

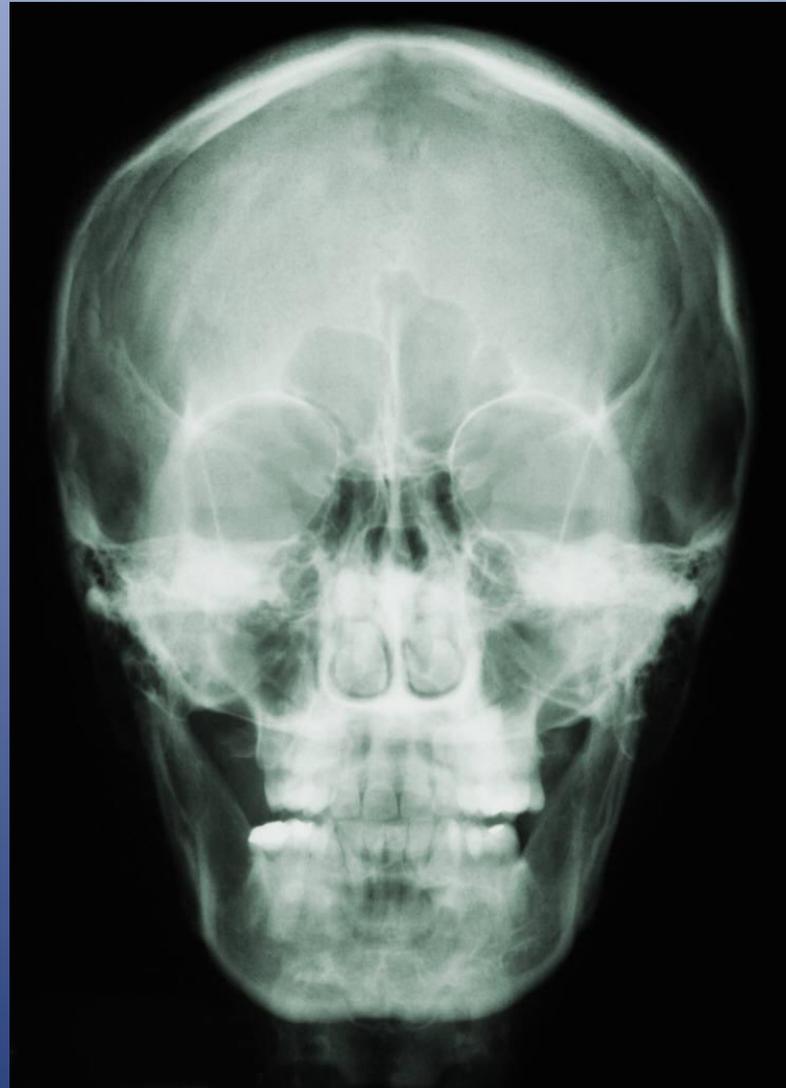
bone – The hard organ that has a spongy layer inside and that may help support the body or protect other organs

Some bones move (knee joint) and some don't (skull).

Parts of the skeletal system:

- bones
- Ligaments
- cartilage

Draw a picture



muscle – An organ made of bundles of long fibers that can contract to produce movement in living things

Muscles often work in pairs, contracting and relaxing at opposite times.

Muscle movement can be:

- voluntary (running)
- involuntary (beating of your heart)

