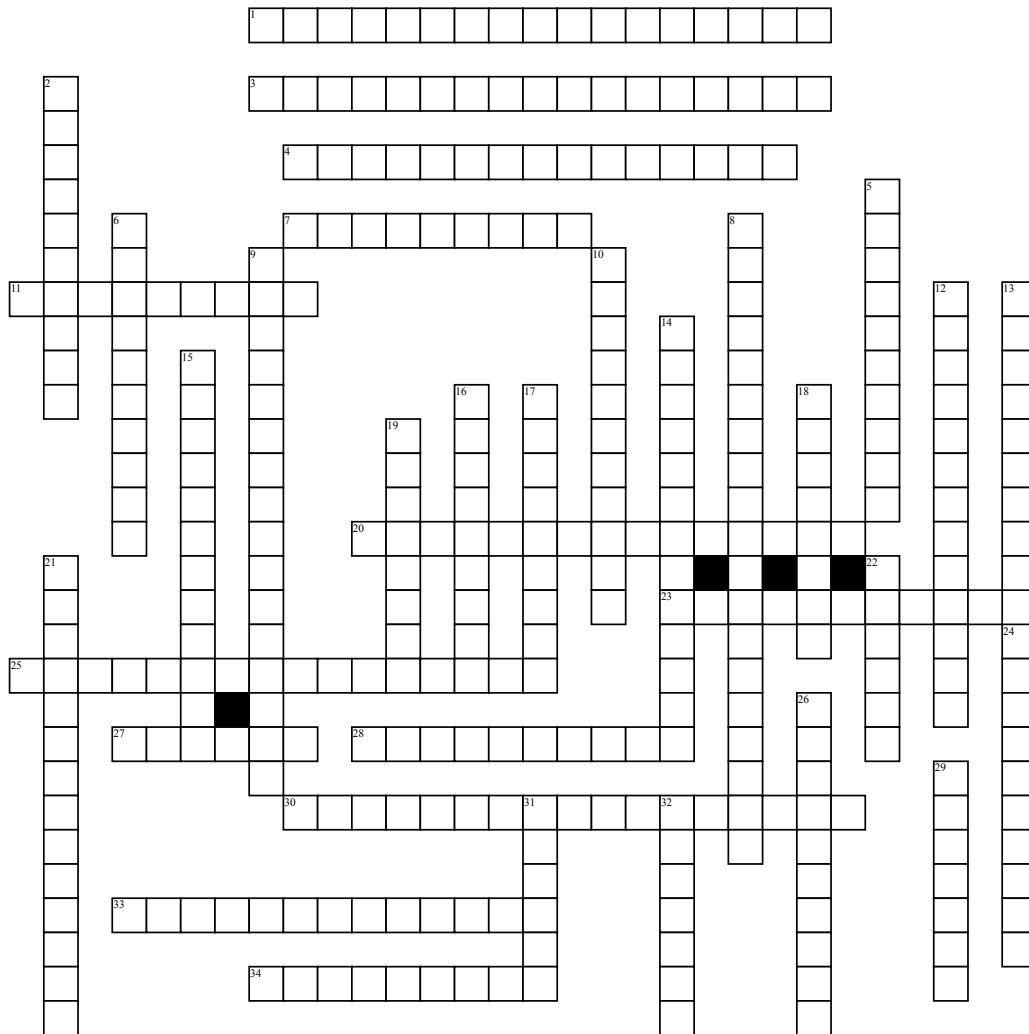


A & P Muscular System



- Across**
1. The deepest of the muscles on the back of the leg.(TB-p.338)
 3. The group that is the primary extensors of the knee.(TB-p.336)
 4. What is and axon that extends from the cell body and can conduct electrical impulses? (TB-p.297)
 7. What is the layer of connective tissue that closely surrounds a skeletal muscle? (TB-p.293)
 11. Rotates forearm laterally: supinates forearm and hand.(TB-p.325)
 20. Connects the base of the skull to the vertebrae in the neck and upper thorax.(TB-p.317)
 23. What are the long parallel structures in sarcoplasm called? (TB-p.294)
 25. In males contributes to erection of the penis.(TB-p.331)
 27. What is an individual skeletal muscle that is separated from adjacent muscles and held in position by layers of dense connective tissue. (TB-p.293)
 28. Compresses cheeks.(TB-p.314)
 30. What helps join cells and transfers the force of contraction from cell to cell, and allows ions to diffuse between cells? (TB-p.309)
 33. What muscle is found in the heart? (TB-p.309)
 34. Connects the femur to the heel and when it contracts it plantar lexes the foot and also the knee.(TB-p.338)
- Down**
2. What protein does smooth muscle use? (TB-p.309)
 5. Flexes elbow. (TB-p.325)
 6. Elevates eyebrows when surprised.(TB-p.314)
 8. Each laterally flexes neck to the same side, rotates head to the opposite side.(TB-p.317)
 9. Flexes shoulder and adducts arm. (TB-p.323)
 10. What is the connective tissues associated with a muscle form broad, fibrous sheets, that may attach to bone, skin or connective tissue of adjacent bone? (TB-p. 293)
 12. What is a small gap that separates the membrane of the neuron and the membrane of the muscle fiber? (TB-p.298)
 13. Supports pelvic viscera and provides sphincter like action in anal canal and vagina.(TB-p.331)
 14. Large muscle in pectoral region. (TB-p.313)
 15. What neurons control effectors, including skeletal muscle fibers? (TB-p.298)
 16. Rotates and retracts scapula.(TB-p. 321)
 17. Flexes hip and adducts thigh.(TB-p.335)
 18. Adducts thigh and flexes knee.(TB-p.335)
 19. What protein is not found in the smooth muscle that is found in skeletal muscle? (TB-p. 309)
 21. The group that includes: bicep femoris, semitendinosus, semimembranosus, and sartorius.(TB-p.336)
 22. The less moveable end of the skeletal muscle. (TB-p.312)
 24. What is the layer of connective tissue that extends inward from the epimysium and separated the muscle tissue into small sections? (TB-p.293)
 26. What is just beneath the muscle cell membrane? (TB-p.294)
 29. What is the junction between two nerve cells, consisting of a minute gap across which impulse pass by diffusion of a neurotransmitter? (TB-p. 298)
 31. Limbs and other body parts move, bones and muscles interact. (TB-p.310)
 32. Acromion process, spine of the scapula, and the clavicle. (TB-p.323)

Word Bank

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|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Brachialis | quadriceps femoris | plantaris | deltoid | Sarcolemma | sternocleidomastoid |
| Trapezius | Epicraniius | origin | levers | troponin | Perimysium |
| Epimysium | Myofibrils | Synapse | ischiocavernosus | pectineus | splenius capitis |
| cardiac muscle | coracobrachialis | Gracilis | coccygeus | Aponeuroses | motor neurons |
| Synaptic Cleft | buccinator | hamstring group | intercalated discs | Fascia | calmodulin |
| supinator | tibialis posterior | pectoral major | Action Potential | | |