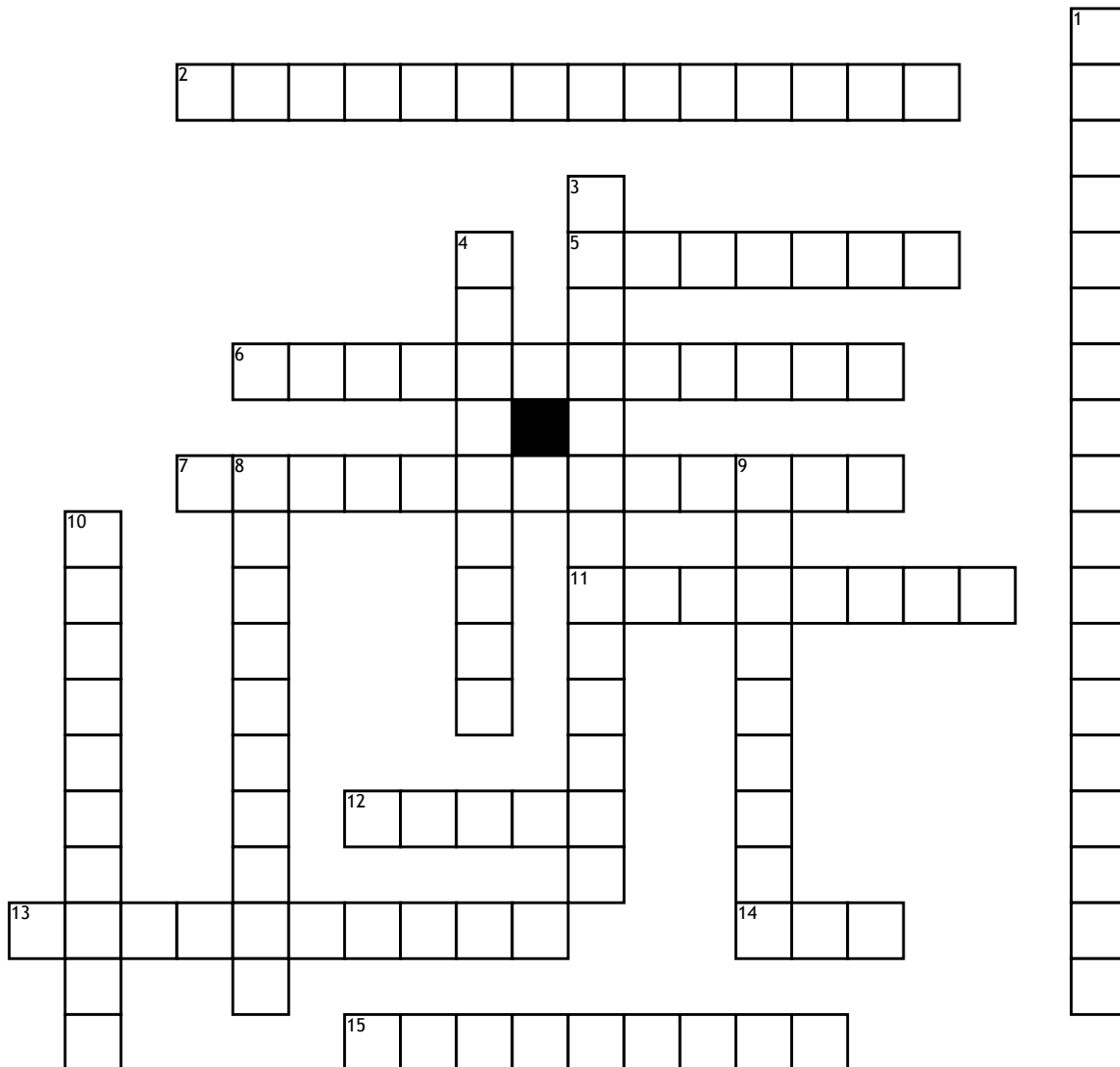


Applied Anatomy and Physiology.



Across

2. What angle increases beyond 180 degrees between the bones of a joint
5. Name of the muscle or group mainly responsible for causing the movement
6. _____ bones move at a joint
7. What is the Antagonist called when the ankle is Dorsi-flexed
11. What plane divides the body into halves

12. What joint type allows movement in one direction

13. What axes runs from side to side across the body

14. How many types of movements are there possible at the shoulder

15. What is the name given when a muscle is under tension but there is no visible movement

Down

1. What are the articulating bones at the elbow

3. What joint type is at the hips

4. What is the main Agonist at the shoulder joint during horizontal adduction

8. What muscle relaxes and has the opposite action to the Agonist

9. What is the Agonist called at Hip flexion

10. What muscle shortens as it contracts