Draw a picture



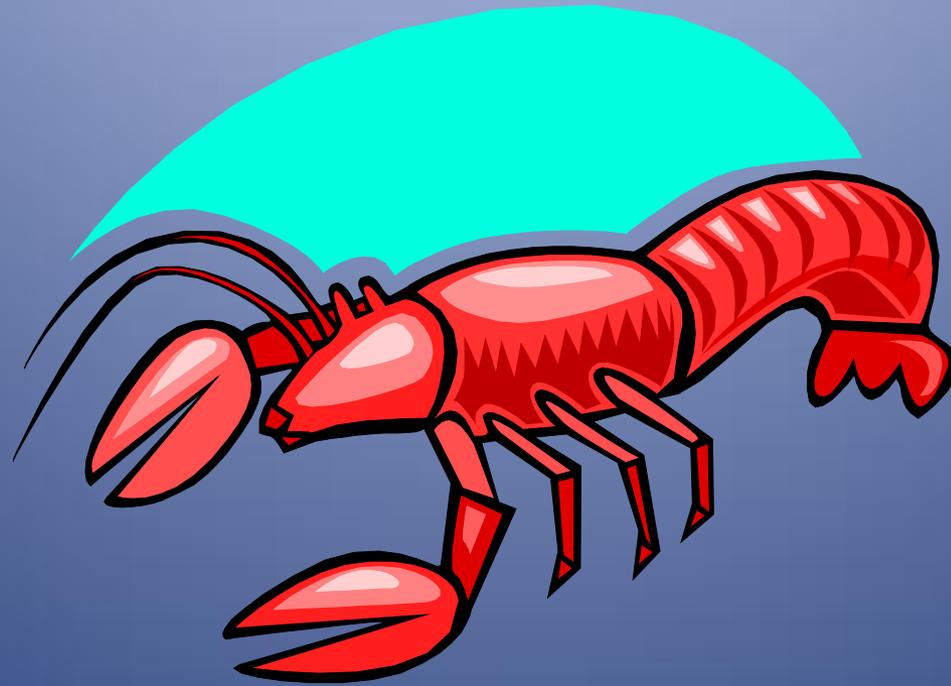
exoskeleton – A hard outer covering found in many types of animals that supports and protects the body

Exo- means outside, so exoskeleton means a skeleton outside the body.

Examples of animals:

- lobsters
- grasshoppers
- ants
- scorpions

Draw a picture



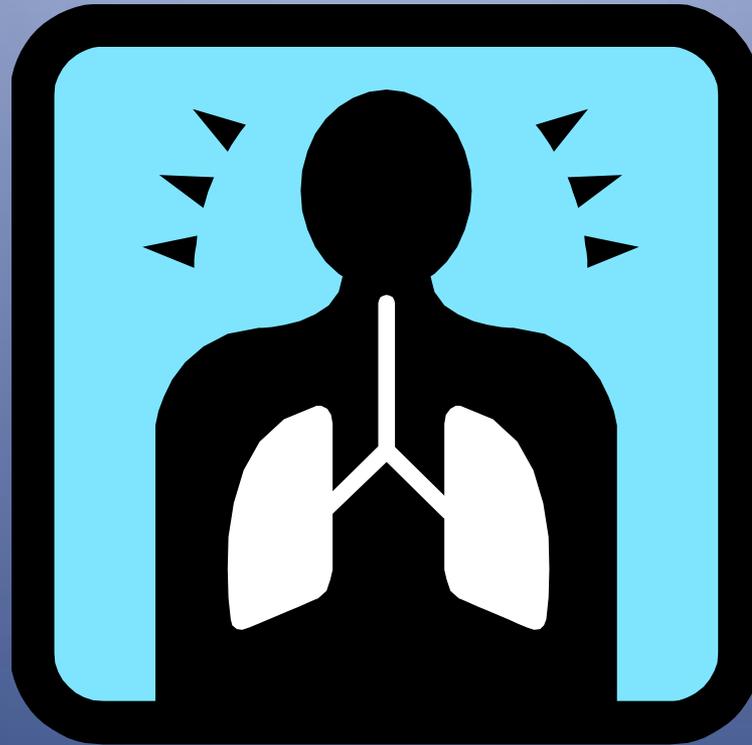
lungs – The largest organs in the respiratory system that bring oxygen from the air into the body and release carbon dioxide

Lungs inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide.

Some Respiratory System's parts:

- lungs
- trachea
- bronchi
- bronchioles
- alveoli

Draw a picture



heart – A muscular organ that pumps blood through the rest of the circulatory system

The blood “circulates” or makes a circle through the body.

Some Circulatory System’s parts:

- heart
- capillaries
- blood
- veins
- arteries

Draw a picture

