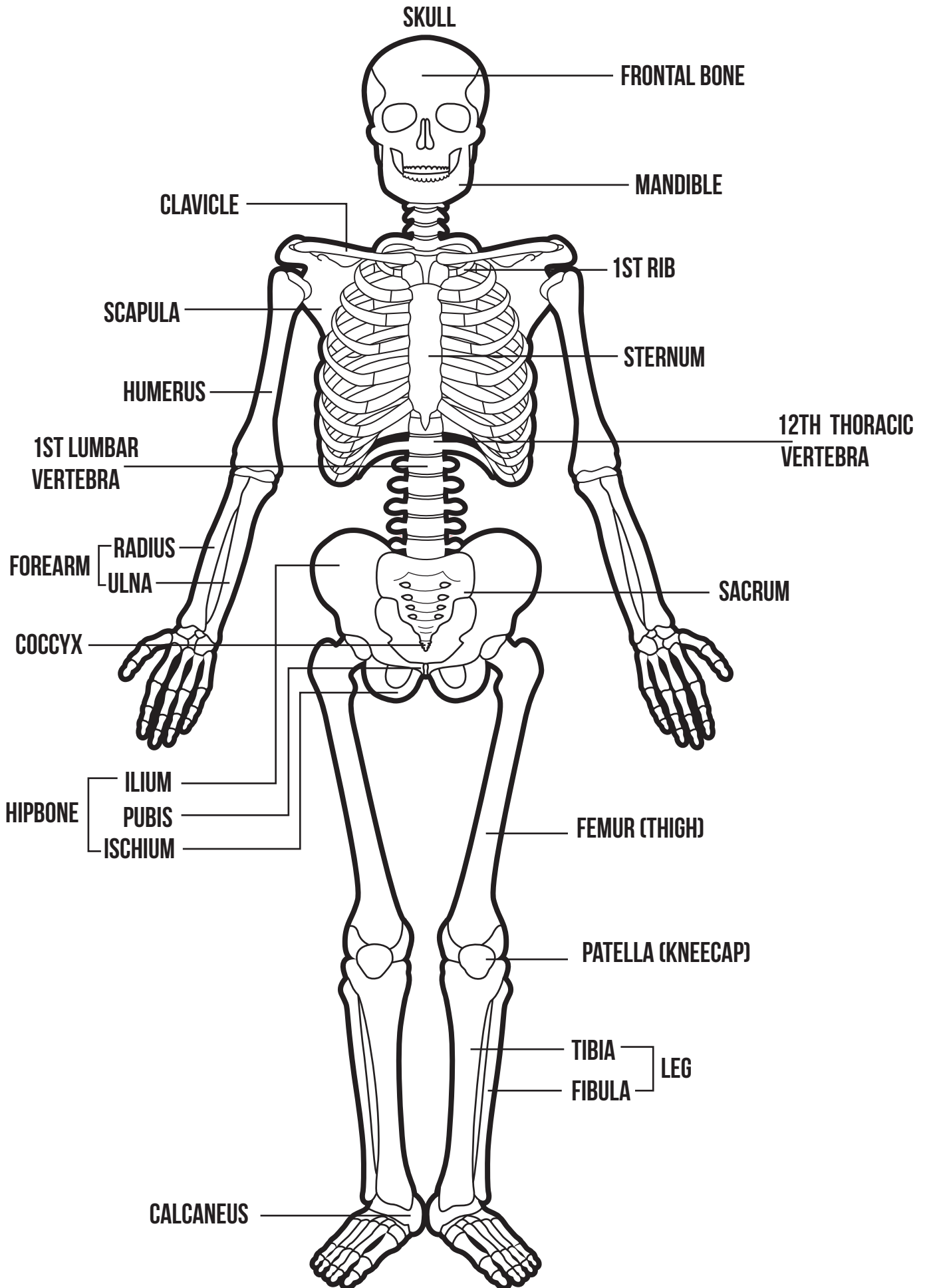
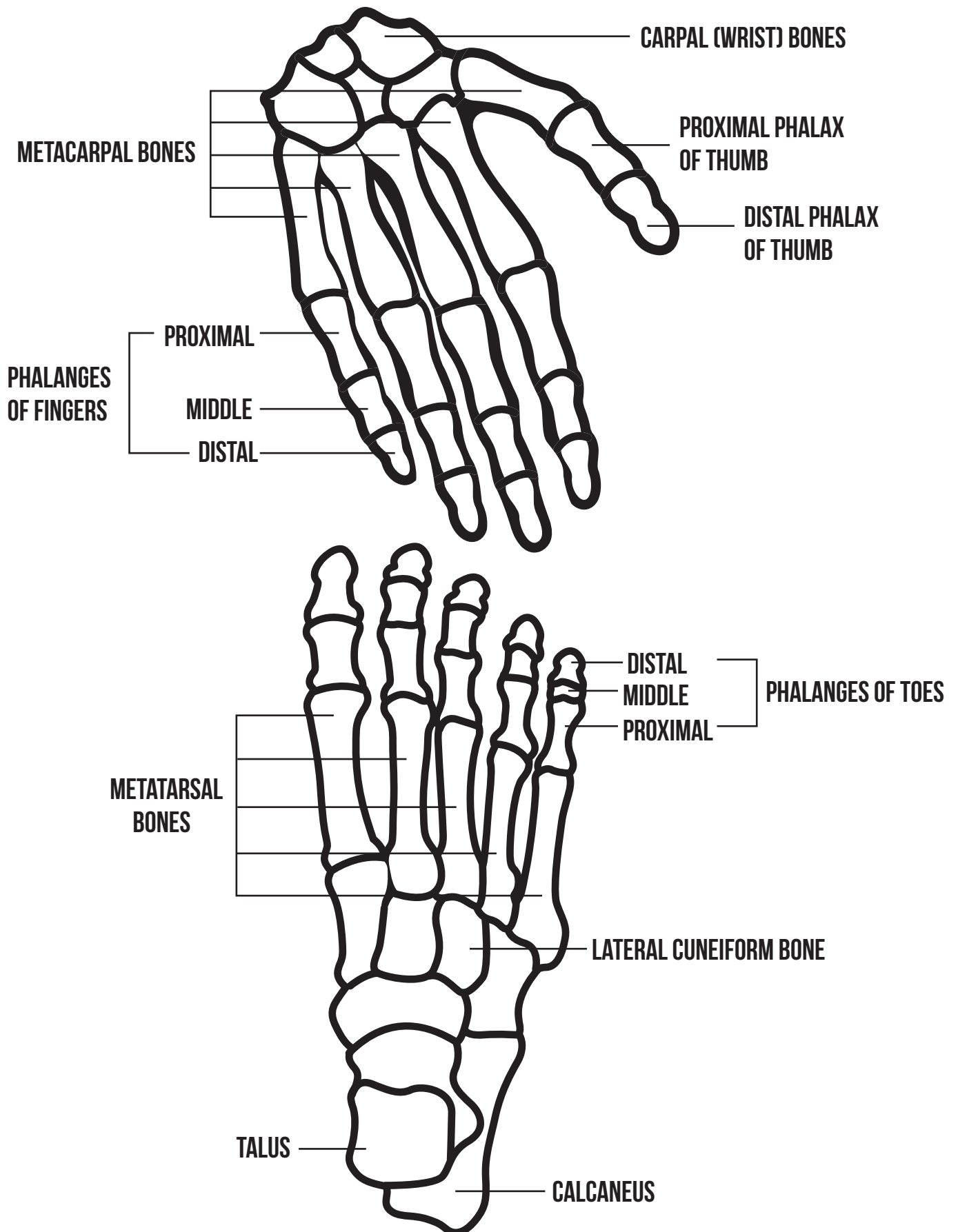


