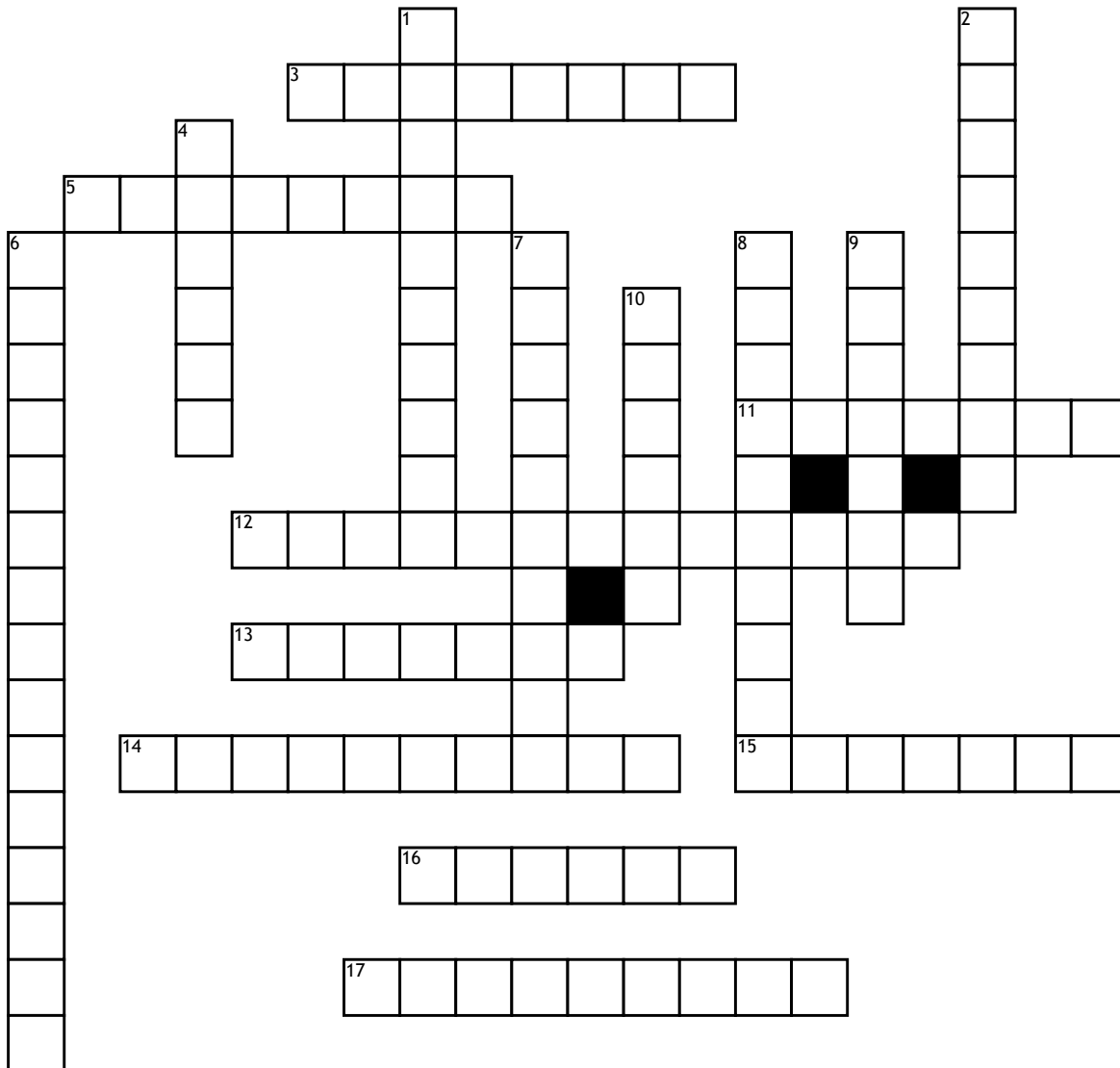


Anatomy



Across

3. A joint cavity held together by ligaments and separated by synovial fluid

5. Striated, voluntary muscle responsible for moving the skeleton.

11. Striated, involuntary muscle that is found in the walls of the heart.

12. A joint with no cavity where the bones are held together by cartilage (slight range of movement)

13. These muscles provide the main force that causes a particular movement

14. Contraction resulting in the shortening of the muscle

15. Dense bone which forms much of the hard structure of the skeleton

16. Non-striated, involuntary muscle that is found in the walls of the internal structures (stomach, blood vessels, and intestine)

17. Type of contraction whereby the muscle lengthens to release the bones and move them further apart

Down

1. These muscles oppose the main force that causes a particular movement

2. Muscle fibres produce tension, but they neither shorten nor lengthen and there is no movement across the joint

4. Fibrous, collagen tissue which attaches muscle to bone

6. Large back muscle that attaches to the humerus and is responsible for horizontal abduction and extension of the shoulder

7. These muscles support the movement by promoting the same movement or reducing unnecessary movement

8. The muscle shortens to pull on bones and bring them closer together

9. A fixed joint (no range of movement) connected via fibrous connective tissue

10. A very porous type of bone that is found in the human body and contains red bone marrow.