Skeletal System PowerPoint Notes
Bones and muscles work together to provide a structural framework for movement.

Skeletal System
The skeletal system is the name given to the collection of ___________ in your body. The ___________ system is made up of your bones, cartilage, and the connective tissue holding your bones together. A baby's body has about ___________ bones at birth. However, much of a baby's skeleton is made of ___________ which is needed for flexibility, especially for passage through the birth canal. As you grow, most of the artilage grows and is slowly replaced by bone with help from ___________. The bones eventually fuse (grow together) to form the ___________ bones in an adult. By the time you are ___________, growth is complete. Then, your bones will have reached their final ___________.

Function
The skeletal system serves many important functions:
• It ______________ the vital ______________ such as the brain, heart, and lungs
• It gives your body ______________ and ______________
• It allows for ______________
• It produces ______________ cells and stores ______________.

The human skeleton is divided into two parts.
1. The ___________ skeleton consists of bones that form the axis of the body. It supports and protects many organs and includes the ___________, vertebral column, ___________ ribs, and sternum.
2. The ___________ skeleton includes the bones of the ___________ and the ___________. The pectoral girdle forms your ___________ and anchors your arms.
   The pelvic girdle forms your ___________ and anchors your legs.

Here are common names for some of your bones:
mandible - jaw
sternum - breast bone
____________ - shoulder
blade
____________ - upper arm
radius/ulna - ___________
tibia - shin
phalanges - fingers and toes
____________ - hip
____________ - thigh
patella - knee cap
calcaneus - heel
Bones are Living Organs
You might think that all bones are dead, but the bones that make up your skeleton are living _____________. Bones are made of many layers of _____________ tissue and ____________ produced by living cells. Almost every bone in your body has a similar _____________.

Periosteum
The outer surface of bone is called the _____________. The periosteum is a thin _______________ that contains _______________ vessels to nourish the bone and nerves.

Compact Bone
The next layer, _______________ bone, provides most of the _______________ and support. Compact bone is the smooth, _______________ part you see when you look at a skeleton. Tiny canals within compact bone contain blood _______________.

Cancellous Bone (Spongy Bone)
Within the compact bone are many layers of _______________ bone which has many open spaces like a _______________. Cancellous bone is _______________ quite as hard as compact bone, but it is still very strong.

Blood Vessels
Blood vessels run throughout the bone carrying _______________.

Bone Marrow
In many bones (like the femur), the cancellous bone protects the innermost part of the bone called _______________. Bone marrow is a thick, jelly-like layer that makes _______________ or stores _______________. Bone marrow produces red blood cells. _______________ bone marrow stores fat.

Label the bones