SKELETAL SYSTEM



SKELETAL SYSTEM

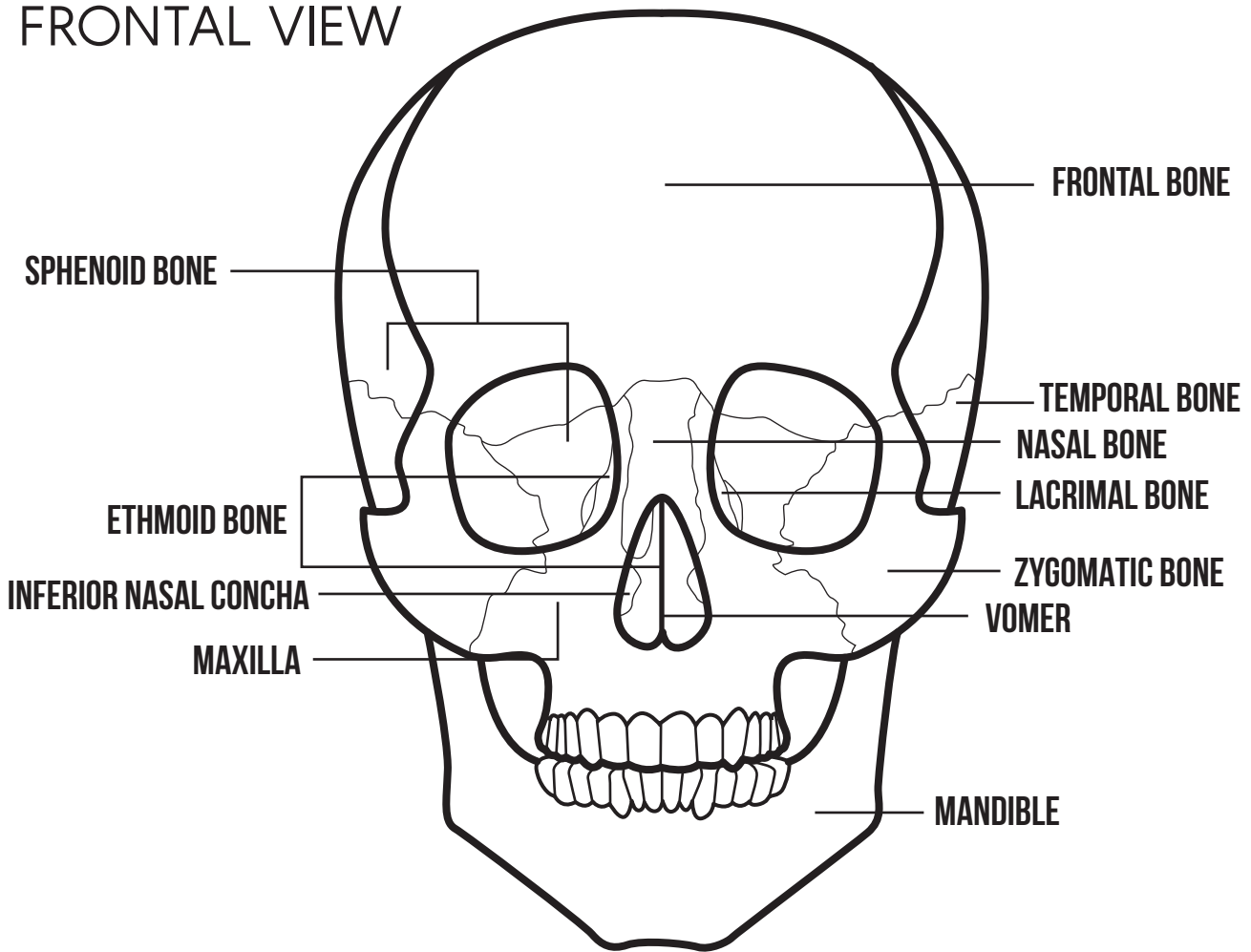
Hand and Foot



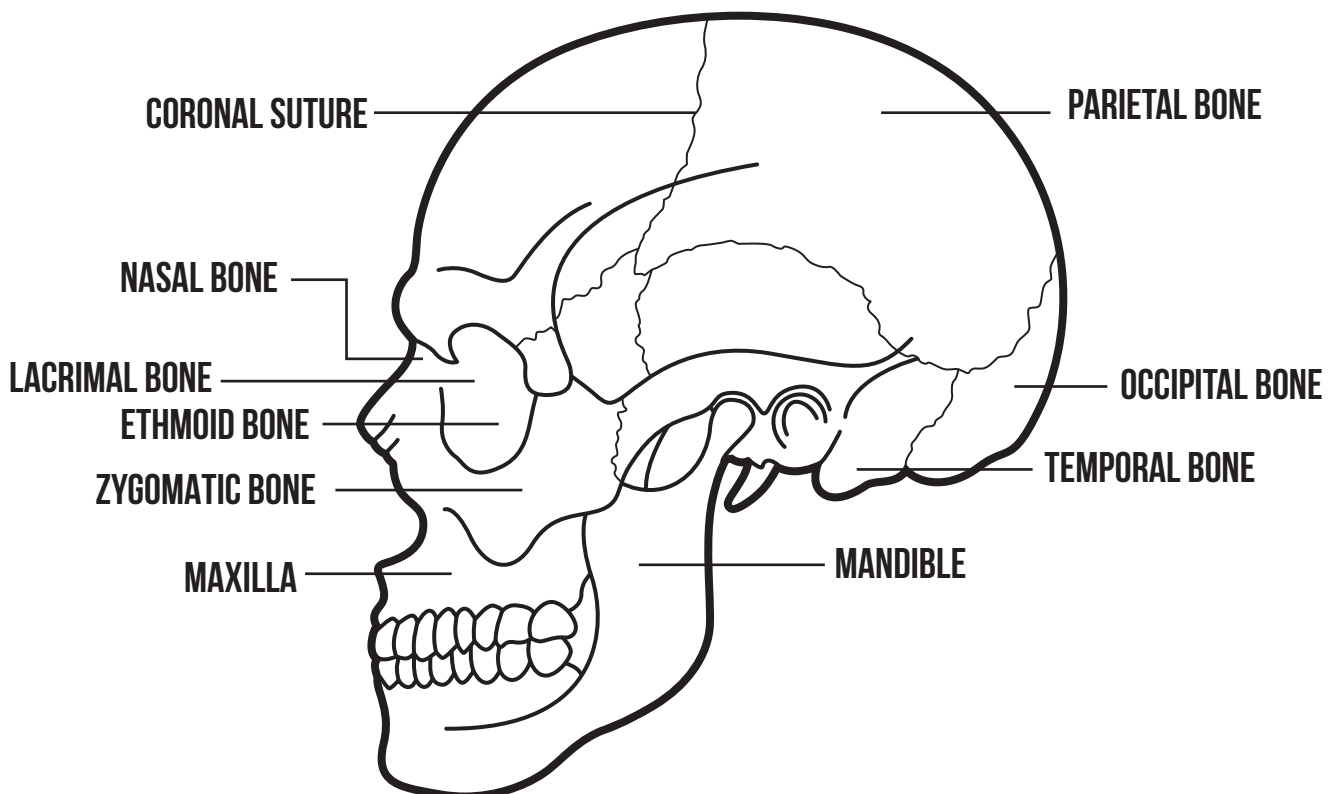
SKELETAL SYSTEM

Skull

FRONTAL VIEW

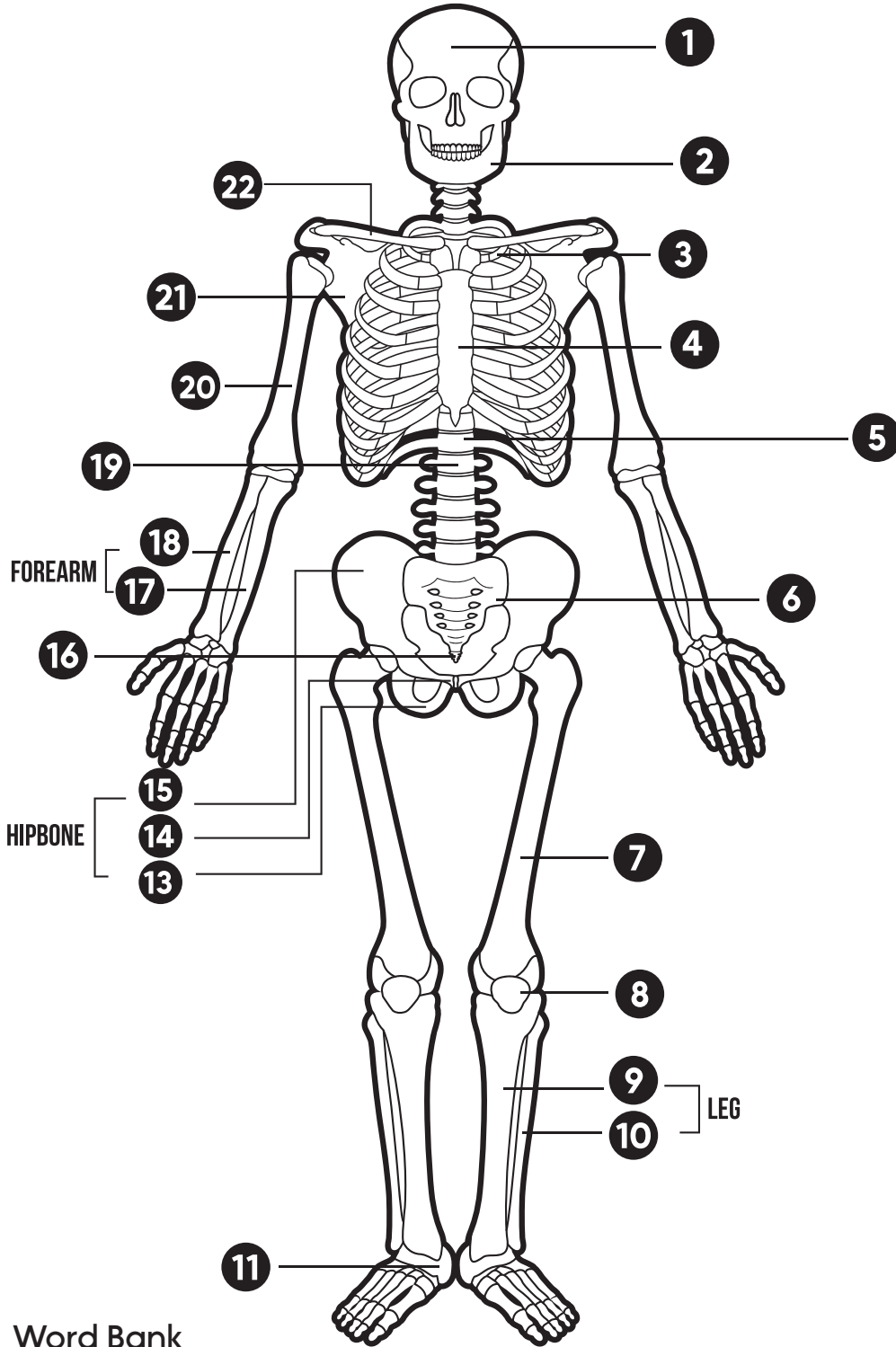


LATERAL VIEW



SKELETAL SYSTEM

Labeling Activity



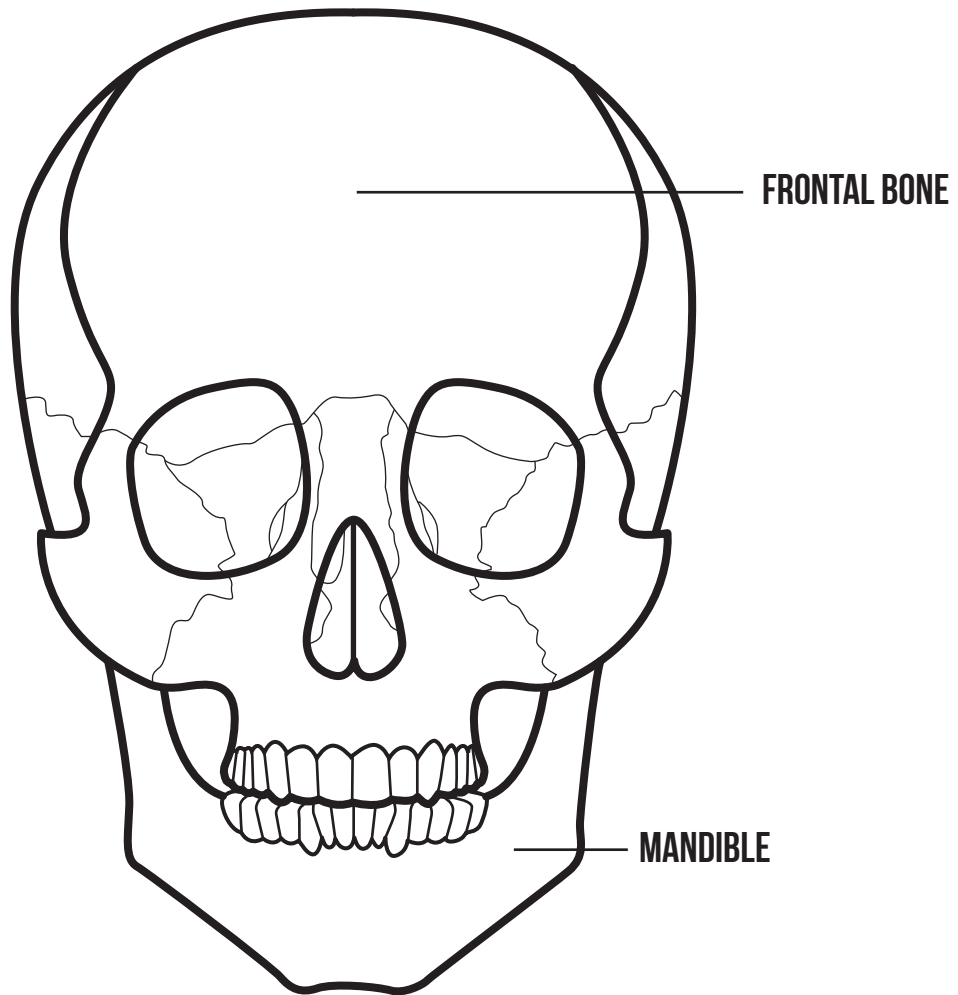
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Word Bank

1st lumbar vertebra	ilium	patella	12th thoracic vertebra	humerus
