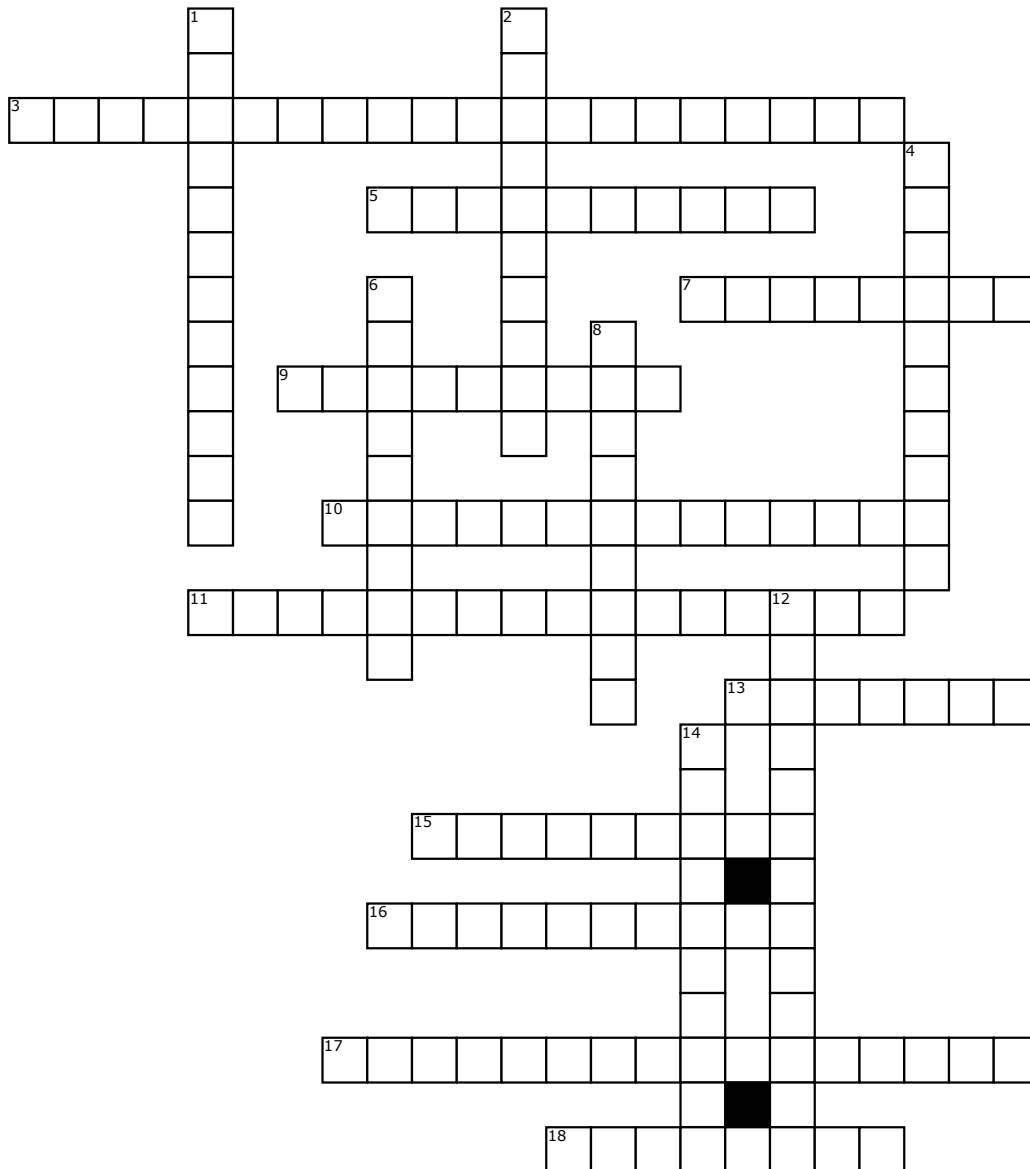


# Skeletal System



## Across

**3.** The \_\_\_\_\_ skeleton is divided into six major regions.

**5.** a type of synovial joint.

**7.** a short band of tough, flexible, fibrous connective tissue that connects two bones or cartilages or holds together a joint.

**9.** The skeletal system is also susceptible to breaks, strains and \_\_\_\_\_.

**10.** The synovial (or joint) cavity is filled with synovial fluid.

**11.** a translucent bluish-white type of cartilage present in the joints, the respiratory tract, and the immature skeleton.

**13.** A softening and weakening of bones in children, usually due to inadequate vitamin D.

**15.** painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints.

**16.** found at the ends of long bones, as well as in the pelvic bones, ribs, skull, and the vertebrae in the spinal column.

**17.** type of cartilage found in ears, and epiglottis.

**18.** The main one is between the frontal and parietal bones.

## Down

**1.** the cerebrospinal fluid-filled space that runs longitudinally through the length of the entire spinal cord.

**2.** dense layer of vascular connective tissue enveloping the bones except at the surfaces of the joints.

**4.** a cell that secretes the matrix for bone formation.

**6.** the shaft or central part of a long bone.

**8.** Red blood cells, platelets and most white blood cells arise in \_\_\_\_\_ marrow.

**12.** The \_\_\_\_\_ skeleton is the part of the skeleton that consists of the bones of the head and trunk of a vertebrate.

**14.** large multinucleate bone cell that absorbs bone tissue during growth and healing.