

Physical

Life

Earth and Space

LESSON 49

Identifying the function of the skeletal system Identifying bones in the skeletal system

Lesson Preparation

Program Materials

- Child's Booklet E *Discovering What Is Inside Our Bodies* (pp. 4–5)
- Science Word List E
- Lesson Review 49

Collected Materials

- Colored pencils

The Lesson

"In your last science lesson, you read about parts of your body."

"What is one part of your body you read about?" *bones, organs, muscles, blood, nerves*

- Repeat until all parts are named.

"Today you will learn more about the bones in your body."

"All of the bones in your body make up your skeleton."

"Let's read about your skeleton."

- Hand the booklet *Discovering What Is Inside Our Bodies* and colored pencils to your child.

"Open your booklet to page 4."

"Point to the words in the title as we read it together."

- Read the title "Your Skeleton" with your child.

"Look at the picture on page 5."

"This picture shows the bones in a human body."

"Let's find out how many bones you have in your body and what your bones do."

“Point to the number 1 on page 4.”

“Now point to the words as I read paragraph 1.”

- Read the following to your child as he/she follows along.

You have 206 **bones** in your body. These bones make up your **skeleton**. Your bones allow you to stand. Your bones also protect the organs inside your body.

“How many bones do you have in your body?” 206

“What do your bones do?” *allow you to stand, protect your organs*

“Do you have bones in your head?” *yes*

“Let’s read and find out about these bones.”

“Point to the words as I read paragraph 2.”

- Read the following to your child as he/she follows along.

The bones in your head make up your skull. The bones in your skull that protect your brain are called the **cranium** (krā-'nē-əm). The bone in your skull that moves when you talk and chew food is called the **mandible** (mān'də-bəl).

“What are all the bones in your head called?” *skull*

“What are the bones in your skull that protect your brain called?” *cranium*

- **Teacher Note:** There are 22 bones in the skull. Eight of the bones make up the cranium, and 14 are the facial bones. One of the facial bones is the mandible. All bones in the skull are linked by fixed joints except the mandible.

“Feel the bones in your cranium.”

“Point to the boldfaced word ‘cranium’ in paragraph 2.”

“Use your red colored pencil to circle the word ‘cranium.’”

- Allow time for your child to do this.

“Look at the picture of the skeleton on page 5.”

“Point to the cranium in this picture.”

“Use your red colored pencil to write the word ‘cranium’ on the line pointing to the cranium.”

“Look at the word you circled to help you spell the word.”

- Allow time for your child to do this.

“Which bone helps you talk and chew?” *mandible*

“Where is your mandible?”

“Feel your mandible.”

“Point to the boldfaced word ‘mandible’ in paragraph 2.”

“Use your green colored pencil to circle the word ‘mandible.’”

- Allow time for your child to do this.

“Look at the picture of the skeleton on page 5.”

“Point to the mandible in the picture.”

“Use your green colored pencil to write the word ‘mandible’ on the line pointing to the mandible.”

- Allow time for your child to do this.

“Do you have bones in your chest and back?” *yes*

“Let’s read and find out about these bones.”

“Point to the words as I read paragraph 3.”

- Read the following to your child as he/she follows along.

The bones you feel in your chest are called **ribs**. Your ribs protect your heart and lungs.

“What are the bones in your chest called?” *ribs*

“Where are your ribs?” *in your chest*

“Feel your ribs.”

“You can also feel your ribs on the sides of your chest and in your back.”

“See if you can feel your ribs there.”

- **Teacher Note:** A small percentage of humans have an extra rib for a total of 207 bones. An infant has about 300 bones at birth. As a child grows, 94 of these bones fuse with other bones.

“Point to the boldfaced word ‘ribs’ in paragraph 3.”

“Use your purple colored pencil to circle the word ‘ribs.’”

- Allow time for your child to do this.

“Look at the picture of the skeleton on page 5.”

“Point to the ribs in this picture.”

“Use your purple colored pencil to write the word ‘ribs’ on the line pointing to the ribs.”

- Allow time for your child to do this.

“What do your ribs do?” *protect your heart and lungs*

“You have bones down the center of your back called your spine.”

“Let’s read about your spine.”

“Point to the words as I read paragraph 4.”

- Read the following to your child as he/she follows along.

The bones down the center of your back make up your **spine**. Your spine supports your body. Each bone in your spine is called a vertebra (vûr'tə-brə). There are 33 vertebrae (vûr'tə-brā) in your spine.

“Your spine starts at your neck and goes down the middle of your back.”

“Bend over and feel the bones in your spine.”

- **Teacher Note:** Some science reference materials refer to the spine as having 24 or 26 vertebrae instead of 33. The 9 sacral and coccygeal bones are vertebrae and are distinguished individually even if fused. Some scientists do not count these bones as vertebrae after they are fused.

“Point to the boldfaced word ‘spine’ in paragraph 4.”