radius	ischium	tibia	sternum	calcaneus
ulna	pubis	fibula	1st rib	scapula
coccyx	femur	sacrum	mandible	clavicle
				frontal bone

SKELETAL SYSTEM

Parts and Functions

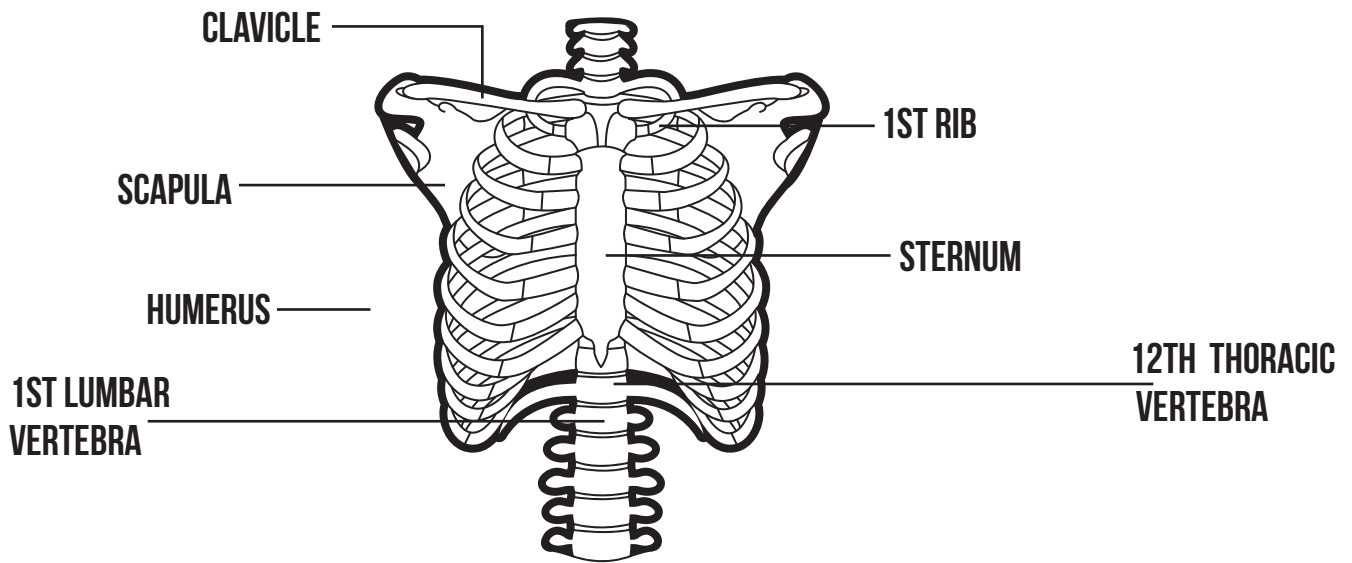


Frontal Bone – It is a skull bone that forms the forehead and protects the brain.

Mandible – Supports the lower teeth and enables chewing and speech.

SKELETAL SYSTEM

Parts and Functions



1st Rib – It protects the heart and lungs and provides attachment for muscles involved in respiration.

Sternum– It protects vital organs such as the heart and lungs.

12th Thoracic Vertebra– It supports the rib cage and allows limited movement while protecting the spinal cord.

1st Lumbar Vertebra – It supports the lower back and allows flexibility and movement while protecting the spinal cord.

