Skeletal System Worksheet

1. The Skeleton of Humans is composed of a special ______________________ tissue called ______________________.

2. The bones that make up the skeleton system serve five important functions. List them.

3. The ______________________ salts give bones their strength and protective function.

4. Each bone is surrounded by a tough membrane called the ______________________.

5. Ends of long bones are called the ______________________.

6. The jointed surfaces of bones are covered with ______________________, which provides a smooth surface.

7. The Skeleton division that includes the arms and leg is the ______________________ skeleton.

8. What holds the bones of a joint in place? ______________________

9. Blood cells are produced in ______________________.

10. The axial skeleton includes bones of the ________________, ________________ and ________________.

11. The shaft of a long bones is called the ______________________.

12. Running through compact bone is a network of narrow channels called ______________________ that contain blood vessels and nerves.

13. ______________________ are responsible for bone growth and changes in the shape of bones.

14. The inner layer of the joint capsule produces ______________________ ______________________.

15. What are the TWO types of Bone Marrow?

16. What are the four classifications of Bones?
17. Bone is first formed as _____________________, which many bones in a newborn baby are composed almost entirely of.

18. Cells that produce bone matrix are called ________________________________.

19. The human skeleton consists of ________________ bones. (number)

20. This division of the skeleton consists of the skull, vertebrate column, and rib cage. ________________________________

21. Cells that break down bone matrix are called ________________________________.

22. The place where bones grow is called the ________________________________

23. This division of the skeleton consists of the bones of the arms and legs, shoulder, and the pelvic girdle ________________________________.

24. Cartilage is replaced during ____________________ or the process of bone formation.

25. The classification of joints is based on the amount of ________________________ possible.

26. A(n) ________________________________ is an immovable joint.

27. A(n) ________________________________ is a slightly movable joint.

28. A(n) ________________________________ is a freely movable joint.

29. The ________________________________, connect the arms to the central skeleton.

30. The ________________________________ connect the legs to the central skeleton.

31. The ________________________________, inside long bones is important in blood cell production and fat storage.

32. The junction of two bones is called a (an) ________________________________.

33. Loss of bone density that occurs in latter years in life is known as ________________________________.

34. ________________________________ is a painful degeneration of movable joints caused by attacks on the joint cells of the immune system.

35. ________________________________ bone is dense-almost solid-and provides a great deal of support.

36. Type of joint that prevent movement are called ________________________________.

37. The cells that produce new bone by secreting collagen fibers on which calcium phosphate is deposited are called ________________________________.

38. Strips of dense connective tissue that attach muscles to bones are called ________________________________.
39. The rib cage is formed by curved ribs extending from the backbone and joining together in the front at the bone called the _________________________________.

40. ________________________________ is a membrane that surrounds individual bones.

41. Ligaments attach __________________________ to _________________________________.

42. The heart and lungs are protected by the _________________________________.

42. Young bone cells that are responsible for formation of new bone are called _________________________________.

43. Type of bone that provides the greatest strength for support is _________________________________.

44. Ribs that have no anterior point of attachment are called _________________________________.

45. The only bone in the bone with no articulation is the _________________________________.

DIRECTIONS: Answer the questions below as completely and as thoroughly as possible. Answer the question using complete sentences. You may use diagrams or pictures to supplement your answers, but a diagram or picture alone without appropriate discussion is inadequate.

1. Describe a joint capsule.

2. List FIVE Types of freely movable joints in your body, and give a location for each.

3. Name the two types of bone marrow, and briefly describe the function of each.

4. How do compact bone and spongy bone differ in structure and function?
5. Explain how calcitonin affects bone mass.

6. When do most of the bones in the body begin to ossify? When does this process end?

7. Name the two main parts of the human skeleton, and list the bones that form each.

8. Explain the role of Haversian canals play in compact bone.

9. Describe the role of parathyroid hormone in the maintenance of bone.

10. Describe the cause and symptoms of the disease rheumatoid arthritis.