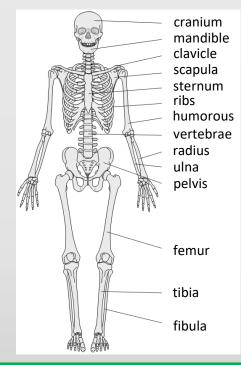
1) The Skeletal System

Functions of the skeleton:

- To support the body
- To protect vital organs
- To help the body **move**
- To make blood cells



2) Joints

- · Joints are where bones join together
- **Ligaments** hold bones together in a joint.
- Tendons attach muscle to bones.
- Cartilage covers the end of bones and is smooth to stop bones rubbing together.



3) Types of Joints

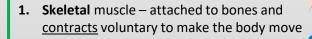
- Some joints are **fixed** and can't move, e.g. bones of the cranium (skull) fuse together.
- Most joints are **synovial** and are freely movable.

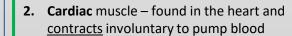
Synovial Joints

Type of Synovial Joint	Examples in Body	Movement		Ball and socket
Ball and Socket	Shoulder, Hip	All directions		112
Hinge	Elbow, Knee, Ankle	One direction	7	Hinge
Pivot	Neck	Rotational		PIVOL

4) Muscles

Three types of muscle:





3. Smooth muscle – found inside organs and through the organ

contracts involuntary to move substances

5) Strength of Muscles

Different muscles have different strengths. The strength can be measured by how much force the muscle exerts. Force is measured in Newtons (N).

Force can be measured using a **dynamometer** or pushing on a set of scales.

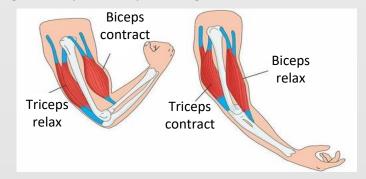


are:

6) Antagonistic Pairs of Muscles

- Muscles can only pull and cannot push so muscles have to work in pairs called antagonistic muscles.
- One muscle in the pair **contracts** whilst the other **relaxes**.

E.g. the bicep and triceps working to bend the elbow.



7) Investigation Keywords

- Independent variable what you change
- Dependent variable what you measure
- Control variables what you keep the same

8) Organisation of Organisms

- **Organism** a group of organ systems working together
- **Organ system** a group of organs working together
- **Organ** a group of different tissues working together
- **Tissue** a group of the same type of cell working together
- **Cell** the basic building block of all organisms

There are lots of organ systems in humans, some examples