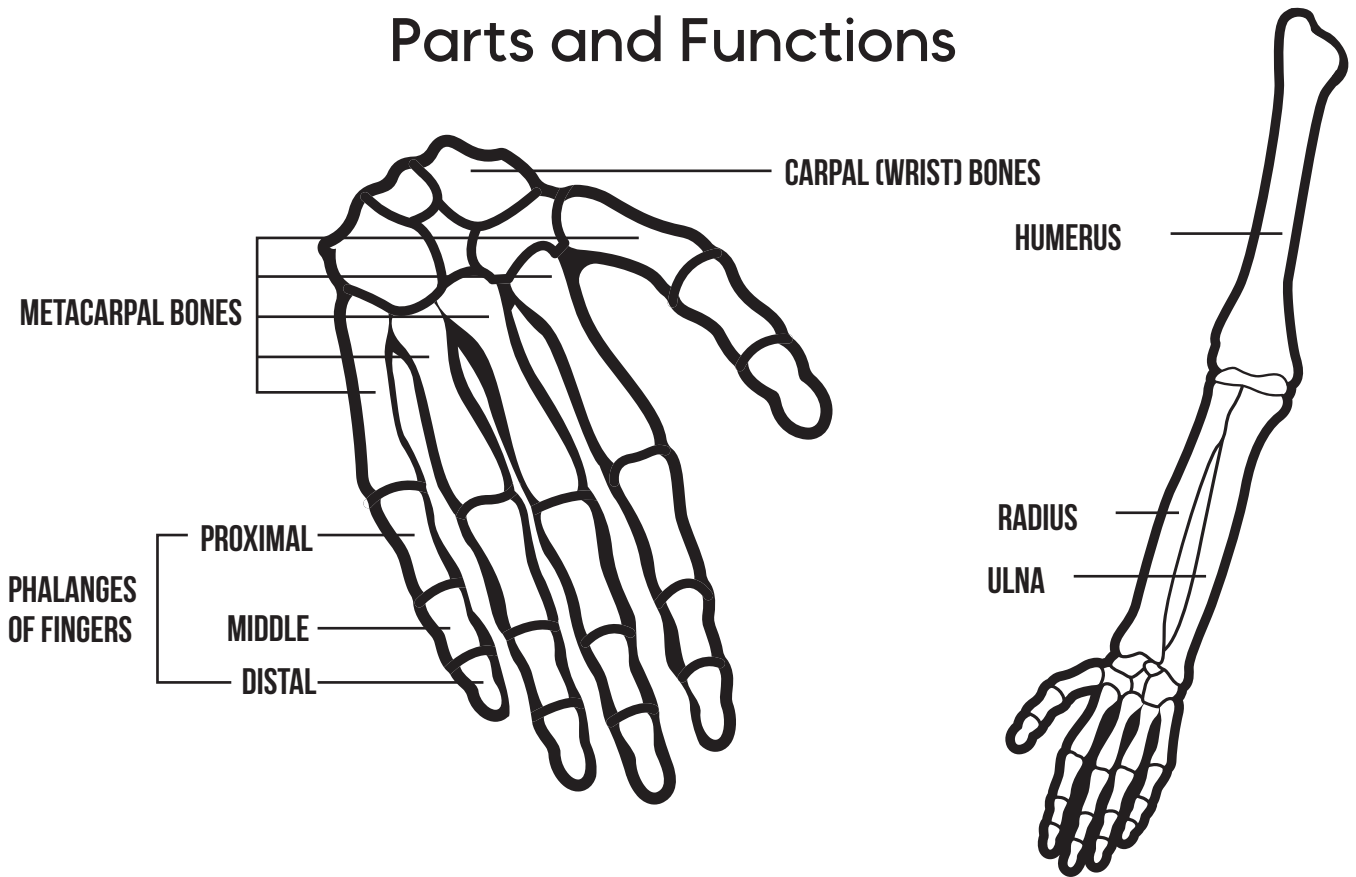
Humerus– A bone located at the upper arm connects the shoulder to the elbow, allowing arm movement.

Scapula– It connects the upper arm to the body and allows shoulder movement.

Clavicle– Supports arm movement and connects the shoulder to the ribcage.

SKELETAL SYSTEM

Parts and Functions



Humerus- A bone located at the upper arm connects the shoulder to the elbow, allowing arm movement.

Radius – One of the two forearm bones, allowing wrist rotation.

Ulna – Works with the radius to enable forearm movement.

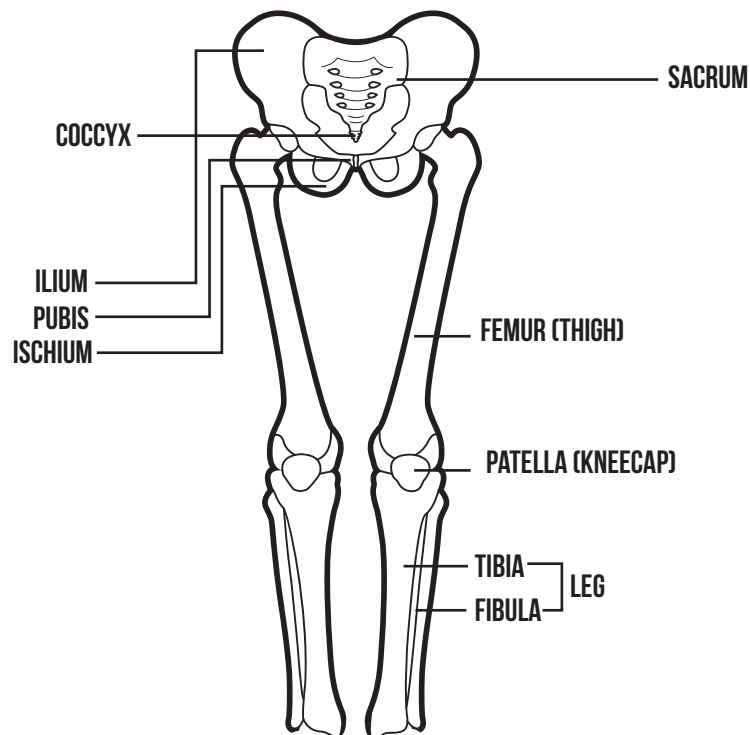
Metacarpal Bones – These are the five bones in the middle of the hand. They connect the carpals to the phalanges and help with hand movement, gripping, and support.

Phalanges – These are the bones in the fingers and thumb. They allow us to grasp, hold objects, and perform fine motor tasks like writing and typing.

Carpal Bones- These are the eight small bones in the wrist. They provide flexibility and movement to the wrist, allowing rotation, bending, and gripping motions.

SKELETAL SYSTEM

Parts and Functions



Sacrum – It connects the spine to the pelvis and provides stability.

Femur– It is the longest and strongest bone that supports weight and movement.

Patella (Kneecap) – Protects the knee joint and enhances leverage for leg movement.