“Use your blue colored pencil to circle the word ‘spine.’”

- Allow time for your child to do this.

“Look at the picture of the skeleton on page 5.”

“Put your finger on the line pointing to the spine in the picture.”

“The arrow is pointing to one vertebra in the spine.”

“Use your blue colored pencil to write the word ‘spine’ on the line pointing to the spine.”

- Allow time for your child to do this.

“Where do you think the smallest and largest bones in your body are?”

“Let’s read and find out.”

“Point to the words as I read paragraph 5.”

- Read the following to your child as he/she follows along.

Some bones in your skeleton are large and others are small. The largest bone in your body is in your upper leg. It is called the **femur** (fē'mər). The smallest bone in your body is in your ear. It is called the stapes (stā'pēz).

“Where is the smallest bone in your body?” *in the ear*

“What is it called?” *stapes*

“You can’t feel your stapes because it is inside your skull.”

“Where is the largest bone in your body?” *in the upper leg*

“What is it called?” *femur*

“Feel your femur.”

“Point to the boldfaced word ‘femur’ in paragraph 5.”

“Use your orange colored pencil to circle the word ‘femur.’”

- Allow time for your child to do this.

“Look at the picture of the skeleton on page 5.”

“Point to the femur in this picture.”

“Use your orange colored pencil to write the word ‘femur’ on the line pointing to the femur.”

- Allow time for your child to do this.

“You used different colors to help you identify different bones in the picture.”

“These are not the real colors of your bones.”

- Write the words **bones**, **skeleton**, **cranium**, **mandible**, **ribs**, **spine**, and **femur** on Science Word List E.

“What is something you learned in today’s science lesson?”

“In your next science lesson, you will learn how your bones are joined together.”

Lesson Review

- **Note:** Lesson reviews may be completed on the same day the lesson is taught or on the following day.
- Hand Lesson Review 49 to your child.
- Read the directions and questions one at a time to your child. Allow time for your child to answer each question before continuing.
- Correct your child’s paper. Review incorrect answers with your child.

Your Skeleton Lesson 49

1 You have 206 **bones** in your body. These bones make up your **skeleton**. Your bones allow you to stand. Your bones also protect the organs inside your body.

2 The bones in your head make up your skull. The bones in your skull that protect your brain are called the **cranium**. The bone in your skull that moves when you talk and chew food is called the **mandible**.

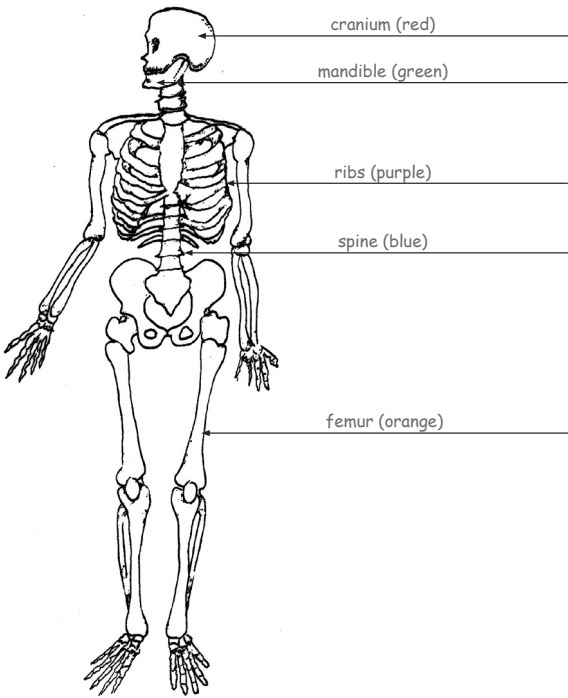
3 The bones you feel in your chest are called **ribs**. Your ribs protect your heart and lungs.

4 The bones down the center of your back make up your **spine**. Your spine supports your body. Each bone in your spine is called a vertebra. There are 33 vertebrae in your spine.

5 Some bones in your skeleton are large and others are small. The largest bone in your body is in your upper leg. It is called the **femur**. The smallest bone in your body is in your ear. It is called the stapes.

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Your Skeleton Lesson 49



5 © Nancy Larson. All rights reserved. **Science 1**

Name _____ Answer Key _____ Lesson Review 49
Science 1 Lesson 49

Your Skeleton

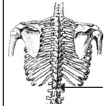
Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

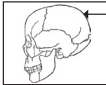
1. How many bones are in the human body?
 A 100 B 206 C 36

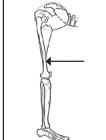
2. What do we call all the bones together in the human body?
 A skeleton B fingers C toes

Use a word from the Word Box to complete each sentence.

spine	femur	cranium
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3. There are 33 vertebrae in your _____ spine. 

4. The bones in your skull that protect your brain are called the _____ cranium. 

5. The largest bone in your body is in your upper leg and is called the _____ femur. 

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