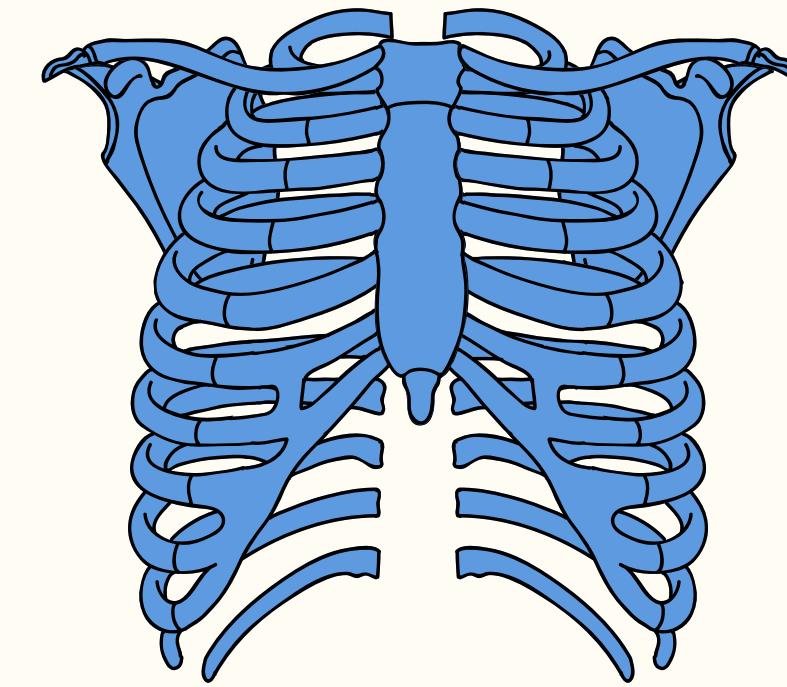
- Humans have an endoskeleton.
- Total bones: **206**.



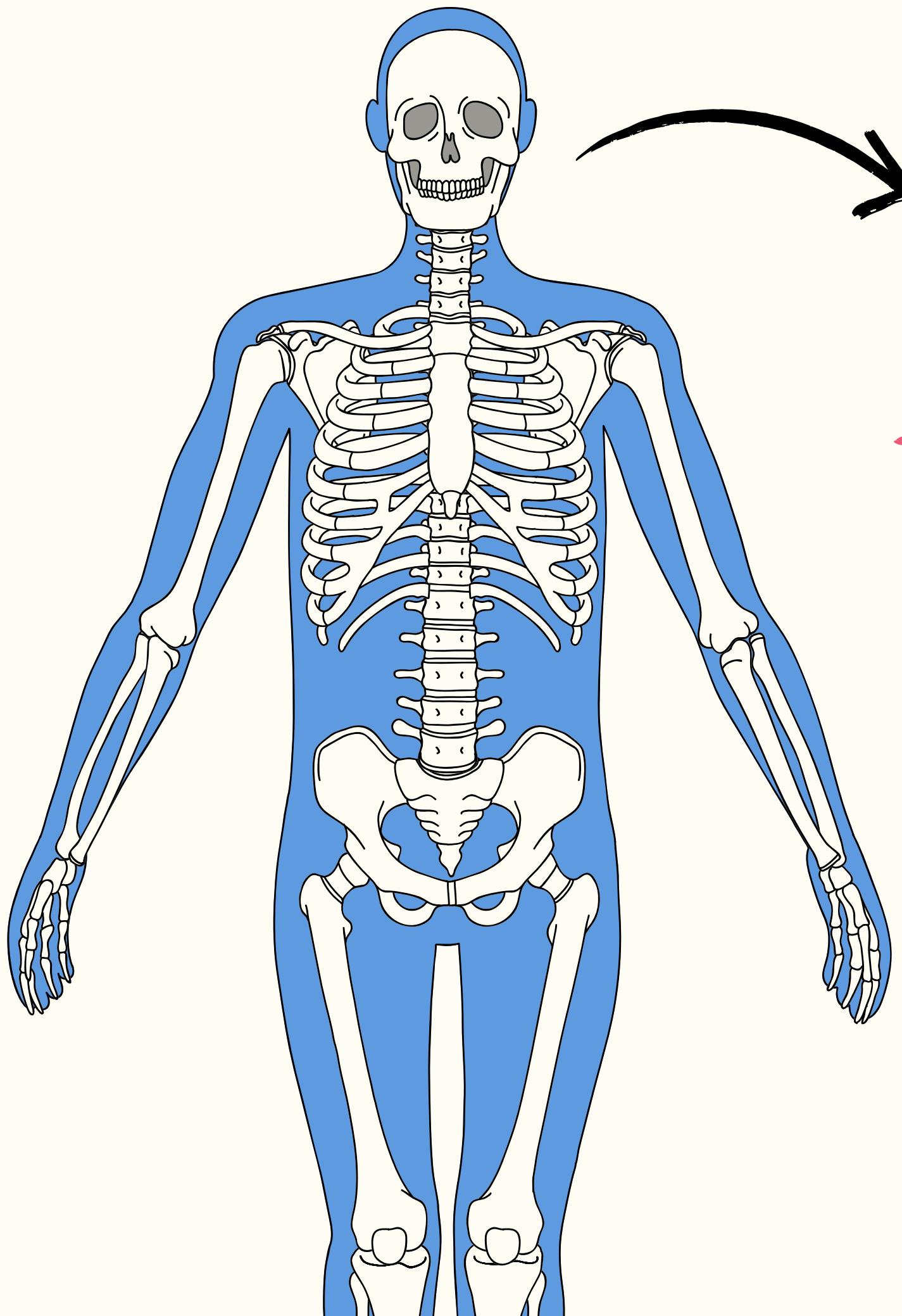
**Axial skeleton** → skull + vertebral column (spine).