Tibia– It is a prominent, weight-bearing lower leg bone.

Fibula– It gives support and stability to the lower leg but does not bear much weight.

Ilium– It is located at the uppermost part of the hip bone, supporting the body's weight and providing muscle attachment.

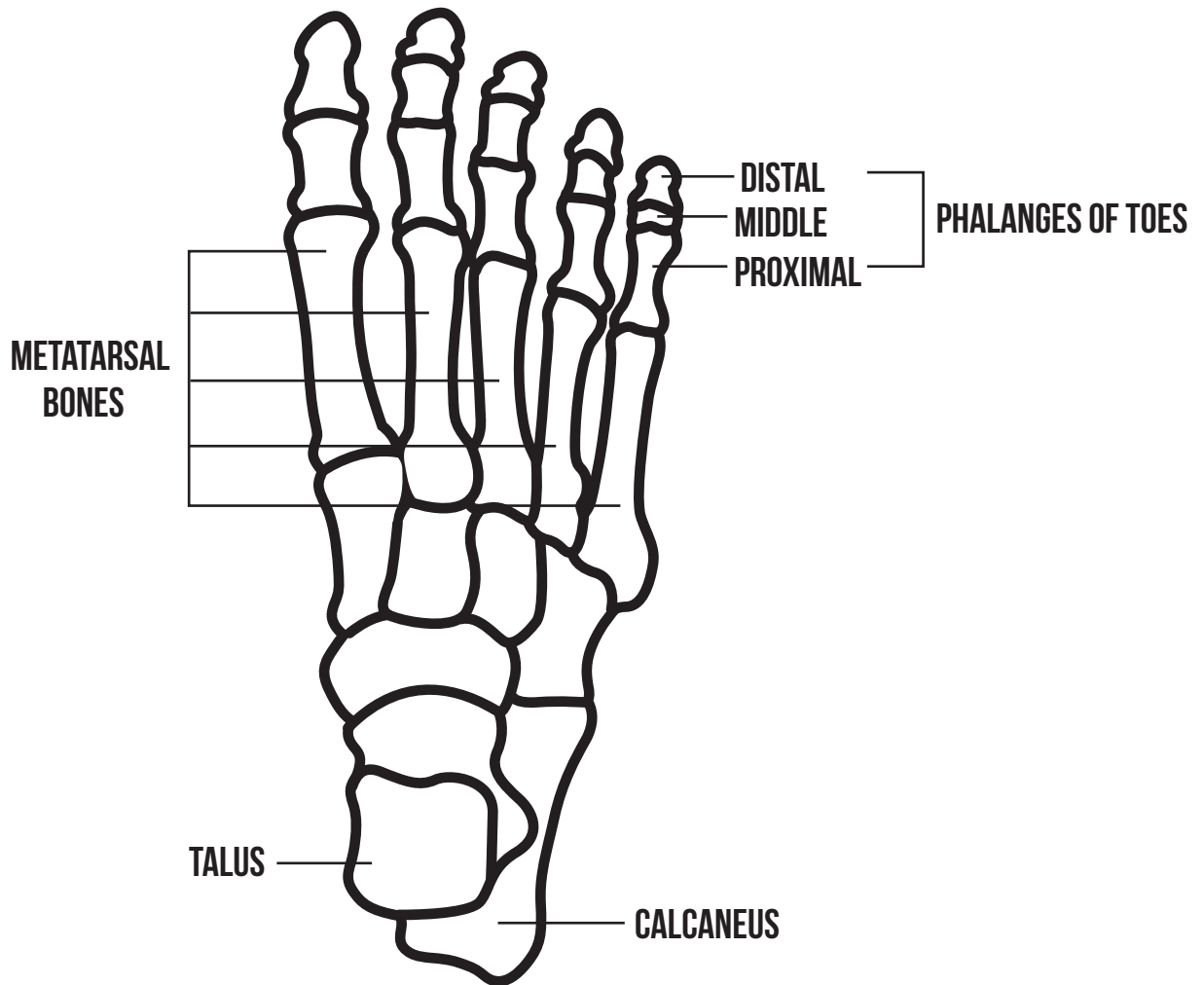
Pubis – Part of the pelvis that supports the body's weight and protects internal organs.

Ischium– It is the lower part of the pelvis that supports body weight when sitting.

Coccyx– Provides attachment for ligaments and muscles of the pelvic floor.

SKELETAL SYSTEM

Parts and Functions



Phalanges of Toes– These allow movement and flexibility in the toes, helping with balance and walking.

Metatarsal Bones – These are the five long bones in the middle of the foot that help support body weight and provide stability while walking or running.

Talus– This connects the foot to the leg and helps with movement by allowing the ankle to bend and flex.

Calcaneus– This is the largest bone in the foot and helps absorb shock when walking, running, or jumping.

