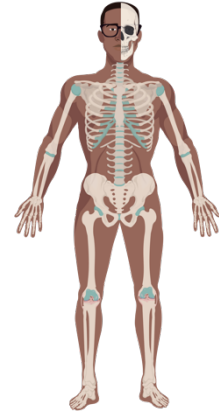






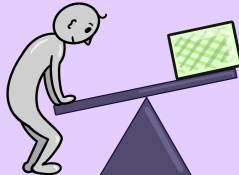
TOPIC: AN INTRODUCTION TO BONE AND SKELETAL TISSUE

What is Bone?

- **Bone:** _____ & _____ tissue, responds to its environment.
- **Skeletal system:** _____ bones & associated _____.



- Major functions of bone:

1) Support the body.	2) Protect soft _____.	3) Produce _____ cells.	4) Store fat and _____.	5) Act as Levers for muscles.
				

EXAMPLE: For each bone below, state whether you think the primary function is support (S), protection (P), or acting as a lever (L). You may choose more than one function if necessary:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| _____ Phalanges (finger bones) | _____ Mandible (jawbone) |
| _____ Vertebrae (backbone) | _____ Ribs |
| _____ Parietal bones (bones on sides of cranium) | _____ Humerus (upper arm bone) |

PRACTICE: Which substances are stored in bones?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Blood and Sodium. | c) Sodium and Calcium. |
| b) Triglycerides and Calcium. | d) Triglycerides and Sodium. |

TOPIC: AN INTRODUCTION TO BONE AND SKELETAL TISSUE

Types of Bones

- Bones categorized based on their _____.

1. Long Bones:

Shaped like a _____.

- _____ & expanded ends.
- E.g., arm & leg bones.



2. Short Bones:

_____ shaped.

- E.g., wrist bones & ankle bones.



3. Flat Bones:

_____, flat, & slightly curved.

- E.g., sternum, ribs, cranial bones.



4. Irregular Bones:

_____ shape.

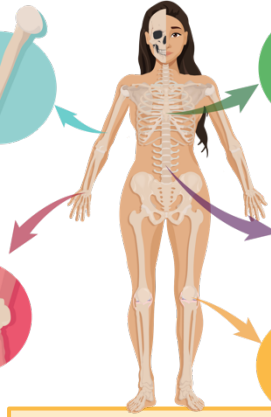
- E.g., pelvis, facial bones.



5. Sesamoid Bones:

Develop _____ a tendon.

- _____ in number.
- E.g., patella.



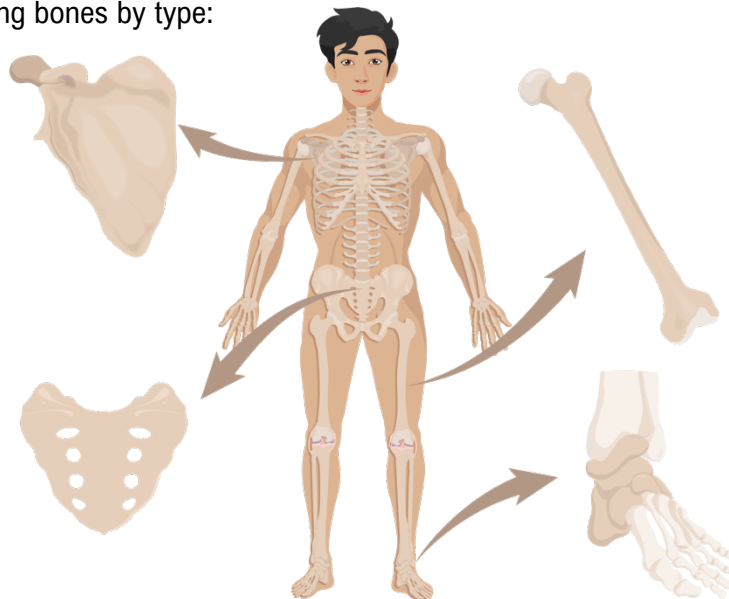
EXAMPLE: Label the following bones by type:

L = Long bone

S = Short bone

F = Flat bone

I = Irregular



TOPIC: AN INTRODUCTION TO BONE AND SKELETAL TISSUE

PRACTICE: Where would you be most likely to find an irregular bone?

- a) Wrist or ankle.
- b) Spine.
- c) Ribs.
- d) Arm or leg.

PRACTICE: Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Sesamoid bones are found in all joints in the body.
- b) Bones of your skull and ribs are both examples of flat bones.
- c) Your arms and legs contain mostly flat bones.
- d) Short and long bones have the same basic shape but differ in scale.