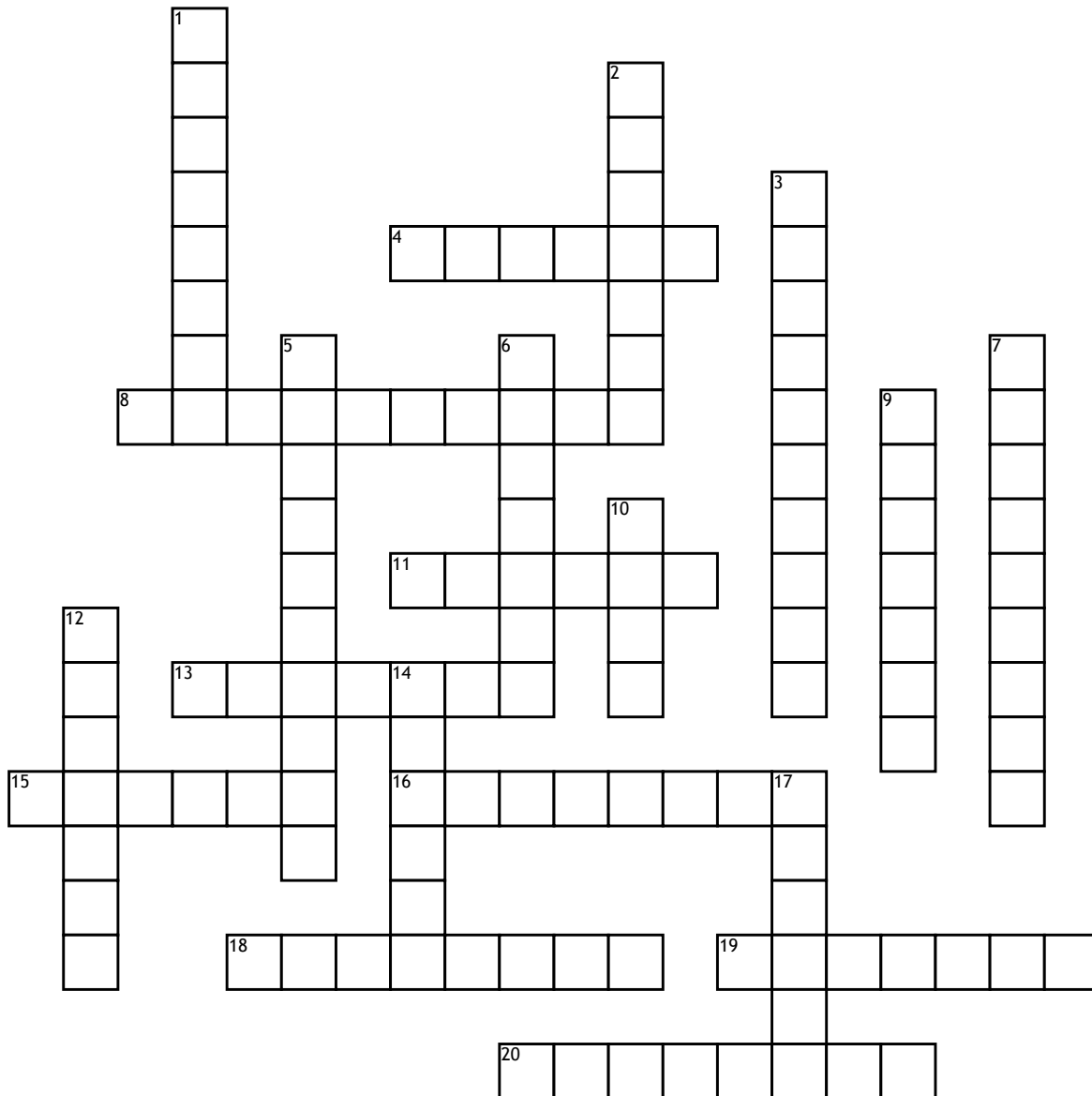


# Anatomy Basics



## Across

4. A muscle in the thigh situated immediately deep to the pectineus and adductor longus.
8. Is a muscle layer of the anterior and lateral abdominal wall which is deep to the internal oblique muscle.
11. Any of the muscles that decreases the angle between bones on two sides of a joint, as in bending the elbow or knee.
13. The smallest gluteal muscle that aids the abduction and internal rotation of thigh.
15. A large muscle that lies on the front of the upper arm between the shoulder and the elbow.
16. Relating to or functioning as a skeleton.
18. An act of changing physical location or position or of having this changed

19. The muscle that provides the major force to complete the movement.
20. Any of the muscles that increase the angle between members of a limb, as by straightening the elbow or knee or bending the wrist or spine backwards.

## Down

1. A group of muscles that primarily function to adduct the femur at the hip joint.
2. The largest and outermost of the three flat abdominal muscles of the lateral anterior abdomen.
3. A group of muscles located in the front of the thigh
5. The muscles that produce an opposing joint torque to the agonist muscles.
6. A large muscle on the back of the upper limb of many vertebrates.

7. The muscle that stabilizes a joint around which movement is occurring.
9. A study of the structure or internal workings of something.
10. A rigid organ that constitutes part of the vertebrate skeleton.
12. The largest main extensor muscle of the hip.
14. Function to produce force and motion.
17. A skeletal muscle located on the thigh