SKELETAL SYSTEM

Word Search

Skull

Mandible

Clavicle

Sternum

Scapula

Humerus

Radius

Ulna

Carpals

Metacarpals

Phalanges

Rib

Vertebrae

Sacrum

Coccyx

Pelvis

Femur

Patella

Tibia

Fibula

Tarsals

Metatarsals

Talus

Calcaneus

M E Q W R B T S Y U Q X

J A E R I R Y R K U A C

J R N R H H A N M U L C

C B B D F D K B E B L B

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L V U U A L L T R A C M

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SKELETAL SYSTEM

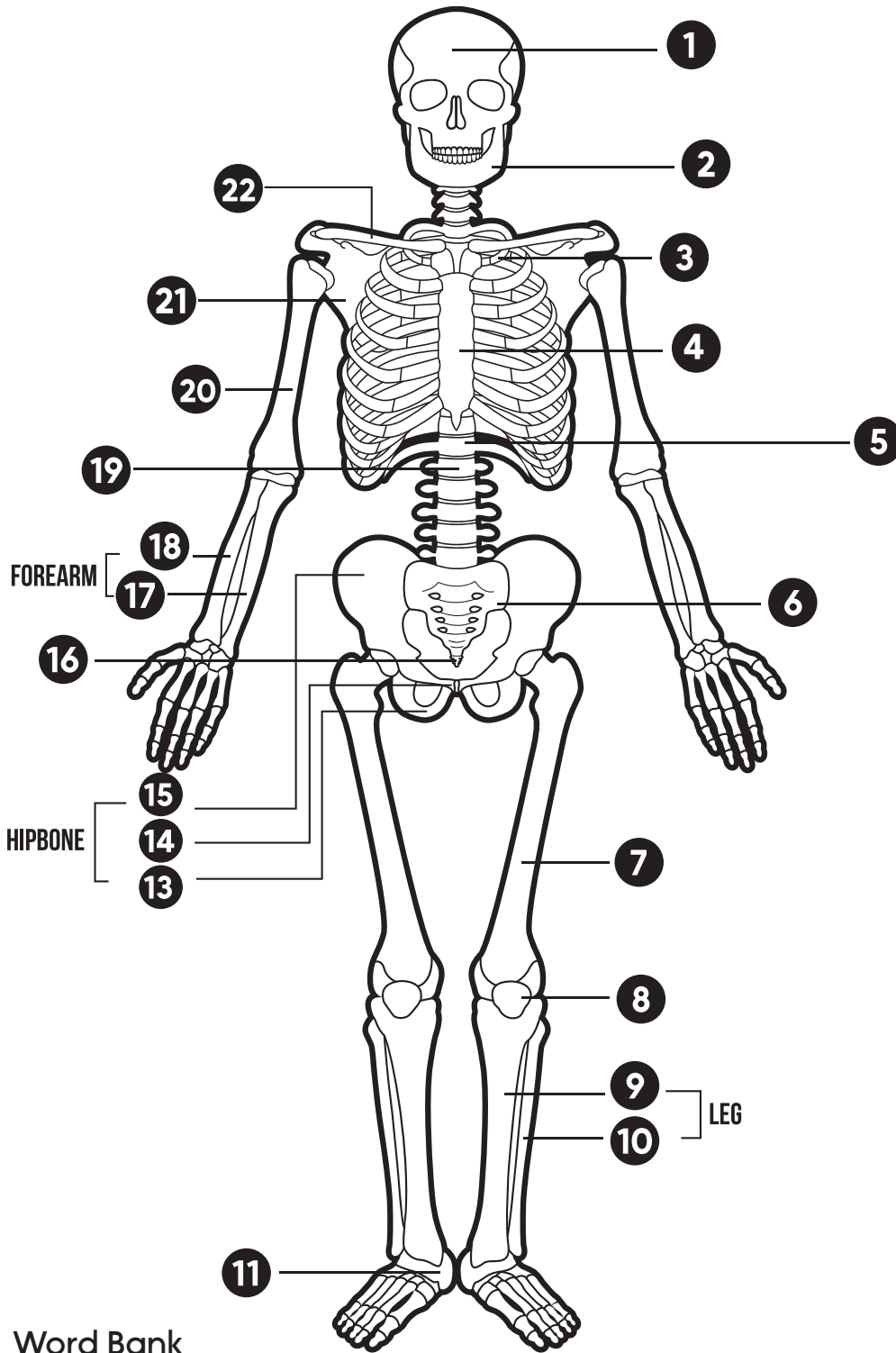
Word Search

- Skull
- Mandible
- Clavicle
- Sternum
- Scapula
- Humerus
- Radius
- Ulna
- Carpals
- Metacarpals
- Phalanges
- Rib
- Vertebrae
- Sacrum
- Coccyx
- Pelvis
- Femur
- Patella
- Tibia
- Fibula
- Tarsals
- Metatarsals
- Talus
- Calcaneus

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C	B	B	D	F	D	K	B	E	B	L	B
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R	T	O	U	B	B	M	M	A	H	T	X
P	R	S	O	U	O	L	M	T	A	A	H
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U	L	Y	Y	T	R	E	R	S	S	P	S
S	A	C	R	U	M	E	P	Q	L	E	Z
B	N	A	I	A	S	C	A	P	U	L	A
V	V	X	C	V	N	N	L	M	L	V	Z
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A	A	X	Y	C	C	O	C	N	B	J	J
C	A	L	C	A	N	E	U	S	A	J	L

SKELETAL SYSTEM

Labeling Activity



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Word Bank

1st lumbar vertebra	ilium	patella	12th thoracic vertebra	humerus
radius	ischium	tibia	sternum	calcaneus
ulna	pubis	fibula	1st rib	scapula
coccyx	femur	sacrum	mandible	clavicle
				frontal bone

SKELETAL SYSTEM

Parts and Functions Identification

_____ supports arm movement and connects the shoulder to the ribcage.

_____ connects the upper arm to the body and allows shoulder movement.

_____ is one of the two forearm bones, allowing wrist rotation.

_____ is the longest and strongest bone that supports weight and movement.

_____ is a prominent, weight-bearing lower leg bone.

_____ gives support and stability to the lower leg but does not bear much weight.

_____ works with the radius to enable forearm movement.

_____ protects the knee joint and enhances leverage for leg movement.

_____ is a bone located at the upper arm connects the shoulder to the elbow, allowing arm movement.

_____ connects the foot to the leg and helps with movement by allowing the ankle to bend and flex.

_____ is the largest bone in the foot and helps absorb shock when walking, running, or jumping.

_____ is a skull bone that forms the forehead and protects the brain.

_____ supports the lower teeth and enables chewing and speech.

Word Bank

Clavicle	Radius	Tibia	Ulna	Humerus	Calcaneus	
Scapula	Femur	Fibula	Patella	Talus	Mandible	Frontal Bone

SKELETAL SYSTEM

Parts and Functions Identification

Clavicle supports arm movement and connects the shoulder to the ribcage.

Scapula connects the upper arm to the body and allows shoulder movement.

Radius is one of the two forearm bones, allowing wrist rotation.

Femur is the longest and strongest bone that supports weight and movement.

Tibia is a prominent, weight-bearing lower leg bone.

Fibula gives support and stability to the lower leg but does not bear much weight.

Ulna works with the radius to enable forearm movement.

Patella protects the knee joint and enhances leverage for leg movement.

Humerus is a bone located at the upper arm connects the shoulder to the elbow, allowing arm movement.

Talus connects the foot to the leg and helps with movement by allowing the ankle to bend and flex.

Calcaneus is the largest bone in the foot and helps absorb shock when walking, running, or jumping.

Frontal Bone is a skull bone that forms the forehead and protects the brain.