**Appendicular skeleton** → arms, legs & girdles.



**Thoracic skeleton** → ribs & chest.

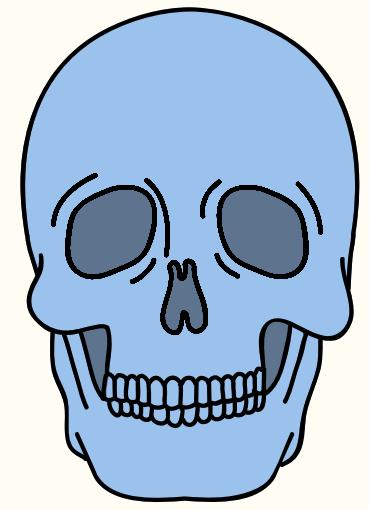


# Functions of the Skeleton

- **Support** → gives body shape & framework.
- **Protection** → protects important organs.
- **Muscle attachment** → allows movement.
- **Mineral storage** → stores calcium, phosphorus, etc.
- **Blood formation** → bone marrow produces blood cells.

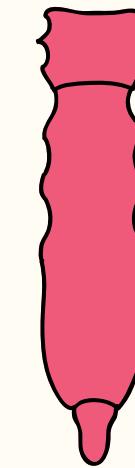
# **Skeleton Protection Examples**

## **(Table)**



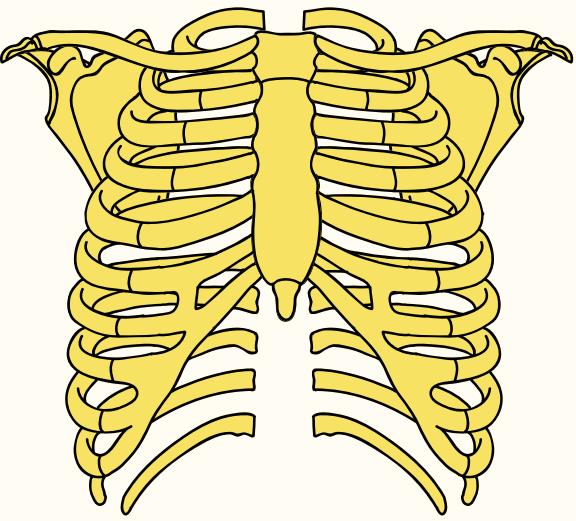
**Skull**

- Brain & eyes



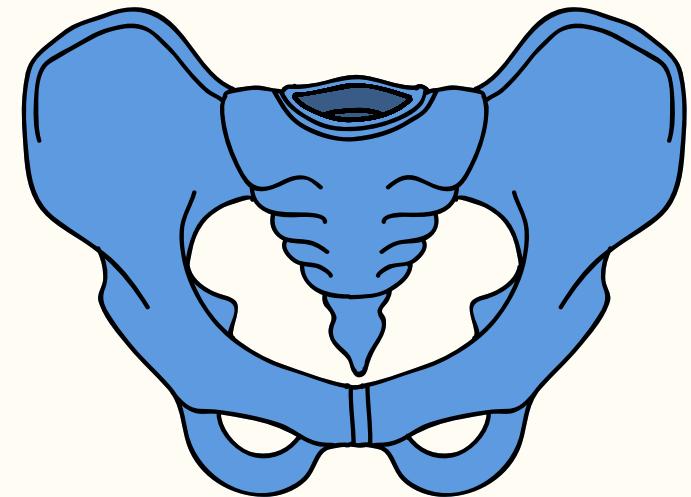
**Vertebral column**

- Spinal cord



**Ribs**

- Heart & lungs



**Pelvis**

- Urinary bladder & abdomen

# Summary

- Skeleton is the **framework of the body**.
- Three types: Hydrostatic, Exoskeleton, Endoskeleton.
- Human skeleton → 206 bones, divided into **Axial, Appendicular, Thoracic**.
- Functions → **Support, Protection, Movement, Storage, Blood formation**.

**Thank you!**

