

Name: _____

Skeletal System Worksheet

Use the word bank to fill in the missing statements.

Protect Skeleton Ribcage Hematopoiesis Skeletal Jellyfish Move
Shape Bones Tendon Osteoblast Skull Marrow Minerals
Osteoclast Ligament

There are around 206 _____ in the adult human body. These bones plus the tendons, cartilage and ligaments make up the _____ system. The skeletal system is very important for many reasons. Some bones help _____ our organs. The _____, for example, protects our brains and the _____ protects our lungs. The skeletal system also gives us our _____. Without a _____, we would be shapeless blobs like a _____ or an earthworm. Our bones, which are connected by _____, provide a frame for the rest of the organs, giving us our unique body shape. The skeletal system also helps us _____. Muscles, which are attached to bones by _____, cause the bones to move, which makes our bodies move. Bones also help your body store _____ such as calcium. If there is too much calcium in the blood, some of it gets converted to bone by _____. If there is not enough calcium, then the bone gets broken down by _____ and calcium goes to the blood. Finally, another important function of bones is to produce blood through a process called _____. Inside bones there is a soft substance called _____, which is used to make blood cells.

Matching I – all answers will be used – could have multiple answers on one question

A. epiphysis B. medullary cavity C. carpal D. articular cartilage E. femur F. epiphyseal plate
G. vertebra H. diaphysis I. patella J. periosteum K. scapula L. skull M. humerus N. sternum

- _____ where lengthwise growth of bones happens
- _____ flat bone
- _____ shaft of a long bone
- _____ long bone
- _____ thin layer that provides friction free surface
- _____ short bone
- _____ end of a long bone
- _____ tube-like, hollow space in the diaphysis of long bones
- _____ irregular bone
- _____ outer covering of bone

Matching II

A. lacunae B. compact C. spongy D. osteocytes E. canaliculi F. lamella G. osteon
H. haversian canal I. ossification

- _____ dense bone tissue
- _____ soft, holey bone with needle-like pieces
- _____ connect bone cells to nutrient supply
- _____ cavities in which bone cells reside
- _____ bone growth
- _____ houses blood vessels
- _____ structural unit of compact bone
- _____ bone cells
- _____ concentric rings of bone

Multiple Choice

- Which of the following **is not true** of bones?
 - Calcium salts make them hard
 - They are relatively light
 - Collagen fibers make them flexible
 - They do not have good blood supply
- Small spaces in which bone cells lie are called
 - Lamellae
 - Canaliculi
 - Lacunae
 - Osteocyte
- The cells that produce bone from cartilage are
 - Chondrocytes
 - Osteocytes
 - Osteoblasts
 - Osteoclasts
- When ligaments are damaged it is usually called a
 - sprain
 - contusion
 - fracture
 - strain
- The medical term for “swaybacked” which affects the lumbar spine is:
 - Lordosis
 - Kyphosis
 - Scoliosis
- Abnormal curvature of the thoracic spine causes a “hunchback” appearance. It is called:
 - Lordosis
 - Kyphosis
 - Scoliosis
- The bone is broken, but the broken ends do not pierce through the skin forming an external wound:
 - Greenstick
 - Closed/simple
 - Open/compound
- Curvature of the spine from side to side is called:
 - Lordosis
 - Kyphosis
 - Scoliosis
- There are ____ types of bones that are classified by shape.
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
- It is an inflammatory condition of one or more joints, accompanied by pain and often by changes in bone position. It is called:
 - Arthritis
 - Osteitis
 - Osteoporosis
- The simplest type of fracture, bone is partly bent, but it never completely separates is called:
 - Greenstick
 - Dislocation
 - Closed/simple
- It is the most serious type of fracture. It is where the broken bone ends pierce and protrude through the skin.
 - Greenstick
 - Closed/simple
 - Open/compound
 - Closed/compound
- As people age their bones become more porous, lose calcium and phosphorus and are more likely to fracture. This condition is called:
 - Osteomalacia
 - osteoma
 - Osteoporosis
- The bones in an adult that include compact bone include all of the following except
 - Ribs
 - Pelvis
 - Tarsals
 - Femur
- What breaks down bones when calcium is needed?
 - Chondrocytes
 - Osteoclasts
 - Osteocytes
 - None of the above
- The primary purpose of the epiphyseal plate is
 - Mending fractures
 - Enlarging the epiphysis
 - Providing bone strength
 - Lengthening long bones
- The first step to healing a bone fracture is
 - Bony callus formation
 - Hematoma formation
 - Fibrocartilage fracture
 - Callus remodeling

Fill in the box about the types of bones:

Type	Structural Features	Location
Long		
		Wrist, Ankle
	Doesn't fit into other categories	