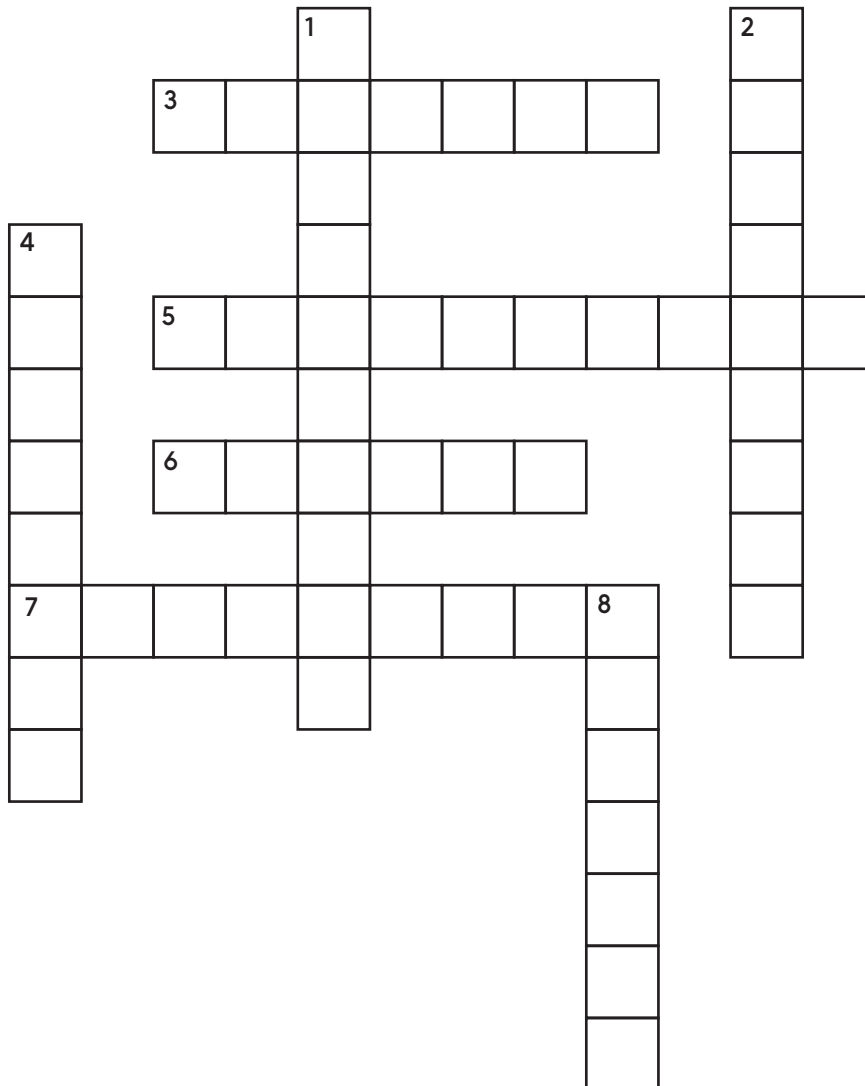
Mandible supports the lower teeth and enables chewing and speech.

Word Bank

Clavicle	Radius	Tibia	Ulna	Humerus	Calcaneus	
Scapula	Femur	Fibula	Patella	Talus	Mandible	Frontal Bone

SKELETAL SYSTEM

Word Puzzle



ACROSS

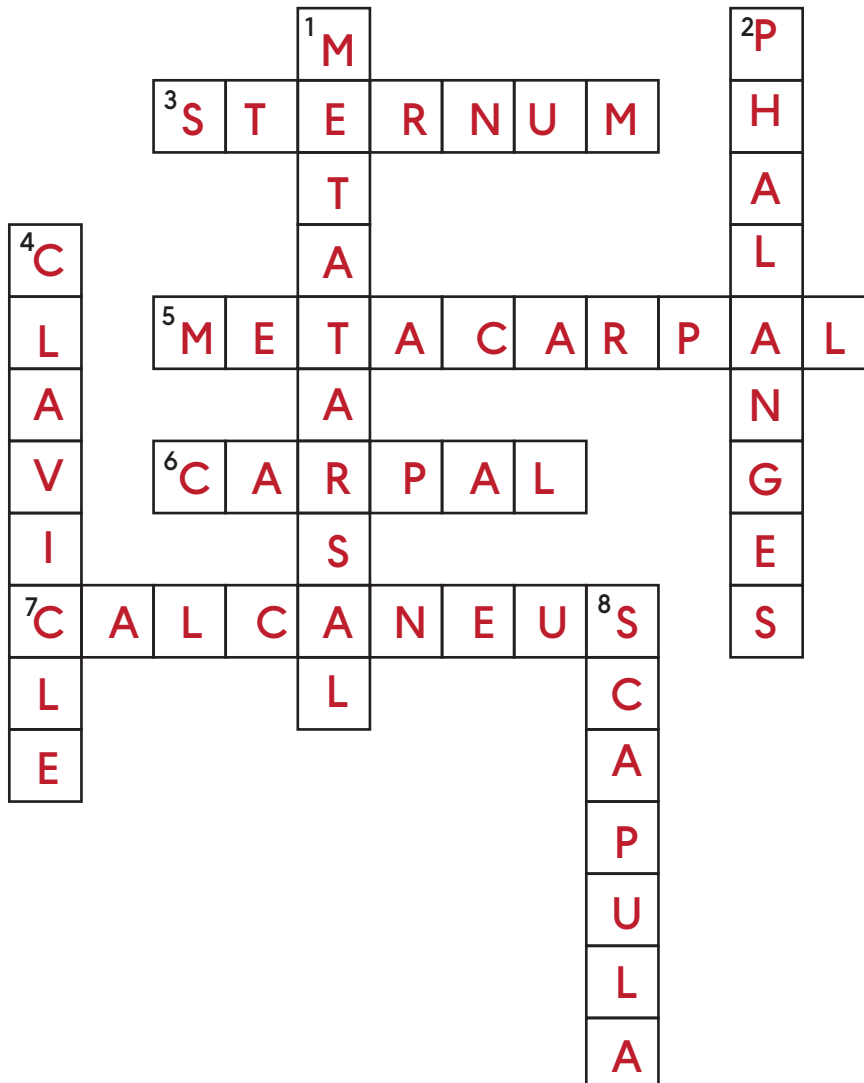
3. It protects vital organs such as the heart and lungs.
5. These are the five bones in the middle of the hand. They connect the carpals to the phalanges and help with hand movement, gripping, and support.
6. These are the eight small bones in the wrist.
7. This is the largest bone in the foot and helps absorb shock when walking, running, or jumping.

DOWN

1. These are the five long bones in the middle of the foot that help support body weight and provide stability while walking or running.
2. These allow movement and flexibility in the toes, helping with balance and walking.
4. Supports arm movement and connects the shoulder to the ribcage.
8. It connects the upper arm to the body and allows shoulder movement.

SKELETAL SYSTEM

Word Puzzle



ACROSS

3. It protects vital organs such as the heart and lungs.
5. These are the five bones in the middle of the hand. They connect the carpals to the phalanges and help with hand movement, gripping, and support.
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